The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Greatest Trotting Meeting ON RECORD.

THIRD DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

FOUR GREAT RACES---25 STARTERS.

FIRST RACE, UNFINISHED 35 CLASS.
Hardwood, Rigolette, King Wilkes, Walnut, Dr. Norman, Defender, Maud T., Clara Cleveland.

SECOND RACE, 2:25 CLASS.
Abdallah Boy, Rosa Wilkes, Big Soap, Forest Patchen, Early Rose, Joe Bunker.

THIRD RACE, PACING CLASS, OPEN TO ALL.
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FOURTH RACE, 2:30 CLASS.
Red Cross, Ina G., Novelty, Bliss, Catchfly, Mattie Graham.

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Pools at the Palmer House Morning and Evening. Madison-st. Cars to the Track Gates.

ADMISSION, - - FIFTY CENTS.

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"Foulard Silks!"
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"One Dollar FOR Fifty Cents!"

As an illustration we refer you to the following matter:

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$1.00 quality Foulard Silks marked down to
50c!
The choice of patterns, a very good one.

26-in. Satin Foulard
Silks!
Best quality in the market, including light groundwork, pattern assortment excellent,
75c!

Brocaded Silks!
All colors, regular $1.50 quality, now
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These Prices should sell them fast. We think they will.

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LOOK AT THE PRICES:

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We shall be sure to fit and please you.

Before going to the seashore, or on your summer vacation, come in and get one of our

Blue Flannel Suits, $10.00, $13.00 or $15.00
Fine Cheviot Suits, $13.00 to $15.00.
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Dusters and Light Coats in an endless variety.

Odd Pants of all kinds, colors, and prices, to piece out with until the Fall Styles come in.

Neglige Shirts, in plain and fancy colors, from $1.75 to $3.50. Just the thing for your fishing or hunting trip, so comfortable, no tight coat to interfere with your arms.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
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We offer for sale:
$100,000 Columbus, O., 30 year 4 per cent Bonds.
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YOU DON'T
Need to incur the expense of a trip to Waukesha to drink
BETHESDA WATER
Because we receive it fresh nearly every day, and guarantee it to be equally as beneficial as when drank at the spring. BETHESDA is now carbonized and bottled specially for table and bar use, and is very popular.
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General Agents, 65 Randolph-st.
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To close copartnership of R. W. Bates & Co. There is now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices, at No. 41 Adams-st., a small stock of furniture, all made from original designs, together with a quantity of upholstery patterns. Also engine, boiler, machinery, fixtures, and stock of lumber and furniture supplies. Also lease of the premises, expiring 30th April, 1884.

Cutlery of the highest grade. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, "IXL," and other popular makes. All kinds of table cutlery, Rogers' single, double and triple plated knives, forks, spoons. A.G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash-av.
Send for Ill. Catalogue.

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Importers of English and German
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AND DEALERS IN
LOUISVILLE and BUFFALO CEMENTS,
Salt, Lime, and Hair,
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And Marble Dust.
FOREIGN PORTLAND CEMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
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Importer and Dealer in Optical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, comprising Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

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SIGHT
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PRICELESS
OPTICIAN
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BUILDING

☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision.

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On Improved City Property at Current Rates.
MEAD & COE., 149 La Salle-st

Loans on Real Estate
Made at low rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Rooms 15 to 17, 90 La Salle-st.

MEAD AND GINGER ALE.
The best drinks of the age. The GREAT HEALTH DRINKS. Cooling, exhilarating, and refreshing. A delicious beverage, at the "CITY PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE," Corner Madison and Clark-sts.
WM. M. DALE.

IRA BROWN'S
$100 LOTS!

HO! FOR GLENCOE.

The Beautiful Groves and Pure Breezes of
GLENCOE.
$100
Will buy a beautiful Grove Lot, 172 feet deep, near depot; $15 down and $5 monthly.
200 Lots Sold Since April 1st.

They are by far the best lots I ever sold for $100, and is the best savings bank you can find for your money. After you make your first payment, 17 cents a day will pay for a lot. You can save that on cigar money, or your good wife will find a way to economize just a little more, so you can by-and-by have

A BEAUTIFUL HOME OF YOUR OWN.

HOME, SWEET HOME!
In the North Lake Shore Suburbs, the
"HIGHLANDS" OF CHICAGO.

Be it ever so humble
There is no place like home;
Be it only a cottage,
It's a good place to roam.

ESPECIALLY IF YOU OWN IT.

WHEN PA COMES HOME.
By the Belle of Bridgeport.

My Ma has got the ague, and my Pa has got the blues,
He has struck for higher wages, and it isn't any use,
He's idle and he's lazy, and he's cross as he can be,
There's trouble in the kitchen, and there's misery for me
When Pa comes home.

We live upon an unpaved street, the sidewalks are unclean,
Our tenement is nasty, and our landlord worse than mean,
There's sickness all around us, there is poison in the air,
There are dreadful smells and vapors, that are more than I can bear,
When Pa comes home.

The children of our neighbors are all impudent and bad,
In the four saloons about us, the worst liquors may be had,
And the cries of beaten women from the drunkards' homes I hear,
And I smell the smell of whisky, and the fumes of lager beer,
When Pa comes home.

How I love the glorious country, with its pure unpoisoned air,
How I long to have a cottage, and a little garden there,
If we could buy in Glencoe a lot of Ira Brown,
And build a little home, I'd be the gladdest girl in town.
When Pa came home.

In our next Tuesday's advertisement will appear a poem by the homeliest old maid in Chicago. (Ladies, send in your verses if you wish them published.)

If you mean BUSINESS COME IN any pleasant day at 7:30 or 10:15 in the morning, or 3:45 in the afternoon, and go and see my LOTS at Glencoe.

Railroad Fare, 10 cents, and Commutation on this Road Very Low, and Trains almost every hour.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

Remember, that you get an abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE to purchasers.

IRA BROWN,
142 & 144 La Salle-st., Room 4.

BASE BALL PARK.
BASE BALL
BUFFALOS vs. CHICAGOS.
TUESDAY, July 18,
WEDNESDAY, July 19,
At 3:40 p. m.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets at
SPALDINGS', 108 Madison-st.;
CLAYTON'S, 103 Madison-st.;
MAYER'S, 136 Washington-st.

Gentlemen Desiring Perfect-Fitting
Shirts,
Made in the most artistic manner from reliable fabrics and reasonable prices, should leave their orders at
WILSON BROS.',
MEN'S FURNISHERS,
113 & 115 State-st.

CLARENDON
T.&H.

"THE CLARENDON" SHIRT,
With Patent Back.
FINE Stock and CUSTOM Work our Specialties.
EXTRA FINE NECKWEAR.
The "MYRTLE," our new Scarf.
Wide End Ties in great variety.
THOMAS & HAYDEN,
Manufacturers,
254 Madison-st.,
Chicago, Ill.
Exclusive Agents for Gray's Collars.

WALL PAPER!
REGARDLESS OF COST
During July. A very large stock of NEW and DESIRABLE patterns. We are offering UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in this Department.
CHICAGO CARPET CO.,
Wabash and Monroe.

BUCK & RAYNER'S
MOTH POWDER EXTERMINATES Roaches, Fleas, and Bedbugs.

Fruit
Our elegant assorted baskets fruits $1 to $5; expressed to all parts of the United States.
Taylor's Fruit Stores 7 Clark-st. Telephone 5116; branch 93 Madison-st., opposit Tribune.
Established 10 years.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

Hypocrit Hewitt Again Attacks Robeson in the House.

The Old Gentleman Turns on Hewitt and Abuses Him Like a Fishwife.

Passage of a Bill for the Relief of Overworked Letter-Carriers.

The Senate Discusses the Tax Bill—Speeches by George, Beck, and Sherman.

A Growing Inclination to Let In Tobacco, and So Secure Democratic Aid.

The Coming Contested-Election Struggle—Churching the President—Brady as Prosecutor.

THE HOUSE.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN HEWITT AND ROBESON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—In the House the week began as usual with personal explanations, Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, opening the ball. Hewitt is very much aggrieved over an expression in Robeson's speech on the Navy bill, in which Robeson characterized Hewitt's criticism of his administration as Secretary of the Navy in the following language: "That presentation was specious, though it pretended to be candid: was extravagant, though it assumed to be careful; was false, though it claimed to be frank. Though it was evidently founded upon information gathered from the malevolence and misrepresentations of others, the gentleman who presented it gave it the stamp of his approval with all that reckless confidence which seems to be his nature when called upon to indorse anything which impugns the conduct or misrepresents the motives of others."

HEWITT BEGAN

by declaring that the use of the word "false" was an imputation upon his personal integrity and personal honor, and he complained that these words were not spoken in the House, but were put into the speech when Robeson revised it for the printer. He would not have complained, he said, if this language was only an enlargement of the argument used by Robeson, but he declared that that gentleman had no right to make an attack upon him in the columns of the *Record*. He asked that this statement be stricken from the record, and said that unless the Speaker should order it, he would appeal to the House. Hewitt spoke with

AN ATTEMPT TO BE CALM,

but his feelings were evidently deeply stirred. When Robeson rose to reply, members gathered in the aisles and in the seats about him, and listened with close attention for the counter attack which they evidently expected, an expectation which was not disappointed. Robeson said that it was not his habit to write out his speeches, but to make what lawyers call a brief. Hewitt had made an elaborate speech, not more than half of which was delivered in the House. The remainder of it was printed. If Hewitt objected to the word "false" he was willing to substitute for it the word "fallacious."

A DEFECT OF THE GENTLEMAN'S CHARACTER

he said, was a too reckless indorsement of the accusations of others. Robeson held in his hand the speech made by Hewitt, and, turning to a portion of it which was not delivered in the House but which was printed in the *Record*, he read a passage where Hewitt attacked the repairs of the Kearsarge, in which he used the following language: "There is a strain on the charitable side of our nature to refrain from charging criminal incapacity to any one who advised or directed that this vessal should be repaired." In another place Hewitt, in advocating the creation of an advisory board, used the following language: "To pursue any other course is to invite a repetition of the scandals, of the blunders, and of the disgrace which are connected with the administration of the navy since the close of the War."

ROBESON DECLARED

that through all the speech there was an attempt on the part of Hewitt to attack him over the shoulders of another man, a dead man at that, alluding to Hanscom, the former chief constructor of the navy. "For my part," said Robeson, "I would not attack a dead man. I do not admire the courage, nor would I imitate that animal which shrinks from facing the living, but is always ready to howl over the grave of the dead." At this point Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, interjected an inquiry to know whether this was the same Mr. Hewitt who declared that the Morey letter was genuine. Hewitt obtained the floor to reply, and he had evidently by this time

LOST ALL CONTROL OF HIMSELF.

He declared that Robeson had evaded the issue; had not the courage and manliness to say on the floor of the House what he had been willing to print in the *Record*, and now said that he was willing to substitute another word for the one which had been objected to. Robeson at once rose and said that after the language used by the gentleman from New York he would not withdraw anything that he had said. He would let the word "false" stand. Hewitt went on, then, excitedly, and said that any man who had been openly accused on the floor of the House by another member of being a thief, a liar, and a perjurer, and had taken no notice of it nor held the member who said it to account, was

BENEATH CONTEMPT.

If Robeson assumed the responsibility of the corrupt contracts which were made when he was Secretary of the Navy, then all Mr. Hewitt had to say was that the word "corrupt" fitly described him, and that he was a fit man to concoct and perpetrate a foul libel upon a fellow member. Robeson again obtained the floor, and asked whether the gentleman from New York had used the language before quoted: "It is a strain on our charitable nature," etc. Hewitt admitted that those words were not spoken by him, but were inserted in that part of his speech which was printed in the *Record*. Robeson then went to say that he understood Hewitt; he had known him from boyhood; that he had used the newspapers and his private means to advertise himself; that all he is and hopes to be

HE OWES TO THE VIRTUE OF AN OLD MAN,

of whom he spoke in depreciation on this floor—alluding to the time when Hewitt, in a colloquy with Kelley, said that he was tired of being described as the son-in-law of Peter Cooper, and hoped the day would come when Peter Cooper would be known as the father-in-law of Abram S. Hewitt. Robeson then paid a glowing tribute to the virtues of Peter Cooper, and said that his name would live and be honored when that of his aspiring son-in-law would be forgotten. Said he: "I might reply to the gentleman in strains as abusive as he has used if I chose to do so. He knows as well as I do the epithet which was commonly applied to him in the days of his youth." Robeson then turned to the Morey letter business and said: "I think that the forgery of the Morey letter was

A CRIME DEEP AND FOUL.

While I do not charge the gentleman from New York with having written it, I do say that the man who, after the authenticity of the letter had been circumstantially denied by the dead President, telegraphed to California, too late for a denial, that the authenticity of the Morey letter had been absolutely ascertained and established—"

"WHO DID IT? WHO DID IT?"

shouted Hewitt. Robeson did not reply directly, but repeated: "The man who stood at the telegraph window and wrote the dispatch to which I have referred and signed to it the name of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee is not entitled to much consideration." At this point Hewitt broke in again, saying: "I did not do it! I did not do it! I did not do it!" "Well," retorted Robeson, "that is my understanding of it. Let the gentleman demand a Congressional investigation, and I will do all that I can to promote his wishes in that respect." "I do demand it! I do ask it!" again shouted Hewitt, who had fairly lost control of himself. During all of this colloquy there was repeated applause on the Republican side, and the House was rapidly getting into a state of great confusion, when

BROWNE, OF INDIANA,

rose and quietly demanded that the regular business of the House should be proceeded with. "We have had the usual matinée, and I ask that the House now go on with the public business." Browne kept on insisting, and thus the squabble was brought to an end.

The House passed without any discussion the bill to allow the landing of a new ocean cable, with an amendment to prevent any combination to keep up the rates on cable messages. It also passed, after considerable discussion, a bill to fix the pay of letter-carriers. It provides first for substitute carriers, who are to receive $1 a day and a pro rata amount of the annual salary of the grade in which they serve for all the time they serve. It also provides for

AUXILIARY LETTER-CARRIERS,

who are to receive $600 a year, and to be promoted to the $800 grade after one year's service. Another provision establishes a system of promotions from the $800 to the $1,000 grade after one year's service. The bill was warmly advocated by Gen. McCook, Townsend, of Ohio, William E. Robertson, S. S. Cox, Butterworth, and Ellis, and was opposed by Townshend, of Illinois, and McMillin. Burrows, of Michigan, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, moved the passage under a suspension of the rules of a resolution fixing Dec. 13 next for the consideration of the bill for the admission of

DAKOTA.

The Democrats solidly opposed this, and on an aye-and-no vote recorded themselves unanimously in the negative. The vote on the resolution stood 103 to 76, and, as two-thirds were required, it was lost, although a majority of 27 was recorded in its favor. Unless the rules shall be amended, it will be easy enough for the Democrats to prevent consideration of the Dakota bill at once. That they will resist as long as possible nobody doubts. The active friends of the bill in the House are beginning to urge that, as the Republicans will have a quorum present this week, it is their duty so to amend the rules as to give the majority of the House control of the order of its business. They say that the majority has amended the rules once this session, and can do so again. They regard it as

AN ABSURD PROPOSITION

that the minority of the House, instead of the majority, shall have the power to say what measures shall and what shall not receive consideration at the hands of that body. Sergeant-at-Arms Hooker said this afternoon that the Republicans will have 147 votes in the House tomorrow, one more than the quorum which will be required to enable the majority to proceed with the consideration of the contested-election cases. The discovery this morning that one Republican suddenly deserted last Saturday night without giving any notice of his intention to be absent excited much unfavorable comment among Republican Representatives today. In view of the necessity that every Republican who is not detained from the House by illness shall be on hand during the remainder of this week, the sudden departure of

MR. DUNNELL

is regarded as very unfortunate. It is reported that he has gone to Minnesota to look after his political fences, which are understood to be badly in need of repair. Whether his temporary desertion of his party at this time will greatly promote his prospects at home is regarded as more than doubtful by his friends in the House.

GOV. POUND, OF WISCONSIN,

gave notice today that he would ask the House to consider a new rule which would greatly facilitate the transaction of public business. He claims that, having given a day's notice, it will not be necessary to have the proposition referred to the Committee on Rules. He proposes that a certain part of the morning of each day shall be set apart for the consideration of public measures upon the calendar which have been favorably reported from committees, and any measure to which four peremptory objections are not made shall be considered. The adoption of such a rule would do very much to clear the calendars of important matters. Congress has now been seven months in session, and very few bills have as yet been considered upon these calendars. Most of the committee work of Congress has been in vain. Unless some such proposition as that of Gov. Pound is adopted, little more will be accomplished at this session.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Mr. Robinson, of New York, introduced several resolutions in the interest of American citizens in British prisons; also a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the instructions under which Commodore Nicholson threatened to open fire on the City of Alexandria under certain contingencies, and to inform the Government whether American sailors and officers were performing police duty in Alexandria under the British Admiral, and, if so, under what authority. All the resolutions were referred.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. Bingham, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill in regard to the pay of letter-carriers. It provides for a third grade of letter-carriers, known as auxiliaries, at $600 a year; also for substitute letter-carriers; also provides that promotions in grades shall be made at the end of a year's service. The bill passed.

The Senate bill to provide additional industrial training schools for Indian youth, and authorizing the use of unoccupied military barracks for such purposes, was passed.

MR. HEWITT

rose to a question of personal and parliamentary privilege, and called attention to the sentence printed in the *Record*, purporting to have been spoken by Mr. Robeson, but which that gentleman had never used on the floor, to the effect that "the presentation of the subject (in regard to the navy) by the gentleman (Hewitt) was specious, although it pretended to be candid; it was extravagant, although it assumed to be careful; and was false, although it claimed to be frank. Although it has evidently been founded on information gathered from malevolence and misrepresentation of others, that gentleman (Hewitt) has given it the stamp of his approval with all the reckless confidence which seemed to be his nature, when called upon to indorse anything that impugned the conduct or misrepresented the motives of others." He (Hewitt) went on to say that he had listened attentively to the delivery of the gentleman's (Robeson's) remarks, and knew

NO SUCH LANGUAGE

had been used by him on the floor. The official stenographer had also informed him that no portion of the sentence was to be found in his notes. The attack was a personal one, and it charged him (Hewitt) with making not an erroneous but a false statement. The place to impugn his motives was on the floor of the House, where he stood face to face with that gentleman, and not in the *Record*, where there was no chance to make a reply. He now thought he had a right to request that the sentence be stricken out of the record. He asked the Speaker to have that done, and if the Speaker declined to do so he would ask the House to order it done.

MR. ROBESON

replied to Mr. Hewitt, and stated that the gentleman had himself had a speech inserted in the *Record*, not one-half of which had been delivered, and in which he had used this language: "I do not undertake to say whether they (referring to the ironclad contracts) were the result of lawful commerce, which I do not believe, or of criminal intercourse, which I do believe." He would now repeat that the gentleman's presentation was specious, not candid, and (if he objected to the word "false," which he did not intend to have a personal application) was fallacious. He (Robeson) would have less confidence in his own character, and less self-respect, if he were always willing to charge the falsest motives and basest motives to other men. He also found in the gentleman's (Hewitt's) speech, a sentence to the effect that it was a strain on the charitable side of his nature to imagine that there was no criminality in the person who advised or directed these contracts. To whom was that directed? That was said not in the heat of debate,

NOT IN THE TURMOIL OF CONTROVERSY,

but was deliberately prepared and printed. He (Robeson) might go through the gentleman's whole speech and strip off the cover of specious pretext of reason and moderation, but he had not time to do so. There was an elaborate attempt through it all to attack him (Robeson) over the shoulders of Isaiah Hanscom, who had gone to his grave, honored and beloved, leaving behind him as the proudest record of his genius the ships which he had built for the navy. He did not admire the courage, nor desire to imitate the conduct of that animal which shrinks from the face of living man and prowls about the graves of the dead. He was unable to say how much of his (Robeson's) speech had been delivered. He intended to deliver it all, and now accepted the responsibility of it. He repeated that the gentleman's (Hewitt's) presentation was not frank, but was specious. He did not mean to say the gentleman told a falsehood, but he did say his presentation was false. If the gentleman preferred another word, he would substitute the word "fallacious." There was no idea, no argument in his speech that he would not readily repeat and that he did not mean.

MR. HEWITT

said the gentleman sought to evade the only issue there was in this matter. That issue was that the gentleman had deliberately inserted a sentence attacking him personally, which the gentleman had not the courage or manliness to utter on the floor; and that, under cover of supposing it might escape notice, he had made a personal attack which he would not have dared to make on the floor in the regular course of debate. The gentleman now said he was willing to substitute some other word for the word "false."

Mr. Robeson—I take that back after the remark of the genteman.

Mr. Hewitt—Then the gentleman charges, as I understand it, falsehood. When a man has been charged on the floor of the House by a member responsible for what he says with being a thief, a liar, and a perjurer; when he takes no action to have that struck from the record, and when he does not seek to hold another to any account, then it seems to me anything which he may say after that, in the face of the gentlemen, and in the face of this country, is simply an object of

UTTER AND BASE CONTEMPT.

[Applause from the Democratic side, and contemptuous exclamations from the Republican side.] I understand the gentleman now to assume responsibility for the acts of his subordinates; and, as he does so, then I say that every word which I uttered as to these contracts being conceived in iniquity and born in sin, and that they were corupt, may be applied to the gentleman and taken as charges which I make against him. I leave the gentleman to get out of the disagreeable predicament which he has made for himself.

Mr. Robeson—My position may be disagreeable to the gentleman; but it does not trouble me. I ask him whether he used these words on the floor, as to the strain on the charitable side of his nature to refrain from charging criminal incompetency?

Mr. Hewitt—I did not.

Mr. Robeson—That is the only thing I now refer to, but I will examine the record for equally specious, but false, charges. All that he is, all that he has been, and all that he hopes to be, he owes to

THE CHARITY OF AN OLD MAN

whom I heard him seek to depreciate on this floor. I heard him say, in substance, that he objected to be called the son-in-law of Peter Cooper [sneers from the Democrats], and that the time would come when Cooper's pride would be that he was the father-in-law of Mr. Hewitt. [Laughter from the Republican side.] Peter Cooper's name will be known long after that of his aspiring son-in-law is lost and forgotten. I could answer the gentleman, if I would, in strains as abusive as his own. He knows, and I know, what was the familiar epithet by which his romance of youth was characterized in the State in which we both lived. I think the forgery of the document known as the Morey letter was a crime of the deepest dye and vilest iniquity, and, while I do not charge the gentleman with having written it, I consider that the man who stood by the telegraph-window and telegraphed to California (too late for denial) after the dead President had denied it, substantially that it was absolutely ascertained to be genuine, committed a crime so detestable——

Mr. Hewitt (interrupting)—I did not do it.

Mr. Robeson—If the gentleman does not know that it can be proved——

Mr. Hewitt—No, sir;

I DEFY YOU TO PROVE IT.

Mr. Robeson—You can ask for a committee of investigation on that subject.

Mr. Hewitt—I do ask for it.

Mr. Robeson—I will aid you with all my might in the investigation.

At this point of the controversy objection was made by Mr. Browne, of Indiana, to its further continuance, and he insisted on the regular order of business.

Mr. Hewitt asked the Speaker to have struck from the record the matter which he had objected to, and which, if uttered in the House, would have been ruled out of order, but the Speaker declined to assume that power.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, from the Committee on Territories, moved to suspend the rules and have the 13th of December next fixed for the consideration of the bill for the admission of

DAKOTA

as a State. Defeated—yeas, 103; nays, 76—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Lord, of Michigan, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill declaring and defining the jurisdiction of the United States over certain ship canals and other navigable waters. After discussion he withdrew the motion as not being likely to prevail.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Manufactures, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill authorizing the President to appoint a commission of experts skillful in the investigation, production, and use of metallic substances and other structural materials, to execute tests and experiments on iron, steel, and other materials used in the construction of bridges, buildings, and mechanical structures, and to dictate useful rules therefor.

After a discussion of thirty minutes the motion was rejected—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The rules were suspended and the Senate bill passed—126 to 20—for the sale of the site of the old post-office building on Nassau street, New York, with an amendment increasing the minimum price from $500,000 to $600,000.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

today began consideration of Representative Rosecrans' bill, which provides for the incorporation of the "Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua." The first section of the bill, which names the incorporators, was not concluded when the hour of adjournment arrived. The incorporators proposed by the bill are: U. S. Grant, E. D. Morgan, H. J. Jewett, Howard Potter, William R. Garrison, Frederick Billings, George B. Loring, William L. Merry, William B. Franklin, Solon Humphries, Frederick Butterfield, J. Thomas De Franco, James R. Keene, Richard Ten Broeck, E. F. Beale, William Dennison, Edward C. Anderson, Daniel Ammen, George F. Baker, Alexander Taylor, U. S. Grant Jr., William H. Barnum, E. F. Riggs, Edward M. Clymer, A. G. Menocal, Charles Dana, Robert Harris, Manuel Caudra, Edward T. Smith, James H. Work, and S. L. Phelps. The bill provides, among other things, that the capital stock of the company shall consist of not less than 500,000 nor more than 1,000,000 shares of $100 each, which shall, in all respects, be deemed personal property; that the United States shall exercise such control over the canal as is now or may at any time be prescribed by treaty with Nicaragua, and shall enjoy its free use for the transportation of troops, munitions of war, and mails, and otherwise, in accordance with the stipulations in the existing treaties; and should the United States see fit, for national reasons, to temporarily occupy and manage said canal, the right to do so is reserved and secured to the Government upon payment to the stockholders of the canal of at least 5 per centum annually upon the capital invested, together with the necessary expenses for the maintenance thereof.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The bill passed this afternoon for the establishment of Indian schools at unused military barracks is looked upon by the Indian Affairs Committee as very important. Mr. Deering, of Iowa, made a speech in its favor, saying that from a study of the Indian schools at Carlisle and other features of the subject, he believed this the true solution of the Indian question.

CONGRESSMAN FARWELL

has arrived, and was in his seat today to help make a quorum. The Sergeant-at-Arms still thinks he will have a quorum at the proper time.

THE SENATE.

DISCUSSION OF THE TAX-REDUCTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—After talking today an hour and a half over the endless question of whether the House should be allowed to dictate as to what salaries should be paid to Senate employés, and after numerous Senators had expressed themselves to the effect that the House would better attend to its own business, the Senate entered upon the third day's consideration of the Tax bill. Three interesting speeches were made today. They came from George, Beck, and Sherman. George presented an able argument in support of his amendment to repeal the tax on cotton-ties and the machinery imported for the manufacture of cotton goods. He insisted that the industries of the South did not need the continuance of the high protective tariff policy, but, on the contrary, needed relief from burdens imposed by existing oppressive legislation. In this regard the argument of George was in marked contrast to the apologetic protection harangue of Voorhees.

MR. GEORGE'S SPEECH

was a very able one in many particulars, although it was delivered in a very tedious manner. He gave an interesting history of cotton production, and maintained that the raising of cotton for many years had not been profitable, while the manufacturing of cotton had been. While there had been much progress since 1875, there was still upon the Manufacturers of Mississippi a clog, and they could not afford, with the small amount of capital invested there, to compete with the North in the purchase of heavily taxed machinery. For that reason, he desired to have all the machinery engaged in the manufacture and production of cotton entered free. There was

ONE SIGNIFICANT PASSAGE

in his speech, which attracted much attention on the Democratic side. After thanking President Arthur for his message on the Mississippi River improvements, Mr. George said: "I am a Democrat, and expect to remain so, but I love my own State and people better than any party. If you can make the State Republican by making the people prosperous and happy, I shall be content. They ask no advantage, no bounty from the Treasury, no free trade, except in those things which are essential to their manufactures." He said that the colored people raised more than half the cotton in Mississippi, and that if this Government did not extend the relief asked the colored man would soon fall the victim of a vicious system of taxation. The pending Tax bill he characterized as a sham, and as one which was chiefly in favor of the coxcombs of society, the principal item being the relief of perfumery and cosmetics from taxation.

BECK

made a long speech, which was in part his old speech, but which contained many new points. He spoke nominally in support of his amendment to reduce the tax on manufactured tobacco from 16 to 10 cents, but, as usual with him, he hit a protective-tariff head wherever he saw one. He concurred with George, who had said that, if necessary to secure justice to all interests and to give relief to classes rightfully demanding relief, the session should be prolonged for that purpose. The private convenience of Senators was a matter of no importance. They could not properly plead negligence in the early part of the session as an excuse for nonaction. In the course of his remarks Beck contended that the tax on distilled spirits was above the revenue point, and that a reduction of the tobacco tax would afford relief to the producers as well as to the consumers.

SHERMAN

had characterized the proposed reduction as child's play. Beck took up the phrase and turned it upon Sherman with good effect in the matter of the repeal of the duty on patent medicines and matches. Sherman had said in regard to the repeal of the match-tax: "The whole country asks for it; every Irishman who smokes his pipe after dinner demands it." Beck rang the changes on this declaration, and expressed the opinion that the Irishman would much prefer to have the tax on his tobacco reduced than to have the unappreciable tax on matches repealed. He was in favor of doing both, and he desired to go further and reduce the tariff upon

THE IRISHMAN'S BLANKETS AND CLOTHING,

a reduction which could be made without disturbing the revenue, except probably to increase it. Beck had much enjoyment in citing the record to show the opposition of Morrill and Sherman to the reduction of the tobacco tax in 1878 and prior years on the ground that it would result in a heavy loss of revenue. He called attention to the fact that since the reduction of the tax from 24 to 16 cents the revenue had been increasing, and was during the last fiscal year over $9,000,000 larger than it was during the year preceding the reduction. He insisted that the bill as reported afforded scarcely any relief to the men who raised the agricultural products of the country, and that every sincere attempt to afford such relief was characterized as

"CHILD'S PLAY"

by the Senator from Ohio. He said he had been informed recently by ex-Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, that the railroad company with which he is connected is today importing from Liverpool into Mexico steel rails at a price $28 a ton less than the company is paying to put the same kind of rails through the United States ports in Texas. And yet, in the face of such facts, the Finance Committee had refused to adopt a proposition reducing the duty on

STEEL RAILS

to $14 a ton. He was determined that the Senators should go upon the record upon this proposition in the Senate. They could not excuse themselves on the pretense that the revenue necessities of the Government would not justify the reduction, for the reduction would result in increasing the revenue. Mr. Beck's speech was so strong and telling that Sherman saw that it demanded a reply. He devoted himself chiefly to an attempt to show that the necessities of the Government would not justify a larger reduction than that proposed by the Republican caucus. His argument was much more ingenious than sound. In the first place, he predicted that the imports would soon fall off in consequence of the decrease of exports. But he had nothing to say regarding the proposition that if the practically prohibitory duties on some of the important articles of the tariff were reduced the revenues from these sources would increase rather than diminish.

SHERMAN ASSERTED AS A FACT

that the appropriations for the current year would result in a total expenditure of $350,000,000. Sherman expressed the opinion that if the pending Tax bill were passed there would be no surplus of any account after the sinking-fund should be provided for. He used this as an argument against the adoption of any of the amendments to the bill as reported by the committee. Sherman warned the Senate not to throw away the revenues recklessly by reducing the tobacco tax or assenting to other amendments proposed by the revenue reformers. Sherman's warning is perhaps an effective argument in favor of reducing the tariff on a large number of articles, in order to increase the revenues from those articles, and at the same time afford substantial relief to the people.

SENATOR LOGAN

earnestly opposed the reduction of the tax on tobacco, and taunted the Democrats with [illegible] ways endeavoring to secure special [illegible] tages for whisky and tobacco. H[illegible] the movement in favor of whis[illegible] efit the holders of vast amounts of whisky in bond, while the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax would make tobacco in its various forms no cheaper to the consumer.

CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators have been notified to meet in caucus tomorrow at 10 o'clock, when it will be decided whether the Tax bill shall be temporarily laid aside to take up the Naval and the Sundry Civil Appropriation bills. Some Senators think that if these bills could be disposed of the consequent possibility of an early adjournment would shorten the speeches on the Tax bill. Others think, with Morrill, that nothing should interfere with the consideration and final disposition of the Tax bill, although Mr. Beck said today that it would require

AT LEAST SIX WEEKS

to discuss it. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill has been placed in the hands of a second conference committee, and the Senate has instructed its conferees that it will not relinquish its right to designate the number of its officers and to fix their compensation. The House conferees have substantially agreed to the Senate's plan of payment of the funeral expenses of Gen. Garfield, so it is not to be expected that any Democrats can hope to continue to stand as hyenas howling over Garfield's grave.

THE CHANGE

in the character of the talk about final adjournment is quite marked. Last week the Democrats suggested that it would be necessary to stay here all of August, and possibly into September, in order to perfect the Tax bill, and the Republicans said that they would stay as long as it was necessary to accomplish their purpose. Today both Democrats and Republicans who have believed that a long session was probable agree that it is very possible that Congress will finally adjourn by Aug. 1. Judge Kelley fixed that date as the farthest limit. Several Senators said today that they thought it would be possible to adjourn then. The debate in the Senate on the Revenue bill is not likely to be as protracted as was expected.

DEMOCRATS THUS FAR

are making only set speeches, without any fire in them, and with no political point which makes it necessary to reply. The Republicans are not disposed to make any speeches except in case of extreme party necessity, and it now seems possible that some arrangement may be made between the two parties which will tend to greatly shorten debate. That arrangement is the reduction of the tax on tobacco. A good many Republicans are not only willing but anxious that an amendment should be added to the bill providing for the reduction of the tax on tobacco from 16 to 12 cents per pound. The Democrats would unitedly vote for such a proposition, and they have the measure so much at heart that they might be willing to take the whole bill as it is with such an addition

WITHOUT ANY VERY EXTENDED DEBATE.

A member of the Ways and Means Committee, who spent most of the day in the Senate conferring with Senators, expresses the opinion that the ultimate result will be that the section of the caucus bill relating to the tax on manufactured articles will be stricken out, and that the bill, with that exception, and with the reduction of the tobacco tax indicated, will pass substantially as it came from the Finance Committee. This would include the whole of the House bill with the addition of the reduction of the emergency sugar tax, without the polariscope, and the addition of

THE TOBACCO-TAX REDUCTION.

So far as any speculations are possible, that seems to be the most probable termination of the present contest. It is much less certain what will become of the bill in the House. The pressure there for an early adjournment is daily increasing. The political future of a good many Congressmen is to be determined during the week during which their respective nominating conventions will be held, and a great many of these conventions will meet early in August. The experience of some Ohio and Illinois members who have recently had very close contests, and some of whom have been defeated, has created

A VERY UNEASY FEELING,

particularly among Republican members in whose districts there are ambitious men, and there is extraordinary pressure being brought to bear by such members upon Senators to hasten the debate as a means of possibly saving their own political future. These personal appeals have not been without effect, and

IT IS NOTICEABLE

that in the House some of the most strenuous supporters of the Tax bill as it passed that body now think it very possible that the measure, if it shall pass the Senate, should be permitted to lie upon the table until next winter. The Senators will do what they can to get the appropriations all passed, and will probably put aside the Tax bill as fast as the appropriation bills shall be ready. It has been even suggested today by some that the Tax bill may be postponed in the Senate until December, but the Republicans are not likely to consent to that proposition.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Mr. Allison, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree. The report was agreed to and a new conference committee appointed.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Internal-Revenue bill, Mr. Morrill giving notice that he would antagonize the naval and every other bill until that measure was disposed of.

Mr. George advocated the adoption of an amendment which he proposed to offer, repealing the duty on machinery for the manufacture of cotton or woolen goods, on agricultural implements, and on cotton ties. In a review of the bill, he said it seemed to have been expressly framed in the interest of capital and against the interest of the poor.

The presiding officer stated that the pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Beck, reducing the tax on manufactured tobacco to 10 cents per pound.

MR. BECK

supported the proposition as being one of substantial relief. The bill as it came from the House, the bill as agreed upon by the Finance Committee, until it received the order (and a wise order, he thought) from the Republican caucus, was for the relief of banks, for the removal of the tax on matches, and on perfumery. The caucus was wiser than the Finance Committee, and had ordered the committee to stop trifling with the country, and to add to a contemptible bill a little substantial relief. He proceeded to review the provisions of the House bill, criticising them as being in the interest of capital, and ridiculing them as a mere pretense of relief to the laboring masses of the people.

Mr. Johnston advocated the proposed amendment reducing the tax on tobacco to eight cents per pound.

MR. SHERMAN,

in the discussion of the question as to how far it would be safe to reduce the revenue of the country, called attention to the remarkable change in the balance of trade; to the prospects of a favorable wheat crop in Europe; and to the widespread strikes now in progress, as being circumstances which should not be overlooked in considering whether there would be a large surplus in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year. The appropriations this year were much larger than last year. According to the best computation the surplus in the Treasury would not exceed, if it would reach, $40,000,000. It would not be safe under these circumstances to enter upon any scheme for a reduction of taxes which may lead to a deficit in the Treasury, although they might be reduced to a limited extent. He then proceeded to defend the provisions of the bill, taking them up seriatim, and replying to attacks made upon them. The bill reduced taxes from $35,000,000 to $40,000,000; and it was

BEST TO TAKE IT AS IT WAS,

and not embark upon the wide sea of general discussion upon the question of taxation. He trusted the Senate would regard this as an opportunity of doing a great good to the people, and would confine the operations of the bill to such a reduction of taxes as would render them the greatest possible service. Pending further discussion the subject went over.

The House amendment was concurred in to the Senate bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

After executive session adjourned.

STAR ROUTES.

A THREATENED EPILOG TO THE GREAT FARCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—So confident are the defense in the star-route cases that the prosecution will break down that they are said to be actively preparing to reverse the proceedings, and to bring before the grand jury, when it meets in October, evidence on which to open prosecutions against their accusers. Civil suits are also to be instituted. "The star-route cases," said a friend of the defendants today, "are not over yet, though the Government, after almost two years of promises, has accomplished, and bids fair to accomplish, nothing. The defendants have been branded as thieves all over the country on evidence which is thrown out of court in contempt. Such charges, on such a basis, are not to be allowed to pass in silence.

BRADY AND OTHERS

involved in this business have large fortunes, and they are determined to follow to the extent of the law the persons and newspapers which have been so free with their reputations."

How accurately this statement outlines the plans of the defendants can be told better some weeks or months hence, but it certainly represents their feelings both as to the security they feel for themselves and their disposition to turn on their accusers.

THE TRIAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The taking of testimony in the star-route cases was resumed this morning, but up to the time recess was taken nothing of special importance was elicited.

After recess the Government called Frank R. Wilcox, of Oregon. He formerly resided in Arkansas, and had a Government position as Mail Agent. He was on intimate terms with S. W. Dorsey, and had corresponded with him. These letters he turned over to an attorney named Woodward to use in the collection of certain claims against Dorsey.

He was asked to state what he did in consequence of having received these letters.

Objection was made by all the defendants except the Dorseys, who, McSweeny said, were

ANXIOUS TO HAVE WILCOX TELL ALL HE KNEW.

Merrick maintained the evidence should go as against the Dorseys, and be excluded if the court thought proper only so far as it related to the other defendants.

Bliss said he expected to show that after receiving the letters this gentleman (witness) went to work to manufacture public opinion; that he wrote letters and drew petitions which were signed by other people; that he caused to be published newspaper articles; all glowing with the magnificent possibilities of the Eugene City and Bridge Creek route.

The court, however, ruled the question out in the form in which it was put.

It was then modified so as to inquire what the witness had done after he received the letters, the court expressly stipulating that Dorsey could not be held responsible for the acts of the witness unless the letter conferring authority was produced.

Merrick pointed out the manifest disadvantage which the prosecution labored under from the different positions assumed by the counsel on the other side.

One of the counsel

SAID MERRICK BARED HIS BREAST,

and, with an air of conscious innocence, said: "We will let it in," while, after a nudge and a wink, another of the counsel would get up and object. Merrick argued with much feeling upon this point, and one of his remarks referring to the appearance of collusion and subterfuge among the counsel for the defense called for an eloquent and heated denial from the gentlemen; in fact a stormy scene was only prevented by the court peremptorily refusing to allow counsel to continue their personalities.

Bliss inquired whether they could not show that the witness prepared the petitions and other papers, and transmitted them to S. W. Dorsey. The papers were now among the files of the department.

The court answered that if they proposed to stop there the inquiry could not be pursued, because it did not tend to criminate anyone.

Bliss said he had accurate copies of the letters, the originals of which could not be obtained. They would prove that Wilcox was promised money for the preparation of petitions; that the money was not paid; and that suits had been brought against Dorsey by the witness to compel him to pay the money.

McSweeny interrupted to inquire of Bliss if he intended to show by this witness that, acting under Dorsey's instructions, he had ever obtained

A FRAUDULENT PETITION

or done a corrupt act. He maintained that it was perfectly proper to manufacture public opinion by circulating petitions. Newspapers were not used as a rule in furtherance of conspiracies. If the prosecution believed they had got up to the conspiracy he wished to warn them that the defense were entirely ready and willing to meet them.

The court said the order of introduction of evidence was in a great degree discretionary with the court. In this instance, where it was asserted the acts were done under authority, it was not proper to prove the acts before showing the authority had been conferred. He therefore decided the prosecution could not continue that line of inquiry.

A number of papers were then presented to the witness.

He identified some of them as being in his father's handwriting.

Bliss said he wished to show the letters had passed into the hands of Dorsey, and the other side had been served with notice requiring them to be produced.

The court said in that event they could proceed to prove the contents of the letters.

The witness was then asked if he had received pay from from Dorsey for his services and had then discontinued the suit.

The question was ruled out, the court remarking that he did not see what connection this case had with proceedings in an Oregon court. He thought the prosecution had better proceed at once to prove the contents of the letters.

The witness, in answer to Bliss, said he did not definitly remember the contents of the letters. He read one of the copies presented, and said he believed he had received something of the kind from Dorsey. Portions of them, however, he failed to recollect.

Three telegraphic dispatches were submitted to the witness by Bliss, but several objections against their reception were made.

The court said that, admitting the telegrams were genuine dispatches, it was

A NOTORIOUS FACT

that men often signed other persons' names to telegrams, and he was unwilling to let in such evidence, unless it was shown Dorsey had acknowledged them as his.

The dispatches were then let in, conditional upon the prosecution of proving such acknowledgment from Dorsey.

The witness was then dismissed, the defense waiving for the present the right of cross-examination.

T. M. WILCOX, OF PORTLAND, ORE.,

father of the last witness, identified several telegrams, petitions, and letters. The witness was then shown some copies of letters shown his son. He recognized them as being of about the same nature as the letters received by him. He said he had corresponded with S. W. Dorsey, using his son's name.

Court was adjourned before the witness' testimony was concluded.

A CARD FROM SENATOR KELLOGG.

Senator Kellogg, in a card, says:

> It is true I had the misfortune to have some business relations with Walsh in his capacity of banker. I am sure that if the testimony of Walsh before the grand jury were given to the public as it was given to the grand jury the public could not resist reaching the same conclusion the grand jury reached. The purpose of Walsh, evidently, in making a public statement, is to place himself in a better light before the public than that in which the grand jury left him when they came into court and said, by their action, that his testimony was not worthy of belief. The action of the grand jury relieves me of the necessity of replying to Walsh's statements in detail. If, however, when the grand jury again meet, they desire to institute an inquiry as to whether Walsh has been guilty of perjury in stating he divided the proceeds of the postal drafts referred to by him between myself and Brady, or in making other statements affecting me, I shall hold myself ready to go before them for examination.

"BACKCAPPING."

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE DEFINITION OF THIS CHEERFUL WORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—There have recently been some changes in the Federal offices at Toledo which, if the stories told by the Ohio people are true, have been effected by extraordinary intrigue. The changes have been in the post-office and Collectorship. The following is the statement of the case as told by the Ohio men: The last change in the Toledo Collectorship is a part of and sequel to the selection of Dowling as Postmaster. Kumler, the new Collector, while pretending to be for Mr. Goldsmith for the post-office, really manipulated the matter in the interests of Dowling. As a part of this scheme, Kumler, in connection with another man, undertook to break Representative Ritchie's influence with the President, Ritchie not favoring Dowling.

TO ACCOMPLISH THIS

a call was made on Ritchie at his rooms, and he was drawn into a conversation about the Administration, and the attempt made to lead him into criticizing it. Kumler violated this sort of confidence and filed a statement in the Post-Office Department, which he signed officially as Chairman of the Lucas County Republican Committee, charging Ritchie with abusing the President. Mr. Ritchie says the paper is a gross perversion, and practically false. Kumler procured his presentment to the President by Speaker Keifer, and, after some work at the White House and in the department, Dowling was appointed on as little influential backing as any one of his grade ever secured an office upon. Dowling being in by Kumler's efforts, the next play was to get Kumler in. Ground was broken as in the former case by

DENOUNCING COLLECTOR WAGGONER

in advance to President Arthur as one of his bitter opponents. Kumler was sent to the Columbus convention and fixed on the Committee of Resolutions. Afterwards, it was claimed for him here that he was the author and manager of the resolutions by which Ohio indorsed President Arthur. Hamilton, who was helping, was fixed on the State Committee, and Kumler on the County Committee. Dowling came on and called on the President with Speaker Keifer. He continued to push and manipulate the case until at length the ring at work in the matter succeeded.

COL. WAGONER

came on to see why he had been removed, and not to make a fight to prevent it in case he found that the President had acted after knowing all the facts. It was soon made to appear he had not been correctly informed about several points in the case. He went so far as to refer the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury for examination, with a view of withdrawing Kumler in case it seemed best, when the Senate acted confirming him It was therefore thought best to let the matter rest. Had the confirmation been delayed one dey the situation would have probably been changed by withdrawing Kumler.

THE PRESIDENT.

A SOLITARY WHISKY COCKTAIL WAS SEEN APPROACHING THE WHITE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—Publications in Eastern religious journals have caused some excitement and discussion in church circles here, especially as the clerical writers have chosen to busy themselves with the assumed habits of the President. The Rev. W. McKenny, pastor of Wesley Chapel here, has written to *Zion's Herald*, Boston, that no intoxicating liquors were admitted to the White House while Hayes was there, but that whisky cocktails and wines of various kinds are freely used there now. Mr. McKenny also charges that the President is nearly always late in going to St. John's Church, where he attends, seldom arriving there until the principal part of the service is over, and, as a rule, he never gets there until the sermon is being delivered. He intimates that the President does not favor the high-church practices that are followed in St. John's, and that this is what keeps him from attending the entire service. In the last issue of

"ZION'S HERALD,"

the regular correspondent, "R. R.," denies all the statements made by the Rev. McKenny. He admits that the President "might have been a little late" once or twice, but, generally, he assists in the entire service. He denies that St. John's Church is a high-church, as usually understood, though he admits that the services there are "churchy" in some respects. The papers containing the original letter and the answer have been circulated quite freely among church-going people, and cause considerable comment. The clerical writers might go a great deal further and say that, if President Arthur is seen at church at all, early or late, he does very much better than most Congressmen, the majority of whom seldom darken church doors.

SUN-GLASS.

A CHANCE FOR THE KEELY MOTOR STOCKHOLDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—A local paper contains a sensational report that an invention of startling significance and importance has just been patented. The invention consists of piling up layers of light upon each other by means of mirrors and producing intense heat. One who observed the process says:

> In less than thirty seconds a thin, curling puff of smoke gave evidence of the progress of the experiment. In a minute the board was bursting out in flames. The focus was then shifted upon the zinc. In a few moments it began to turn color, then shrink as if anxious to get away where it was cooler, and then, in less than three minutes, the entire surface covered by the focus was literally melting, drop by drop. To melt zinc it requires a temperature of over 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE PATENT-OFFICE

whose opinion was asked today as to the importance of this invention spoke somewhat disrespectfully of it, and said:

> The use of mirrors, both curved and flat, to accumulate and concentrate the heat of the sun's rays is about as old as the sun itself. Ericsson's solar engine is perhaps the best application of the principle. The French have of late years done much in this direction. At the exhibition of 1878 some very interesting machines were exhibited.

NOTES.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The work of "voluntary assessments" goes on in spite of the newspapers. The replies to the first broadside of circulars have been more liberal than ever before. One member of Congress has given $5,000, and among other generous donations is one from George William Curtis. It has been the custom of the committee to send out a second circular to those who failed to respond to the first, so as to allow another chance to a volunteer contribution, and this second appeal is now about to be circulated. A rumor is heard that a considerable share of the fund is to be appropriated to insure "Republican" (that is, Cameron) success in Pennsylvania. It will no doubt be grateful news to many Republicans who have contributed to the fund, or are about to do so, to learn that their money will be spent in part to punish the Pennsylvania Independents.

EXPORTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The total value of exports of breadstuffs for twelve months ended June 30, 1882, is $176,977,496.

EUGENE M. WILSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS,

entered a chancery suit against Congressman John Van Vorhis, of New York, to recover 382 shares of stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Wilson claims Van Vorhis obtained possession of the stock as his agent.

DAVIS.

The Secretary of the Treasury called for the resignation of Superintendent Davis, of the New Orleans Mint, for inefficiency. The Secretary also called for the resignation of George B. N. Tower, Supervising Steamboat Inspector of the Second New York District.

THE AX TO FALL.

The Secretary of War issued a circular letter to the employés of the War Department, calling for full information regarding their positions, the date of their appointment, what State, etc., and also inquiring the number of relatives, if any, otherwise employed in the Government service.

WHITE DISGRUNTLED.

Congressman White, of Kentucky, is kicking up a row with the Congressional Committee, and says he will probably resign. He says that Hubbell and Henderson don't give his views sufficient consideration, and want to confine him to his own district affairs, while he thinks he ought to have some say about affairs in Kentucky.

GEN. JOE WHEELER

was on the floor of the House today. He is here to see what the Democratic Executive Committee can do for him in his campaign, if he makes one, and also to look after his mileage and pay. He says he has not yet fully determined whether he will run again or not.

BANK CHECKS.

Beck's amendment to the Bank Charter bill to prevent the overcertification of checks, it is said, proves entirely ineffective, New York bankers writing the word "accepted" across the checks with the same effect as certification.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT,

illustrating the slow progress of legislation of private claims, occurred Saturday. Philip Reich, aged 82, came here on a visit, and found Congress wrestling with the same bill that it was considering when he was here over sixty years ago, being the Spanish war claim of R. K. Meade, father of Gen. Meade, of Gettysburg fame.

A SIAMESE LEGATION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Gen. John A. Haldeman, who has just been confirmed as Minister Resident and Consul-General in Siam, received yesterday his first announcement that the King of Siam had determined to establish a legation at Washington. He was urged to do so by Gen. Grant during his visit, and Gen. Haldeman also pressed it upon his attention, but with characteristic Oriental regard for etiquet he was not willing to take the initiative in view of the fact that the United States had complimented China and Japan by sending Ministers to those countries before receiving them. Arrangements were not made, therefore, to send a legation until the King was assured that this country would send him a Minister. The letter received by Gen. Haldeman was from Prince De Rawongsa, private secretary and brother to the King. It is dated the Grand Palace, Bangkok, 23d May, 1882. It was written in a clear and rather handsome hand on fashionable note paper, stamped with a crest in green. There was an occasional awkward expression, but the chirography was perfect, and the whole letter an admirable specimen of English for an Oriental. Among other things it says: "In all cases I cannot at this important moment fail to tell with full authority that his Majesty the King, my gracious sovereign, has been graciously pleased to appoint his trusted cousin, his Highness Morn Chow Prisdang, as his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Washington, and that Luang Nai Tej, Secretary, and two attachés had left here to join his Highness in London on the 4th inst." The letter closes with the expression of the King's hope that Gen. Haldeman would be made the Minister of the United States to Siam.

MILWAUKEE WHEAT.

Great Excitement in the Market Caused by a Big Drop in Prices—Favorable Crop Reports Contributed to Demoralize Prices Considerably—The Bears Made Things Lively for a Time.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Today has experienced the most exciting times in the wheat market here seen for many months. Owing to the favorable crop reports from abroad and from the Northwest, which had been coming in for several days, a decline was expected by both bulls and bears, but the bears themselves little expected a drop of six cents in cash wheat. Part of this decline, however, was recovered It is probable that the decline would have been gradual had it not been for the report of the failure of a large commission dealer in Chicago. Very soon after the report was received in the Chamber of Commerce margins were called and a decidedly lively time ensued. There is no telling where the matter would have ended had not the report that C. J. Kershaw & Co., the firm supposed to have been interested in the big Armour deal in Chicago, were taking everything offered gained circulation, when a slight reaction took place. At the opening of the board the first deals in August and September options were made at $1.13¼ and $1.07½ respectively, a decline of only five-eighths of a cent from Saturday's closing. Immediately after the offerings became so pressing and buyers so scarce that the former option sold at $1.11¼ and the latter at $1.06, showing a break of fully two cents on the former and one and a half cents on the latter. A partial recovery was made later on, but the market was so feverish and irregular that much timidity was evinced among buyers. August wheat rallied to $1.13 and subsequently fell back to $1.11¼. September wheat also rallied to $1.06⅛ and afterwards broke to $1.05¾. Of July wheat or further options nothing was said. No. 2 cash receipts were in some request, but the price offered—$1.20—failed to meet with the views of sellers. After 11 o'clock the market recovered nearly one cent on the cost of futures. The offerings of futures were quite pressing for some time before the noon board opened. August delivery sold down to $1.11¾, and September to $1.05¾. On 'Change the supremacy of the bears was more forcibly illustrated, August options being forced down to $1.09⅝ and September to $1.05¼. In No. 2 cash wheat there were several transfers at $1.20 down to $1.18. No. 3 receipts sold at 95 cents. At the adjournment at 1 o'clock August wheat closed at $1.10⅛, September at $1.05½, and No. 2 cash wheat at $1.20. At the late board values opened a trifle stronger for July and August delivery, the former selling at $1.22 and the latter at $1.10. September options sold at $1.05½. Later the offerings were free, especially for September delivery, which sold down to $1.04¾. August wheat sold at $1.09⅞, closing at $1.10. September wheat closed at $1.05¼. There is a variety of opinions among the leading wheat men here as to the result of the sudden decline. The fact that a great deal of the wheat unloaded during the excitement went into strong hands inclines many to the belief that the next move of the market will be a sharp advance. The more conservative dealers, however, those whose judgment is always given weight, are of the opinion that the decline was simply what was to be expected in view of the remarkable good crop reports from all quarters. The decline was precipitated, they say, by local causes, but it had to come either gradually or suddenly. One of the most prominent dealers on the Chamber of Commerce said tonight that the most peculiar feature about the downward movement was the apparent utter inability of the strong clique in Chicago, which is said to be handling the large deal, to prevent the drop.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Dr. William E. Gallup at Mendota, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., July 17.—The funeral service of Dr. William E. Gallup, who died on Saturday at his late residence in this city, was conducted at the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Six of the medical profession, two from this city and four from other different cities, acted as pall-bearers, and twelve young ladies and twelve young gentlemen escorted the remains from the residence to the church, which was unable to accommodate the vast concourse of people who assembled there to pay the last tribute of respect to the gentleman who will be missed in this community for years to come. The deceased was about 28 years of age, and a most remarkable student from his childhood. He was graduate of the Chicago Medical College, and an ornament to his profession. Young and old, rich and poor loved the Doctor. He was never robust, and about two years ago he went to Rico and other parts of Colorado, principally for the benefit of his health, where he acted as special correspondent for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Since his return last winter he had not been well, but it is only since the last month that evidence was given of the real danger of his condition. He was out for a drive on Tuesday last. He felt much exhausted on his return, and was obliged to take to his bed, which he was unable to leave after, and died Saturday evening of tuberculosis.

A. L. Shipley, at Atchison, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 17.—A. L. Shipley, a leading citizen, and for thirteen years agent of the United States Express Company here, died this morning of hemorrhage. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ailing for many months, but it came suddenly. He was a man of high character and fine business qualifications, having held many positions of trust. He will be buried tomorrow in Mount Vernon Cemetery. All expressmen of this section will attend. He leaves a widow and three children. He had $2,000 insurance in the Expressman's Mutual Benefit Association.

Dr. Edwin C. Wooley, at Paris, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., July 17.—Dr. Edwin C. Wooley, a prominent physician of this city, died this morning, aged 62 years. He was born in Springfield, Hamilton County, O., July 18, 1820, graduated at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O., and had been a regular practicing physician for thirty-eight years. About four years ago he was seized with progressive locomotor ataxia, from which he has been gradually sinking until about the 12th inst., when he was seized with acute dysentery, which was the direct cause of his death.

C. G. Taylor, at Galesburg, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17.—C. G. Taylor, a resident of Illinois since 1844, died in this city on Saturday evening and was buried on Sunday. Mr. Taylor formerly resided in Rock Island County, and was well known in the State as a prominent agriculturist. He was a writer for several of the best agricultural journals.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

A Decision Adverse to the East St. Louis Board of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—In the quo warranto proceedings before Judge Snyder, of Belleville, instituted by merchants of the St. Louis Board of Trade, the Judge decided against the latter, and ordered information to be filed and a summons to be served on John O. Butler, President of the Board of Trade.

A Victory for East St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—This afternoon Squire Dragger, of East St. Louis, fined Clinton O. Dutcher $50 for inspecting grain in East St. Louis. He was arrested by order of the East St. Louis Board of Trade. A motion to quash the case was overruled. This decision is a victory for the East St. Louis Board of Trade over the Merchants' Exchange here. The case will be appealed to the Circuit Court.

POLITICAL.

The Prize in the Sixth Illinois Will Be Awarded Today.

Indications that Robert R. Hitt Will Be the Lucky Man.

The Hon. James Dawes a Candidate for Governor of Nebraska.

Some Pretty Liberal Propositions from Maj. McClaughrey to Mr. Marsh.

Milwaukee Brewers Determined to Boycott All Who Favor Sunday Observance.

Cincinnati's View of the Probable Action of Thursday's Ohio Democratic Convention.

Assembling of Delegates at Freeport to Attend Today's Congressional Convention—The Outlook.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 17.—The Republicans of the new Sixth District will hold their Congressional convention here tomorrow to nominate a candidate for the long term to succeed the late Maj. Hawk. The several candidates and a few of the delegates are already on the ground, and the rest will be here tonight and in the morning. The appointment of delegates will be as follows: Carroll, ten; Jo Daviess, twelve; Stephenson, fourteen; Ogle, sixteen; Winnebago, eighteen; total, seventy; necessary to a choice, thirty-six.

Carroll County's choice is not exactly known. A week ago, James Shaw, ex-Speaker of the House, and one R. G. Bailey had the field to themselves. James M. Hunter, a Mount Carroll lawyer, has turned up since, and is understood to have virtually gotten Bailey out of his way. Hunter has bossed the machinery in Carroll lately, and was the engineer of the Hawk movement this spring. This has given him considerable strength, and Bailey is said to have knuckled to him, if he isn't really standing in with him. Mr. Shaw's friends claim several of the delegation, but the chances seem to be rather in Hunter's favor. The delegation has had no meeting yet, but will come together in the morning and try to agree upon somebody.

Jo Daviess will present Judge William Spensley, and stick to him for several ballots.

The Stephenson County delegation, which is to meet in the morning, will probably unite on Gen. Smith D. Atkins, Freeport's Postmaster. A few of them are said to kick, but they have already agreed to vote as a unit, and will probably go in for Gen. Atkins, at least to start with. Where they will land nobody knows.

Ogle agreed last week to support Robert R. Hitt, late Assistant Secretary of State under Blaine. It took forty-six ballots to bring the delegation around, but there was no unit rule business about it, and Mr. Hitt was finally their unanimous choice. All the other counties in the district have had the Congressman. Ogle never has. The Ogle County feeling is very strong this time, and Ogle will go into the convention not only with a candidate who has great personal strength, but with a delegation which has agreed upon him as its unanimous choice, and which would not dare go home and face the people of Ogle County if it deserted him and let some other county take the prize. The feeling that Ogle should have the Congressman outweighs the objection that it already has the Collector, and the fact that it was Ogle which really sent Maj. Hawk to Congress is a strong card in Ogle's favor with the Carroll County delegates, and Mr. Hitt's friends naturally expect Carroll's vote when it gets through with its own man. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that the delegation may unite upon him at the start, and let Hunter alone.

Winnebago will be solid for John C. Garver, of Rockford, its ex-State's Attorney.

No two counties can nominate, but any three can. The break is liable to come, when it does comes, either in Carroll, Jo Daviess, or Stephenson, but most likely in the first two. If Jo Daviess or Carroll go to Hitt, Stephenson will probably break in the same direction. Gen. Atkins would like to go to Congress, but, if he finds he cannot make it, it will be some consolation to name the man, and the winner would not be very apt to ever disturb Gen. Atkins' hold on the Freeport Post-Office. If Ogle should by any possibility break away from Hitt, three or four of its delegates would be very likely to go to Garver. Eight of Gen. Atkins' old soldiers are on the Ogle delegation, and in the event of such a break he confidently expects twelve of the delegates to come to him. In that case his chances would be decidedly worth having. Garver's only chance is to so prolong the contest that the delegates will get tired and make a nomination in order to get home, but the fight is not likely to last that long. The old political stagers here say it will not extend through twenty ballots at the outside. The contest is practically narrowed down to Hitt and Atkins, with the chances very much in favor of the former. There is a strong feeling in Jo Daviess, Carroll, and Stephenson, as well as Ogle itself, that Ogle is entitled to and ought to have the Congressman. Ogle is united on Hitt and swears to stick to him to the end, and Carroll or Jo Daviess, or both, may be expected to go over to him after a few ballots. If only one of them breaks, Stephenson will probably come in and save the other the necessity of doing it. The outlook is decidedly favorable to Mr. Hitt, and unless something now unforeseen should occur, the chances are that he will be the nominee before sundown tomorrow.

The McClaughry-Marsh Fight—Propositions by the Former.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARTHAGE, Ill., June 17.—Excitement still prevails in our Congressional district. A few leading Republican papers in the district advocated and insisted upon the contest between the McClaughry delegation and Marsh delegation from Hancock County being settled before the Congressional Convention, which meets at Monmouth Aug. 17. The Aledo *Record* in a late issue called upon McClaughry and Marsh, for the sake of peace and harmony in the party and in the Congressional Convention, to settle in some way who was entitled to the Hancock County delegation. In view of this Maj. McClaughry recently directed a letter to Col. Marsh at Monmouth, Ill., submitting to him two propositions for the purpose of settling the question, and thus restoring perfect peace and harmony to our ranks. First, Maj. McClaughry proposes to Col. Marsh that they each select a disinterested man, the two a third, and that the three, acting as a commission, proceed to Hancock County and there examine into the facts of the case relative to the recent convention in this county, and then publish their decision as to who—McClaughry or Marsh—is really entitled to the delegation from this county; he (McClaughry) further pledging himself that, unless the majority of such commission decide that he (McClaughry) did fairly and squarely carry this county and is fairly entitled to the delegation therefrom, that he (McClaughry) will withdraw from the race without asking the same pledge of Col. Marsh. Second, that if Col. Marsh is not willing to accept the first, they join in asking the people of this district to vote at their primaries on Aug. 14 for who they desire to be their candidate, and let this vote decide the matter, the man in the minority to withdraw. Col. Marsh has not as yet replied to either one of these propositions. McClaughry's friends are very confident of his being our next Congressman. Every person here thinks this proposition very fair.

The Prohibitionists of the Fourteenth Illinois Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., July 17.—About twenty-five prominent Prohibitionists will leave here tomorrow morning to attend the Prohibition Congressional Convention at Decatur for the Fourteenth District. The delegation will contain a majority of Democrats. A number of clergymen of this city will go along. They promise to have a Prohibitionist in the field against Rowell before twenty-four hours, and to put up a Senatorial candidate also.

Milwaukee Brewers Announce Their Determination to Boycott All Who Favor the Enforcement of the Sunday Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—The plan adopted by the brewers of refusing to patronize all merchants who favor a limited enforcement of the Sunday law is rapidly assuming a political aspect. The *Evening Wisconsin* tonight comes out in a guarded advocacy of the ground taken by those who favor the closing of the theatres on Sunday, and intimates that the sword which the brewers have unsheathed may cut both ways and add largely to the temperance vote. It says: "The question of prohibition is looming up in this State, and it will strike every man of common sense that it will be wisest on the part of the brewers to make more friends and less enemies. If the merchants and bankers are to be boycotted for signing a petition restricting a class of Sunday amusement, many of them will eventually throw their influence to advance the cause of prohibition in Wisconsin. Last fall the brewers of Milwaukee thought they could elect one of their number Treasurer of Wisconsin because the Republicans had nominated Senator McFetridge, who had voted for the Anti-Treat law. The brewers made a prodigious effort in his behalf. A good deal of money was spent, yet McFetridge was elected Treasurer of the State by 12,000 majority, running ahead of Gov. Rusk, whom the brewers did not specially oppose, thus showing that the sentiment of the people at large was decidedly against a clannish or proscriptive policy in the selection of candidates." The discussion of the whole matter is rapidly working the community, especially the Germans, up to a fever-heat of excitement. THE TRIBUNE correspondent has had further interviews with the leading brewers, who assert their determination to carry out the program upon which they have entered, and to use all the influence they possess to prevent patronage being extended to business-men who favor any steps that are calculated even remotely to advance the prohibitory cause.

Probable Action of Thursday's Ohio Democratic Convention, as Viewed at Cincinnati.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—The delegates from this county to the Democratic State Convention are to be elected tomorrow evening. The convention assembles on Thursday. Cincinnati will furnish no candidate for nomination for office, and interest in the proceedings will be chiefly centered in the platform. There is abundant evidence of uncertainty in the Democratic camp as to what the platform should and what it should not contain. There are none of the current issues that it is quite safe to touch, nor is it any safer to pass them unnoticed. It has been the practice of the party to declare against all sumptuary laws, and that course will probably be adopted this year, but it will be only as a choice between evils. Such a plank will be good bait to throw out to the disaffected German Republicans, but it will at once drive back to the Republicans the wavering temperance brigade, and will tend to alienate the rural members of the party, who, in the fight against liquor-selling and Sabbath desecration, have been in full sympathy with the Republicans. Another difficulty will arise when the plank comes up for consideration referring to civil-service reform. It is announced that Senator Pendleton expected to attend the convention, and, if present, it will be difficult to avoid making him its Chairman. It will then follow that the distinguished Senator, as the champion of civil-service reform and a possible candidate for the Presidency, will seek to commit his party in his own State to the issue which he has so earnestly espoused. But the rank and file of the party want nothing to do with such a doctrine. They are interested in politics only on account of the offices and plunder that may be won. The practical working of Mr. Pendleton's bill will be to keep Republicans in office, whether the Democrats carry the next Presidential election or not. There is nothing at all to enthuse the ward workers in such a prospect, and Mr. Pendleton is likely to go somewhat disappointed back to Washington. The tariff question will also be hard to dispose of, for the reason that the old Democratic free-trade idea is not popular with the workingmen. Whichever way the Committee on Resolutions turn, therefore, they are likely to be confronted with perplexing questions. The result will be probably an equivocal and meaningless platform, with regret that any declaration of principles is needed written between all the lines. The policy will be to touch the question of popular interest in such a way as to offend as few as possible, and to catch voters of all shades of political belief.

Sixth Wisconsin Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., July 17.—Politics are quiet in the Sixth Wisconsin Congressional District. Business-men are so engrossed with money making that they have no time to dabble with politics. Most of the Republican leaders and all of the laboring classes—Democrats and Republicans—are satisfied with the record of the present member of Congress, Richard Guenther. He is the only man spoken of for nomination by the Republicans who stands any show, and a nomination for him is as good as an election. The German element constitute very largely the voters of the Fox River Valley, they being employed in the manufactories to a large extent, as well as having small plantations in the rural districts. All these bear fresh in their minds the hardships endured by immigrants; and the ardor with which Guenther worked for the passage of the Immigration bill, notwithstanding its veto, has made him a personal friend to them. Mr. Guenther served two terms very acceptably as State Treasurer, is a good business-man, and at his election he led even so popular a Presidential candidate as Garfield by 782 votes. His success with his amendment to the River and Harbor bill, which opens the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers to free navigation, as well as other important measures he had proposed in Congress, has gained for him the confidence of the business-men.

The Democrats experience considerable difficulty in finding a candidate who will poll even a fair vote. No one can be mentioned as their probable nominee.

Gossip Concerning Things Political in the State of Nebraska.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 15.—The Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, the Hon. James Dawes, is a candidate for Governor, and with very fair prospects of receiving the nomination. He is a lawyer by profession, is a resident of Saline County, and has the reputation of being a politician of more than average ability. A gentleman who knows him well, and who is also well posted on the politics of the State, himself having held a prominent State office, said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent this morning:

"Jim Dawes will be the next Governor of Nebraska. At least, present indications look that way. He has been twice a candidate for that position, and twice has he stepped out of the way for other men. Certainly, if any man deserves the place it is Dawes."

"But will not the ground be disputed by men full as deserving as Dawes?"

"Plenty of candidates, no doubt, several of whom are good men. A formidable rival of Dawes is Alexander, present Secretary of State, but he announced himself too soon. Three months ago Alexander's stock was way up; now it is going down rapidly. The fluctuations in politics in this State are not unlike those in grain on the Chicago Board of Trade. It may be that I am mistaken about Alexander's strength; he has a large number of friends throughout the State, and no enemies, still I doubt if even his friends care to see him Governor of the State. There are reasons for this. Alexander has been in public life long enough, and many think he ought to give way and give others a chance. Then he is a man of no great ability—in fact, is rather illiterate. He is a man of good sense, however, and has filled the office of Secretary of State very creditably, still he has no claim to a promotion. But, then, he is a hard worker and knows how to pull the wires to advantage, and there is therefore no telling what strength he will have in the convention. The other candidates are Dinsmore of Clay County, Ervin of Pawnee, Shedd of Saunders, Dorsey of Dodge, and Persinger of Merrick. The first two have some show of a nomination. Dinsmore is a banker, and is a member of the State Senate, Ervin is also a banker, and also a member of the State Senate. Both are fair men, and, without being popular, stand well with the people. Shedd, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, naturally looks for a promotion. He wants to go up the same as Nance did—from Speaker to Governor. The most that can be said in his favor is that he wears a very handsome goatee. Dorsey and Persinger, at present, do not appear to have much show. Dorsey has this in his favor: he is the only Gubernatorial candidate north of the Platte, and if he can tie up with Valentine, who will be a candidate for Congress from the Third District, he may come into the convention with a strong support. He is wealthy and liberal, and these two qualities have a good deal to do with a successful political canvass. These are the prominent candidates for Governor, but that several more will be in the field before the convention meets I have no doubt. There is one man in the State who could get the nomination for a certainty if he desired it. I doubt if you could name him."

"Ex-Senator Paddock?"

"No, not Paddock, of course not, but ex-Senator Thayer. This grim old man has the inside track for Governor, if he only knew it. He is a North Platte man, and than he stands in with the people, or rather the Anti-Monopolists, and he is also friendly with the railroads. He has just enough strength to get the nomination for Governor, but not enough to send him to the United States Senate. Gen. Thayer is making a mistake in this particular. In my opinion he is giving up a certainty for a very great uncertainty, and sooner or later he will find it out to his sorrow."

"You speak of the Anti-Monopolist—what influence will Anti-Monopoly exert in the canvass for Governor?"

"A great influence—that is, if what the advocates of Anti-Monopoly say is true. Most of that crowd take their medicine from the Omaha *Bee*, the Anti-Monopoly organ of the State. The *Bee* seems to think the successful candidate for Governor is not yet named, and the rest of the crowd are of the same opinion. As a matter of fact, Anti-Monopoly, as a feature of State politics, does not amount to much, and will certainly cut no figure this year. The successful candidate for Governor may still be in the back-ground, but whoever it may be, he will not be an Anti-Monopolist."

"Who is talked of for Lieutenant-Governor?"

"Nobody; that is, nobody but 'Pap' Hastings, of this city. He is the Big Medicine-Man of the order of Masonry of this State, and if there is anything mean about him, or particularly bright either, I don't know it. His weight is about 20 pounds."

"How about the other State officers—Secretary of State, for instance?"

"E. P. Roggen is the only candidate so far announced for Secretary of State. He has been in the Secretary's office for the past ten years, and is now Alexander's assistant. He is a nice fellow, thoroughly competent, honest, industrious, and accommodating. He has also a large friendship throughout the State."

"And the other State offices?"

"There will be no change in the Auditor's office and none in the office of Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings. The gentlemen occupying these places have had only one term each, and the custom is in this State to give each fellow a double chance for money and glory. There is going to be considerable strife for the position of State Treasurer; at least half a dozen candidates are in the field; and it is the same way with the office of Attorney-General. A lot of little pop-gun fellows are in the field for the latter place, and the question is not of brains, but of ability to catch votes. Here is a slate which I think has the best outlook at present:

"Governor—The Hon. James Dawes, of Saline County.

"Lieutenant-Governor—The Hon. A. G. Hastings, of Lancaster.

"Secretary of State—E. P. Roggen, of Lancaster.

"Treasurer—The Hon. C. C. White, of Cass.

"Auditor—The Hon. John Wallichs, of Hall.

"Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—A. G. Kendall, of Madison.

"Attorney-General—Vic Bierbower, North Platte.

"Superintendent of Public Instruction—W. W. W. Jones, of Lancaster."

Congressman Houk's Defeat in the Second Tennessee District Predicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 17.—In conversation with ex-Congressman Jacob M. Thornburgh today, he remarked to your correspondent that he had no doubt of the defeat of L. C. Houk, the present Representative in Congress from this district. Col. Thornburgh is a warm supporter of William Rule, and declares that he believes that Mr. Rule will beat Mr. Houk by a considerable majority in the convention.

The Prohibitionists to Hold a State Convention in Bloomington.

In response to a call addressed to the temperance workers of Illinois to consider the advisability of calling a State Temperance Convention and placing a State Temperance ticket in the field, about thirty gentlemen and two ladies met in Club-room 2 of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. The following were among those present: Judge J. G. Irwin of Madison County, Uriah Copp Jr. of Iroquois, the Rev. J. A. Brouse of Winnebago, J. W. Nichols of McLean, P. Harrington of Christian, E. B. Mason of Will, the Rev. C. H. Blanchard of Du Page; Senator F. Plumb, of Streator; R. H. Ross, of Winnebago; W. S. Harbert and Mrs. E. B. Harbert, of Evanston; A. V. Hutchins, C. G. Hayman, R. W. Nelson, J. C. Abbott, Col. Grover, and A. S. Butler, of Cook.

After the reading of the call the meeting organized by the election of C. G. Hayman as Chairman and J. W. Nichols as Secretary.

Mr. Nelson then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the temperance workers assembled at the Illinois State Conference declare that they demand a State Temperance Convention be held representing our views, and that a State ticket be there placed in the field and an active campaign inaugurated. We also recommend that county, legislative, and Congressional conventions be held in all parts of the State, and that full tickets be placed in the field.

The Rev. J. A. Brown favored the resolution. The Republican party at the last convention ignored the temperance people, and it was time for the latter to strike out for themselves, and be independent of all parties.

Judge Irwin, of Madison, said the temperance people in his section were very much embittered against the Republicans for their recent action, and they ask for a chance to vote for prohibition. A good many Germans would be with the temperance people in this fight against the liquor traffic.

Mr. Nichols said the temperance men had exhausted all honorable means to attain their ends through the Republican party and they had failed completely. The prohibitionists should nominate for office none but straight, square-toed temperance men, and ignore the Republicans altogether.

Mr. Ross, of Winnebago, said he believed that if a prohibition ticket was nominated, they would elect sufficient members of the Legislature to hold the balance of power, and then dictate as to who would be the next United States Senator.

Senator Plumb said he was in a quandary as to what he should do in case the Greenback State Convention at Peoria indorsed the measures rejected by the Republican Convention. He was a Greenbacker, and would not like to go back on his party candidates if they were in favor of prohibition. He could tell better what he would do after the Peoria Convention.

Mr. W. S. Harbert, of Evanston, wanted a party of progress that would take in all reforms. A conference could be held, and the questions of temperance, woman-suffrage, monetary reform, etc., discussed and then made the basis of a progressive party.

Col. Grover, of Chicago, announced himself as in favor of a greenback currency, prohibition, and woman suffrage. He thought the temperance people ought to unite with the Greenbackers, and both together would be successful. It was necessary to allow women to vote in order to make prohibition successful.

Mrs. Harbert hoped the workers for prohibition would remember the 80,000 women of Illinois who petitioned for a prohibitory amendment. These women are silent now, but are biding their time, and their time will surely come when they must be heard and their votes counted.

The Rev. C. A. Blanchard, of Wheaton, said prohibition was the great issue. He would vote for the candidates, provided they were square men and did not belong to a lodge. He couldn't vote for a temperance man if he was a secret society man.

Remarks favoring the adoption of the resolution were also made by Messrs. A. S. Butler, C. H. Zimmerman, C. C. Campbell, and others, when the resolution was unanimously adopted.

It was then decided to hold the convention in Bloomington Aug. 9 at 10 a. m., and that a call therefor be issued signed by the Chairman of the Prohibition party, the Secretary of the Home Protection party, and the Chairman and Secretary of the conference.

Messrs. Plumb, Nelson, and Harrington were chosen as a committee to fix upon a basis of representation in the convention, and they recommended a delegate in organized counties for each 5,000 voters or fraction thereof, according to the census of 1880. Where the counties are organized the delegates will be elected in mass convention.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of printing the call, sending out circulars, etc., after which the conference adjourned,

Georgia Politics — Judge Lochrane's Views on the Situation.

The Hon. O. A. Lochrane, ex-Chief Justice of Georgia, and one of the most prominent and widely-known men of the South, was temporarily lodged yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The Georgia State Democratic Convention meets today at Atlanta. To a reporter who called upon him for the purpose of obtaining his views on Georgia politics, Judge Lochrane protested that he was entirely out of politics, but nevertheless consented to say how things looked to him as a disinterested spectator. He felt assured that the Hon. A. H. Stephens would be the nominee for Governor, and that, he believed, would be a victory for the so-called Independent movement. Mr. Stephens had been away in the advance of every movement in Georgia politics that meant emancipation from Bourbanism; he had been opposed to all sorts of election frauds, and in favor of blotting out all color-lines in politics. His election would be a great triumph for the Independents, and the State would at once take place among the liberal and National States of the Union. The Judge could not regard Stephens as the real choice of the Democracy, but he was not inimical to them, and he was beyond all doubt the people's choice. He prophesied a bright and eventful Administration for Mr. Stephens, and for the State an elevation to a higher plane of political morality, honest ballots, and honest count, and, what was equally important to the State, a denunciation of the repudiation of $8,000,000—the greater part of which was invested in railroads—which were shamefully repudiated by the Democratic party without a hearing and without a cause, and the courts so closed that they could not interfere. Georgia had been with her wealthy resources and glorious climate backward among the Southern States, and it required only the right sort of Administration, which would bring additional capital and population sufficient to place her in the foremost rank. It was because of a faith that Mr. Stephens could accomplish all this that he was mentioned for the Governorship some weeks ago by the Republicans before the Democrats had ever thought of making him their candidate.

AQUATIC.

Wallace Ross Accepts Hanlan's Challenge to Row Five Races.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, July 17.—Wallace Ross has accepted Hanlan's challenge to row the latter five races during as many consecutive days for $1,000 each. Hanlan was seen this morning, and said he could not entertain the matter until he ascertained how many would accept his challenge to row five races with forty-eight hours intervening between each and with five crack oarsmen. Ross is willing to let Hanlan name the time, but wants the race on the Red River at Winnipeg.

The Hillsdale Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The Schuylkill Navy has adopted the following:

WHEREAS, In consideration of the fact that the Hillsdale crew is the only one ever sent abroad that has received the indorsement of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of the United States; therefore

Resolved, That the action of the Amateur Rowing Association of England in debarring them from rowing there in the amateur regattas is an insult for which we have no redress, but can only condemn and deplore.

SLOGGER SULLIVAN.

A Crowd of Sixteen Thousand People in Madison Square Garden.

Another Mass of Humanity as Large on the Anxious Outside.

A Man Had Come from England to Stand Up to Sullivan Four Rounds.

Sullivan, with Soft Gloves, Began Knocking the Englishman Down.

In Four Rounds, Nine, Eight, Five, and Five Knock-Downs, Respectively.

Every Time the Little Britisher Came Up, and Sullivan Paid Him $1,000 for Being Able To.

PRELIMINARIES.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND SPECTATORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The much-talked-of "soft-glove" fight between John L. Sullivan, the champion of America, and Tug Wilson (Joe Collins), the champion of England, to test their respective merits as pugilists, took place tonight at Madison Square Garden in the presence of 15,000 spectators. The conditions of the match were that it should be fought under the Marquis-of-Queensbury rules, and, in the event of Sullivan failing to knock out his antagonist in four rounds, the representative of Boston fistic "culchaw" has to give Wilson $1,000, the Englishman to receive half of the gate-money also. It was a very pleasant arrangement, the financial part at least, and, whether originally bona fide or not, the prospective entertainment became the theme of general discussion, inside as well as outside of sporting circles, and hence the vast crowd which congregated tonight at Madison Square Garden to see Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Wilson pummel each other.

THE AUDIENCE

that gathered to witness the mill, which was widely advertised from Maine to California, was of the most heterogeneous character. All day today and yesterday there had been a constant influx to New York from places near and far of admirers of the manly art, and as a consequence the assemblage that gathered in Madison Square Garden was as mixed a collection of the genus homo as could be well put together—Bostonians, Chicagoans, Philadelphians, and representatives from all places, large and small, too numerous to mention. Among those present were not a few Senators and Assemblymen and other minor legislators, and perhaps not a few distinguished clergymen of the Talmage type in disguise, who will make the set-to between Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Wilson the theme of their sermons next Sunday. In

THE MOTLEY GATHERING

assembled the polished and swell Wall street broker sat side by side with barroom bruisers, and merchants, professional business lawyers, and fancy gentry of questionable antecedents and habits commingled in the most familiar and happy manner. Among the gentlemen near the press stand sat Charles A. Dana, John Boyle O'Reilly, William Henry, the business manager of the New York *Herald*, Dooney Harris, Mike Coburn, and a host of other minor celebrities. John Boyle O'Reilly had a tilt with Capt. Williams because he could not get a seat, and finally had to content himself, with a number of other gentlemen, by squatting on the floor in front of the reporters' tables. The doors of the garden were thrown open at half-past 6, and at this early hour there were about 1,000 persons, young and old,

CLAMORING FOR ADMISSION.

A large attendance had been anticipated, and ample preparations to meet all emergencies had been made by the police. When the ticket-sellers announced their readiness to commence business Capt. Williams, who with Inspector Thorne had charge of the police force, ordered his subordinate officers to form into line those seeking admission at the Madison avenue and Fourth avenue entrances. The admission price was $1 and $2. The millionaires who paid $2 entered by the Madison avenue door, while their less pretentious brothers were admitted on the Fourth avenue side. The large hall filled up rapidly. The maxim, "first come first served," was literally observed, and in every part of the house there was a general scramble for places. Many of those who sat in the reserved seats were not those who usually attend entertainments where the swallow-tail is an indispensable garment. A number of these distinguished on-lookers sat throughout the fight in their coat-sleeves and

YELLED THEMSELVES HOARSE OCCASIONALLY.

An hour before the mill commenced it became very apparent that the garden would not be the most comfortable place in New York to spend the evening. The cigar and cigaret fiends were present, and made themselves quickly felt. Long before the performance commenced a few thousand tiny wreaths of smoke curled upward from the many good and bad cigars, and soon there was a dense cloud which partially obscured the vision. The atmosphere was stifling, and must have been especially trying to Messrs. Sullivan and Wilson if to no other persons. The illumination from the numerous gas-burners and chandeliers intensified the heat, and the audience, as the time wore on, became one solid mass of perspiring, impatient mortals. The twenty-four-foot ring was pitched in the centre of the garden, and occupied about two-thirds of a quadrangle, around the four sides of which were the reserved seats, as they were termed, and the press tables. Two of the huge chandeliers in the garden shed their radiance almost directly on the inclosure in which the fighters were to test their mettle, and a full view of

THE BATTLE-GROUND

was had from every part of the house. At 8 o'clock the garden appeared so crowded that it did not seem possible for any more persons to get inside, but yet they came, and crowding, jostling, and pushing without ceremony was the order of the occasion. A few enterprising youths who desired to have an entirely unobstructed view of what was going on clambered up the massive posts supporting the roof, but as speedily had to make their descent again, Capt. Williams' officers hustling them down without much ado. Police-Inspector Thorne and Capt. Williams stood within the quadrangle that the ring was pitched in, and directed the work of their subordinates, which was, it must be said, not a little trying.

At 8:15 p. m. Harry Hill, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude, ascended the rostrum and announced

THE COMMENCEMENT OF CEREMONIES.

Everybody looked for the prompt appearance of Sullivan and Wilson, but they were not forthcoming. Two other disciples of the manly art of lesser note than the champions followed Mr. Hill. They were Messrs. Cook and Evans, two English fighters who have done quite respectable work in their line. At the signal from Harry Hill, Messrs. Cook and Evans both sallied forth from their corners, and without any waste of useless formalities went for each other in true sluggers' style. The men fought three rounds with soft gloves, and, although they made no remarkable display of science, the vast audience at the finish cheered them very lustily. A short interval then followed, and the audience, which was exceedingly good-natured as yet, showed no marked signs of impatience. There were a few scattered calls for the champions to come forth, but the vast majority of the audience was extremely patient, apparently fully conscious that

NO DISAPPOINTMENT WAS TO TAKE PLACE,

and that they would get the worth of their money. Nobody found fault with the price of admission. The old stagers said it was very low, and that it was nothing compared to paying $100 or $200 or more to go and see a prize fight and return home penniless, besides having their pockets picked in the bargain of any collateral left. The audience at large thought the set-to between Messrs. Cook and Evans was but a pleasant prelude to what was to follow, and, in order to have their appetites thoroughly whetted for the fray, they were anxious to see one or two more bouts before Mr. Sullivan and Tug Wilson were introduced. It was now about half-past 8 o'clock, and at the box-office tickets were still being sold.

SPECULATORS ON THE OUTSIDE

reaped a rich harvest, but it became patent to those who exercised their judgment at all that it would be positively dangerous to the mass of people in the garden if the doors were continued open. Before the next event on the program was announced the doors were closed, and those inside who had been a little timid lest a panic from some cause might take place rejoiced. The police said that there were at least 5,000 or 8,000 people around the building who had been anxious to get in, but could not. There were several thousand people also who would certainly have attended but for the fact that they did not care about risking themselves in such a mixed assemblage.

About 8:45, after some manifestations of impatience on the part of the large audience, two gentlemen of local fame, named

JIMMY KELLY AND JEREMIAH MURPHY,

the latter a fair adept in the business, stepped into the ring, and on the call of time faced each other and commenced active work. Mr. Kelly was more powerful, scientific, and quicker than his opponent, and had each of the three rounds his own way.

Another intermission took place, and the audience for the first time began to generally show signs of impatience and uneasiness. There were many present who came to the conclusion that the affair would prove a fizzle, and boisterously asserted their opinions to that effect. The noise and tumult were drowned by the appearance of two young men, alleged to hail from the City of Brtherly Love, whom the master of ceremonies (Harry Hill) introduced as the Weston brothers. The Weston brothers made such a sickening exhibition of themselves that Harry Hill did not let them come to time in the last round, and sent them back to their quarters amid the yelling and hissing of the audience. It was after 9 o'clock, and

SULLIVAN AND WILSON HAD NOT YET ARRIVED.

It was said that they were at a hotel adjacent to the garden, and that their seconds were waiting for the men to be sent for. Harry Hill had had some notion of keeping up the commonplace diversion he had been treating the audience to pending the arrival of Mr. Sullivan and his antagonist. When the spectators realized Mr. Hill's kind intentions they at once became demonstrative, and calls for Sullivan and Wilson were repeatedly uttered. Somebody, apparently without authority, would shout, "Be patient, they are coming," and this answer and others of like tenor provoked some very profane responses. Although the audience was undoubtedly getting excited, with a few individual exceptions, it continued to be orderly, and the police did not at the time have as much work to perform as they anticipated. An aggravating delay ensued after the last two novices had exhibited themselves, and every person who seemed to have authority was asked the question, "Are they coming?" Capt. Williams, recognizing the fact that the audience could not keep patient much longer, sent a man to Billy Madden to tell him to bring the fighters in right away.

THE BATTLE.

APPEARANCE OF THE CHAMPIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—At half-past 9 word was brought to the reporters that the champion pugilists had arrived at the garden and were stripping for the fray. The news was passed around, and in less than half a minute a thundering cheer went up that fairly shook the rafters. This ebullition of joyful feeling in a few minutes was, however, eclipsed when Messrs. Sullivan and Wilson emerged from their dressing-rooms in full ring-costume and passed up to the roped and staked platform where they were to try conclusions. Both men in making their appearance received a most spirited and enthusiastic reception, the audience standing up as if one man, and cheering lustily for the pugilists who in a few minutes were to exchange lively courtesies with each other. Accompanying the fighters were Harry Hill, Arthur Chambers, Billy Madden, Joe Goss, and one or two other attendants whose services were, however, quickly dispensed with.

HARRY HILL LED THE WAY,

and behind him came Arthur Chambers in his coat sleeves, followed by his man Tug Wilson, with Sullivan close behind, and Billy Madden in his wake. Tug Wilson at once showed he was no novice in the business. He stepped lightly up the steps leading to the sawdust carpet, whose composition had just been replenished, and went towards the nearest corner—the right. Sullivan, who was close at his heels, tripped lightly over to his corner, diagonally opposit, and after getting the smoothness off his shoes by energetic scraping with the sawdust, he sat down in the chair placed in his corner, with his two arms outstretched and apparently in perfect condition for the task he proposed to execute.

SULLIVAN

came in wearing pink tights and blue stockings. He removed his flesh-colored shirt immediately on stepping into the ring. Wilson, who had acted just like an experienced pugilist, had also made final preparations for the battle. He wore blue tights and red stockings, and when about to commence hostilities also discarded himself of his shirt. Sullivan, who is of giant stature, looked as if he could, figuratively speaking, devour his antagonist and knock him out without any trouble. Wilson, while a large and robust man, appeared as but a pigmy almost in contrast with the modern Hercules against whom he was pitted. Before the preliminaries were arranged both men appeared to be in perfect

GOOD HUMOR,

and as if they enjoyed the scene as much as the spectators. Wilson smiled and chatted pleasantly with Arthur Chambers and Joe Goss, and Sullivan appeared as if anxious to smile also, only that he wanted a pretext. For a few minutes there seemed a little disagreement in regard to settling the preliminaries. Harry Hill, Billy Madden, Joe Goss, and Arthur Chambers all talked at one time, and it was perfectly impossible to catch their words.

The pent-up enthusiasm of the audience had now obtained full sway, and while the pandemonium was raging at its hight Harry Hill emerged from the little knot of distinguished gentlemen who surrounded him, and in a loud voice, but which only reached the reporters' tables, announced that it was agreed to dispense with with all unnecessary formality and proceed with the fight, with him (Harry Hill) as referee and

NO UMPIRE.

Billy Madden, who was seconding Sullivan, now went over to the latter's corner, and Arthur Chambers, who was to perform the same duty for Tug Wilson, approached the latter's corner. About twenty minutes to 10 time was called amid breathless excitement. A part of the audience rose to their feet, and some confusion followed. Amid the din and clamor the American and English champion walked toward each other with buoyant step, each apparently confident of his own superiority.

FIRST ROUND.

There was no delay before the pugilists proceeded to actual work. There was no sparring nor feinting, but after a few short hits on each side the men came to close quarters and down went the English champion from the effect of a cross counter on his left jaw. Wilson, however, was quickly on his feet, but he had hardly faced his antagonist before down he went again, and again going down, sometimes to save himself and oftener on account of Mr. Sullivan's superior strength. There was no display of science made during the round. It was nearly a clinch all the way through, and it was apparent that, if Sullivan would not knock his man out in four rounds, he could easily vanquish him in a prolonged fight.

SECOND ROUND.

This round was but a repetition of the first, only Wilson, who sought to be a little aggressive in the the first round, dodged Sullivan's blows better, and did exceedingly well in saving himself from punishment. On Sullivan's part it was nothing but attempted slugging from the beginning, time after time. Wilson, it was plainly seen, was not his equal, and either went down on all fours voluntarily or involuntarily. No blood was drawn, although there was a rapid interchange of blows, a few of which only reached the face of either man. Wilson gave evidence of his experience as a ring-fighter before the round was out. Sullivan felled him to the floor, when they separated after having clinched, with his two hands embraced, and Wilson, who appeared dazed, pretended to be getting up with his back towards Sullivan, when suddenly he turned, and, cat-like, went quickly for his big opponent. This round ended with Sullivan knocking Wilson all around the ring and nearly over the ropes.

THIRD ROUND.

Wilson, whom many thought would weaken, again came quickly to the scratch, and again put up his dukes in artistic style, with Sullivan looking cautiously for an opening. There was a little infighting, when both clinched, Sullivan apparently unable to release himself from Wilson's iron grip. Sullivan, however, was the stronger, and Wilson finally had to succumb, and the same treatment that he received in the first two rounds he was given in this. Wilson, however, was by this time getting his peculiar tactics into full operation, and his wriggling, and contortions, and erratic movements when lying in the sawdust saved him from many a blow from his less wily adversary. This round closed with Wilson able to come to time again. Sullivan was blowing some, and Wilson did not seem to have a great supply of horse-power left.

FOURTH ROUND.

Sullivan came up smiling, but with fire in his eyes and seemingly determined to do desperate work. Wilson had not yet lost his good humor either, but he had undoubtedly by this time obtained a very favorable opinion of the ability of Sullivan. Sullivan struck out with his right, but the wily Wilson ducked and fell, with Sullivan on top. Time after time this performance was repeated, Wilson occasionally reaching Sullivan's head, but his blow was without effect. This round was the most interesting of the four. After the short preliminary work described, Wilson made a rush at Sullivan, and, grabbing his right arm with one hand and the back of his neck with the other, held him as in a vice until Sullivan's superior strength again asserted itself, and Wilson went down under its influence. Two or three times Sullivan almost got Wilson's head in chancery, but the Englishman, while unable to punish Sullivan, every time escaped with little hurt, although he was very roughly handled. Wilson indulged in his old tactics in dodging low and getting up in mysterious fashion from the floor, when Sullivan, although he was on the alert, had all he could do to prevent the cunning Englishman from getting in an unexpected blow upon him. Three times in this round did the massive frame of Sullivan fall headlong on the recumbent form of Wilson, and yet the latter always got up within the limit—ten seconds—and was ready, although not overanxious, to face the music. Sullivan struck out right and left, and his rapidly-delivered blows, a good many of which fell short, quickly told on him, and he was blowing before the round was out. A little infighting and a clinch without any notable result closed the round, and

TUG WILSON WAS NOT KNOCKED OUT.

A half-minute after this round the men walked towards each other, shook hands, and the show was then over. As Wilson was again able to come to the scratch, it was decided that he won Mr. Sullivan's $1,000 and was entitled to half the gate-money. There was great dissatisfaction among the audience at the result, and it was feared Wilson might be assaulted by some rowdy. A guard of police, however, dispelled all fear of this. "Duffer," "sucker," "coward," and other complimentary appellations were applied by some overzealous friends of Sullivan to the English fighter. A large amount of money changed hands on the result. The betting when the fight commenced was $100 to $75 on Sullivan. Sullivan weighed 190 pounds and Wilson 160.

SULLIVAN'S ADVERSARY.

"TUG WILSON'S" GREAT FAME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—"Tug Wilson" is the fighting name of Joe Collins, who was born at Leicester, England, on March 31, 1847, and is consequently 35 years old. He began his public battles in 1866 by beating Kinney, "the shoe-black" of Birmingham, in one hour and ten minutes. He was next matched in July, 1867, against Johnny Ormey, of Leicester. After a desperate battle of an hour, the police interfered and broke up the fight. On the second meeting to decide the fight, Ormey failed to appear, and Tug received the stakes. In March, 1868, he entered the ring a second time with Kinney. The battle was a severe one, and after thirty-seven rounds, lasting two hours and twenty-nine minutes, the blue coats appeared. The battle was declared a draw. Tug was not satisfied, and offered to fight the Birmingham man for £100 against £80. Kinney did not reply.

FOR ELEVEN YEARS

Tug did not again appear within the ropes. In 1879, while he was on a visit at Nottingham, a match was arranged between him and Teddy Kearney for £20 a side, which he won in twenty-eight rounds in one hour and forty-five minutes. He was next matched against Denny Harrington, of London. It was arranged that each man should invite twenty-five spectators. Harrington brought about 200, and Tug's friends refused to put him in the ring, and received his stakes. In January, 1879, he challenged Mat Mullins, but got no reply. He was then again matched to fight Harrington for £200 a side and the middle-weight championship of England. The authorities prevented a satisfactory finish of the fight, and it ended in a draw. Tug's next essay was with Al Greenfield, then champion of England. The battle was fought in 1881, on Lord Aylesford's estate, twelve miles from Birmingham. Among those present were

THE PRINCE OF WALES,

the Duke of Beaufort, Lord Aylesford, Capt. Wyndham, and Lord Lonsdale. After twenty-eight desperate rounds, in which Greenfield was terribly punished, the fifty spectators, being satisfied that Wilson was the better man, declared the battle a draw, and gave Wilson two-thirds of the money. After offering to fight any man in the world, and receiving no response for a year, Al Greenfield having announced his retirement from the ring, Tug was set down as champion of England.

GEORGE HOLDEN,

the feather-weight champion of England, says that Wilson is a thorough boxer and the best man in England, and should be able to make a great fight with any man in the world. Another English pugilist, "Springheel Dick" Goodwin, now in this country, says: "I never saw a boxer like Tug Wilson. He used to teach the men in the different barracks to spar, and there are some of the finest men in England among them. I never saw one of them that he could not knock out just as it pleased him." Funny Cooke, the English light weight, lately arrived, said that Tug Wilson would be the better man at the end of four rounds with Sullivan, and did not believe that Sullivan could knock him out in twenty rounds.

George W. Atkinson, editor of the *Sporting Life*, said: "Wilson is the cleverest man that has ever entered the ring in England since Jem Mace flourished; is a game and thoroughly scientific pugilist, and should be able, if in condition, to defeat any fighter in the world." "Pendragon," of the London *Referee* said: "The Yankees may boast of having a wonder in John L. Sullivan, but they will change their opinion when Tug Wilson meets the American champion." *Bell's Life* says: "The American sporting public may rest assured that they will find Tug Wilson of Leicester a first-class pugilist, and one able in every way to fight for the championship of the world. They will find Wilson is a scientific and thoroughly game pugilist, and the best of his class since Jem Mace held the title."

A REAL FIGHT

NEAR LOUISVILLE YESTERDAY.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—Two local pugilists, Joe Frick, a powerful tinner, and Ed Eggers, a well-known slugger, had a prize fight this morning at the old fort, a short distance south of the city. The match was for $500 a side, and was won easily by Frick, who crippled his opponent in four rounds, laying him out by a heavy blow under the left eye, which knocked him senseless. Eggers was badly punished.

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

It Will Organize Here Today.

The members of the Utah Commission appointed by President Arthur to go the Territory and investigate for the Government the present system of local elections and start the machinery by which it will be legal and possible to hold a valid election, are in the city. The following distinguished gentlemen comprise the commission: Ex-Senator Ramsey of Minnesota, ex-Senator Paddock of Nebraska, G. F. Godfrey of Iowa, the Hon. A. Carleton of Indiana, and J. R. Pettigrew of Arkansas. Three of the gentlemen held an informal session yesterday preliminary to the first regular session, which will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel this morning at 10 o'clock. The reporter found ex-Senator Ramsey last evening, and learned that nothing had yet been done. The commission have had no meeting, and in fact have not fairly become acquainted. The recent visit to Washington of a delegation of Utah people has had the effect to hasten the departure of the commission for the West, and today's proceedings will probably give some indication of what the nature of their duties will be. They will probably pay some attention to the new Constitution of the Territory, which has been indorsed by the Mormon majority, but is rendered inoperative from the fact that under a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court a legal election is impossible.

ABDUCTION.

A Child Stolen from the Residence of Its Parents in Montreal—The Abductors Demand $100,000 for Its Return.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Que., July 17.—Tonight at an early hour some robbers effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. Melvin Smith, a wealthy gentleman residing on Mountain street, and carried off a child aged about 2 years. There were three children sleeping in the room. Mr. Smith was down town and Mrs. Smith was entertaining some friends in another room. About half past 10 o'clock she visited the children's room, to find the little son gone and a note on the pillow stating that he would be returned for a ransom of £10,000 in gold. Unless this amount is at once forthcoming the abductors state that they will make mincemeat of the child, and also of Mr. Smith himself. About a year ago Mr. Smith lost some very valuable diamonds, which were returned after payment of $1,200 blackmail. All the efforts of the detective force to capture the robbers at that time were unavailing, and the handwriting of the note left on the child's pillow tonight appears to be the same as that in which the negotiations respecting the diamond robbery were carried on in behalf of the thieves. It is believed that the child is still in the city.

RELIGIOUS.

Preparations for the Sunday-School Assembly at Madison, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The Monona Lake Sunday-School Assembly opens at Lakeside, on the banks of Third Lake, opposit this city, a week from tomorrow. Preparations are all complete for a large throng of campers. Numerous pavilions have been erected, together with a large new dining-hall and other improvements. The list of lecturers is large and embraces many names of National reputation. Railroads offer excursion rates, and land passengers upon the grounds, while three steamboats will ply between the city and Lakeside. The assembly will last eleven days.

A CUTTING SCRAPE.

At 11 o'clock last night Andrew J. Ubert, a photographer, living at No. 191 North avenue, became involved in a quarrel with Michael Jonan, and the fight that ensued was suddenly wound up by Jonan, who, drawing a pocket-knife, cut Ubert just above the left hip, the blade penetrating the abdominal cavity. Jonan was arrested by Lieut. Baus, and locked up at the Larrabee-Street Station. Ubert was taken home and attended by Dr. Brandal, who says the wound, while dangerous, is not necessarily fatal.

ALLE SAMEE.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 17.—A Chinaman was married to an America ngirl by a Christian minister today—the second marriage of the kind in this city.

NEW YORK.

W. C. Mainland Expelled from Membership in the Produce Exchange.

He Was Charged with Counterfeiting the Official Brand of the Exchange.

A Firm of Millinery Importers Charged with Fraudulent Practices.

Another Suit for Damages Growing Out of the Big Hannibal & St. Joe Deal.

Condition of the Money, Stock, Sterling Exchange and Other Financial Markets.

BOUNCED.

WILLIAM C. MAINLAND EXPELLED FROM THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—William C. Mainland, dealer in flour at No. 13 Moore street, was today expelled from membership in the Produce Exchange. Mr. Mainland has been well known in down-town business circles for more than twenty-five years, and was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange. At one time he was said to be very rich, and his business has always been extensive. About five years ago, however, he made some unfortunate ventures which cost him heavily, and his capital recently has been rather limited. His reputation for honesty and square dealing, though, was not questioned until a short time ago, when he sold 200 barrels of flour to another exchange firm, and had it returned to him as of a quality inferior to that which he had contracted to deliver, and as of a brand different from that to which he certified. Subsequently formal charges were preferred against him by members of the exchange, it being principally alleged that he had

COUNTERFEITED THE OFFICIAL BRAND OF THE EXCHANGE

in order to serve bad purposes. The case upon which he was tried related to the 200 barrels which had been thrown back on his hands. He contracted to deliver flour of "January inspection"—that is, flour which had been officially inspected by the exchange officers in January. The charge was that he palmed off "March inspection" for the "January inspection." It was alleged that Mr. Mainland had possessed himself of a burning-iron of his own and had branded his flour to suit himself. The 200 barrels of "January inspection" which he contracted to deliver he sold to persons other than those with whom he had originally contracted, and when later his first customers called upon him for delivery he filled barrels with "March inspection," branding upon the barrels with his own burning-iron a facsimile of the "January inspection," and it was further charged that the March barrels were filled with flour considerably inferior in quality to that which he purported to be delivering. The Board of Managers took much evidence in the matter, and by vote held that the charges were all proven, and they thereupon "unanimously expelled" Mr. Mainland from the exchange.

A BIG SUIT.

IT GROWS OUT OF THE GREAT HANNIBAL & ST. JOE DEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The charge which Mr. Duff, of Boston, brought against the Wall street firm of Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.—that of having defrauded him out of a very large sum of profits on sales of Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad stock—has hardly cooled when the two gentlemen who formerly composed the firm find themselves once more in hot water. This time suit has been begun by Mr. Charles A. Hotchkiss, who seeks damages to the amount of $115,395.42 on the ground that he was caused to lose that sum by acting upon false representations made to him by the defendant Hutchinson, which induced him to invest money through the defendants' firm. He also asks the court to compel the defendants to account to him in detail for all the money he put into their hands

FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES

between July 1, 1880, and January, 1882. This money, he says, is about $6,000,000 in the aggregate, and he charges that the accounts which were rendered to him from time to time were fictitious and fraudulent. Hotchkiss, it appears, invested his money in the big Hannibal & St. Joe deal, of which Hutchinson represented that he had the sole management. He gave an order for the purchase of 3,600 shares of Hannibal & St. Joseph stock. Hutchinson soon afterward told him he had fulfilled this order, and that the stock had cost $406,400, which Hotchkiss paid. He asserts that the statements made to him were untrue, that there never was such a combination of firms held by Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. as he had been led to believe existed, and that the shares of stock which Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co. represented that they had purchased for him

WERE NOT SO PURCHASED,

but were the property, either in whole or in part, of the defendants, who put them upon him with a fraudulent intention. After learning all the circumstances of the alleged fraud he chose to disavow the order for the purchase of the stock, and on May 24, 1882, he requested the defendants to take back the stock and pay him $403,323.42, which he claimed was the sum due him. This they would not do. The $115 393.42 damages claimed by Mr. Hotchkiss represents the difference between the sum paid by him and the market value of the stock at the commencement of the suit.

CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

MILLINERY IMPORTERS CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT PRACTICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Millinery goods valued at several thousand dollars, imported by Zeimer & Feldstein, of No. 494 Broadway, have been seized by customs officers, and are held to make good duties of which it is asserted that firm has defrauded the Government. Zeimer & Feldstein deal extensively in artificial flowers and feathers. They have long been heavy importers. Upon goods which they bring into this port the duty varies from 50 to 60 per cent. It is alleged that by the practice of corrupt methods the firm has been able to scale down its payments to the Government at least $13,000, and it is to cover that sum that this seizure is made. The plan of operations charged against them consists in the manipulation of what are known as "pro forma invoices." It is alleged that Zeimer & Feldstein resorted to this "pro forma invoice" with great frequency, and, by gross departures from the real values of consignments received, succeeded in beating the Government out of at least $13,000, for which the seizures were made.

RUSSIAN JEWS.

MORE ARRIVALS—WORK OF THE AID SOCIETY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Yesterday the City of Berlin, which arrived from Liverpool, brought 280 Russian refugees. These were supplied with drafts and railway tickets for the West, with the exception of ten families, who will remain in this neighborhood. The others will proceed to the West at once. The London committee furnished the funds. Mr. Levy, the Secretary of the Hebrew Aid Society, said today that they were making satisfactory progress in their work. All the new arrivals were being provided for, and the number of refugees on their hands was growing daily less. So far the society has procured employment for 6,470 refugees, and had rendered assistance to some 2,500 others, and there were now only 2,200 destitute immigrants to be cared for. The society had received $140,532.73 so far, of which they now have on hand a balance of $28,283.17. The society's prospects of being able to provide for all the refugees which are coming here at the rate of 1,000 per month were now very good.

SPECULATION.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active and irregular, but in the main strong today, and values generally are ⅛ to 2¾ better than at the close on Saturday. The market opened 2⅛ higher for St. Louis & San Francisco preferred, 2¾ higher for Alton & Terre Haute, 1 higher for Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, Louisiana, & Missouri River, and Reading, and generally a fraction higher for the remainder of the list. After a further fractional advance in the early dealing, prices declined ⅛@1¼. Early in the afternoon a recovery of ¼@1⅛ took place, followed later on by a reaction of ⅛@1¼. In the final dealings there was a fractional recovery.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2½@3, closing at 2@3. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans and prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

THE STERLING EXCHANGE MARKET

was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 486 for sixty-day bills and 489 for demand. Actual business was done at 485½@485¾ for sixty-day bills, 488¼@488¾ for demand, 489@489¼ for cable transfers, and 483¾@484¼ for commercial bills.

RAILROAD MORTGAGES

were active at generally advancing prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—South Carolina Railroad seconds, 3½; Houston & Texas firsts, 2½; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, 2¼; Western Union coupon bonds and Iron Mountain 5s, each 2; New Orleans & Pacific firsts, 1¾; Wabash general 6s, New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts, Texas Pacific incomes, Iron Mountain firsts, Arkansas Branch, and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, each 1½; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, Richmond & Danville debentures, South Carolina Railroad firsts, South Carolina Railroad incomes, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie incomes, each 1; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, Kansas & Texas general 6s, Lake Erie & Western incomes, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s, and Kansas Pacific firsts, Denver Division, each ¾; Ohio & Mississippi sinking funds, Keokuk & Des Moines firsts, Texas Central firsts, and Wabash firsts, St. Louis Division, each ½. Declined—Union Pacific sinking funds, 1⅛; Metropolitan Elevated seconds, 1; Erie Consolidated seconds, ⅛.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Bold Highway Robbery at Wabash, Ind.—Various Breaches of the Law.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., July 17.—This morning about 1 o'clock, as James Fleming, an engineer on the Wabash Line, was returning home from Andrews, he was set upon by four men. Two of them grasping him, a third poked a revolver in his face, and the remaining thug robbed him of $105. The robbery was committed in a lonely part of the town.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., July 17.—News was received here today of a tragedy that occurred yesterday a few miles east, in Platte County. John Lowless and James English, between whom a feud existed, met at a picnic on Bee Creek and came to blows. Lowless drew a revolver and shot English, killing him instantly. Lowless was arrested and is in jail at Platte City. The funeral of English was attended today by a large concourse of people. English has many friends, and there is talk of lynching Lowless.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Last night Joe Miller (colored) was stabbed and killed by Kate Hudson, also colored. Cause, jealousy.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 17.—Officer Schneider, in attempting to break up a disturbance by a party of roughs yesterday, was assaulted by them, whereupon he fired and shot one of them, named Ives, inflicting a wound which caused death.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 17.—This afternoon a woman named Mrs. Ferry, finding her husband in a disreputable place, shot him, inflicting an ugly wound. The woman is in jail.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 17.—Villainy was actively at work yesterday in the penitentiary, notwithstanding Sunday-school and confirmation services. While the former was in progress at the chapel and songs of praise were heard ascending to Heaven, a number of convicts were at work in the hemp-house secreting jack-screws, files, saws, hammers, and other instruments serviceable in effecting an escape. Had it not been for a timely discovery by Capt. Hathaway, one of the guards, the State would perhaps have cause today to advertise for a missing Sunday-school class. The ringleaders of the plot are not known.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—The story of the arrest of Frank James is exploded by the arrival of Chief Detective Watkins with his prisoner, who turns out to be Seeley, a well-known confidence man, whom it was found necessary to iron to prevent an escape.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Charles A. Stickney, the dishonest bookkeeper of Hood, Gale & Co., lumber dealers of Big Rapids, who was arrested at Denver, Colo., last week, has arrived home and been committed for trial. His defalcations foot up nearly $7,000, and he has made restitution of about half that amount.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 17.—A negro named David Cook, who had attempted rape in the northern part of Kershaw County Wednesday, was forcibly taken from the custody of the Sheriff Saturday by masked men and lynched.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—In a riot between a party of drunken whites and negro railroad hands at the tunnel on the Rome extension of the Cincinnati & Georgia Railroad, John Hicks (white) and Tom Laws (colored) were killed.

LAREDO, Tex., July 17.—Pablo C. Acquitaris shot dead Pedro Gomez at Benavides, Tex., this afternoon. It was a quarrel over a game of cards.

WESTON, Mo., July 18.—Gen. English and his two sons own and operate a mill about three miles from Weston, and John Lawless, a man of bad repute, worked for them and occupied one of their houses near the mill. Trouble had occurred between the parties, and, a few days ago, James, one of the English boys, visited the house of Lawless to get him to vacate. Lawless was not at home, but his wife assaulted English, and broke a club over his head, in return for which English slapped her face. This incensed Lawless, and yesterday, as young English was going from his home to the mill, Lawless waylaid and shot him through the heart. The assassin fled, but was pursued by the Sheriff and posse and killed while resisting arrest. His father, who was with him when he shot English, was arrested as an accessary and jailed.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 17.—Dr. R. J. P. Goodwin, Pension Agent at this city, was arrested on the charge of taking a greater sum than allowed by law from Nathan C. Danforth, of Concord, when procuring a pension.

THE PRESCOTT MURDER.

The inquest upon the murdered bath-house proprietor, Joel D. Prescott, was yesterday postponed at Capt. Bonfield's request until July 27 at 2 o'clock. The reasons for a still further postponement were stated about as follows: From the first suspicion has strongly attached to William Lawrence, alias Rice, and his young brother-in-law, John Rice, and the suspicion has been greatly strengthened by the contradictory stories which both have told. There is not, however, any sort of convincing evidence against either of them, and while the police are not yet prepared to set them free as innocent men they are reluctant to submit the case to a jury, and have the prisoners held over to await the action of the grand jury, for fear that if subsequent developments should prove the prisoners innocent, and deliver into their hands the real culprits, it would be held against the prosecution in a trial that they had once vainly endeavored to convict of the crime two innocent men. Capt. Bonfield assured the Coroner and the members of the jury that everything that could be done was being done by the police authorities.

Life-Slavery for Debt.

Pall Mall Gazette.

It was recently brought out in a debate in the House of Commons that slavery of the worst class—debt slavery—not only was allowed to exist, but was actually protected and upheld in one of the Malay native States which are under the protection of England, and where the British flag is constantly kept flying. A correspondent, who vouches for the accuracy of every particular, sends us the following narrative of the way in which a British resident fosters this hateful system. Mr. James Innes (writes our correspondent), son of the late Prof. Cosmo Innes, of Edinburg, has been for some years Collector and magistrate in one of the Malay native States called Selangor. While there one of his chief duties was to discourage slavery, which he did with very great success. In August, 1878, however, he was moved to another of the three Malay native States, called Perak, to relieve a brother official who had been invalided home. In Perak Mr. Innes found to his astonishment that part of his duty as magistrate was to issue warrants for the capture of runaway slaves and to see that the warrants were carried out. He inquired of the other English officials in the place, and found that this disreputable work, as he considered it, had been done by his predecessor and also by the Superintendents of Police, but that they had always done it with great reluctance, and only in obedience to the express commands of Mr. Low, the Resident of Perak. It appeared that it was the custom of the country, encouraged and approved by the Governor of the Straits settlements. The more Mr. Innes inquired into the subject the more revolting it appeared. It was proved beyond a doubt that the unfortunate slaves never ran away unless their lives were made absolutely unendurable, and that the women usually ran away in order to escape from a life of degrading and disgusting immorality forced on them by their masters or mistresses, who reaped the pecuniary harvest of their debasement. It also appeared that when, by the agency of the English magistrates or otherwise these poor wretches were caught and returned to their masters, they were not infrequently tortured to death. This was done to deter others from following their example. Mr. Innes naturally hesitated at making himself an accessory to murder, to say nothing of the share he was called upon to take in restoring female slaves to a life of infamy. In Malaya, as in other States where debt slavery prevails, a peasant who borrows a sovereign from his landlord is liable on failure to repay the loan to be made a slave for life, together with his wife and family. Even children born after their parents have become debt slaves are the property of the creditor, and their children also. The result is that almost every one in the country who is not a rajah is a slave. There is no middle class in a Malay country, nothing between a rajah and a ryot. The rajah feeds and clothes his slaves, of course, in return for their labor, and sometimes treats them not unkindly, calling them his children. But he can sell them for so much a head, or order them to be killed if they should offend him.

BIBLE STUDY.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Past Few Days on the Island of Mackinac.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 17.—The interest in the meetings for Bible study has continued unabated. The Bible study closed this afternoon with a reading by Dr. Brookes, of St. Louis, upon the topic of "Christ's Reward for His Mediatorial Work." First God Glorified; second Christ's Personal Exaltation; third, Resurrection; fourth, Salvation for Believers; fifth, Inspiration of the Holy Spirit; sixth, Joy of Receiving Home His Saved Ones; seventh, His Millennial and Eternal Reign.

A reading on Saturday by Dr. West, of Cincinnati, upon the subject of "The Literal Resurrection of the Body" has excited much interest. Resurrection was shown from the Old Testament to be the hope of the Jews and a literal fulfillment of the covenant to Abraham insisted upon. In order to do this it was shown that the Jews must again possess Palestine. The prominence of the Eastern question in European politics and the unsettled condition of the Jews was alluded to as foreshadowing the fulfillment of prophesy. Ezekiel xxxvii. and xxxviii. were applied literally to the Jews, as teaching that all pious Jews since Abraham who had died in the faith of the covenant would be raised from the dead, and, together with the remnant of pious living Jews, repeople Palestine, and, converted to Jesus Christ as their Messiah, reign over the earth.

On Sunday the Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit, presented the subject of the responsibility of the church for the immediate evangelization of the world to hasten the coming of the Lord. Much interest and earnestness was awakened by this address, and a liberal contribution made to foreign missions. Dr. Pierson is very enthusiastic in the proposition that a special effort should be put forth to preach the Gospel to every living person on the earth within twenty years. From testimony given yesterday responses are being given from various quarters, showing a largely increased interest in missionary work. Dr. Scoville, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Pittsburg, stated that nearly the entire graduating class of the seminary at Allegheny had devoted themselves to the foreign field.

Prof. Kellogg, of this seminary, is the author of the paper upon the pre-millennial coming of Christ delivered at the New York Conference in 1879.

This morning Dr. Pierson, of Detroit, presented the subject of "Acceptable Worship," dwelling upon Psalm cxix., 5—"Exalt ye the Lord our God, and worship at his footstool, for He alone is holy;" and Leviticus x., 3—"I will be sanctified in them that come nigh me, and before all the people I will be glorified." He was very severe in his condemnation of Ritualism, artistic praying, singing, and preaching, and of the running by God's people to hear man rather than to worship God.

The conference will close with a fellowship and testimony meeting tomorrow forenoon. Some of those who have been in attendance have already departed. Gratification and satisfation with the meetings seems general. With representatives from all the denominations present, the teachings of the conference have been upon lines of truth, where all seemed in harmony, and the texts of Scripture have been accepted as settling every disputed point. All have seemed agreed in heartily indorsing the strongest expressions of orthodox teaching upon man as a sinner, the substitution of Christ, the verbal inspiration of the Bible, the pre-millennial coming of Christ, the literal restoration of the Jews, the eternal punishment of the impenitent, and kindred subjects. The brethren were particularly explicit in the condemnation of annihilation and restoration theories. A committee has been appointed to report upon the feasibility of making Mackinac a permanent place of meeting and erecting buildings for the accommodation of the conference and the establishment of a summer Bible school.

INDIGNANT GAULS.

French Merrymakers Forcibly Object to the Wearing of Spiked Helmet Hats by the German Band.

New York Herald.

In Newark on Friday, as a precedent to the French celebration of the destruction of the Bastile, there came near being a renewal of the Franco-German war. As it was, a lively skirmish took place, and the end of it is not yet. It appears L'Union Chorale, a French society, engaged the First Regiment Band to supply them with music on the march through Newark, and during the grand assault d'armes at the park (Beda Voight's place) the principal engagement was to take place. The band donned for the occasion its new and showy uniform, part of which is a white helmet surmounted by a brass spike. The helmet is the same as that now worn by the United States regulars, and also by British soldiers. The moment the Frenchmen saw the helmet, however, they became indignant and declared that it was nothing more nor less than the Prussian *pickelhaube*, and was purposely worn to insult them by offensively reminding them of Saarbruck, Sedan, Metz, and Paris in 1871. They demanded that their spikes be removed. For peace sake the band, though composed entirely of Germans, did as desired. At the park during the evening, at the request of the Germans who had helped to defray the expense of the demonstration, the band replaced the spikes in their helmets and began to play "La Marseillaise" and other French airs. The sons of la belle France burst out indignantly again. A number of them rushed to the stage and demanded that the music be stopped and the spikes removed again. A few of them hissed out in their anger, "A bas les Allemands!" The Germans sprang forward also, and for a time it began to be feared that a muscular conflict would ensue. The Germans argued that the band and the helmets were American and the Frenchmen had no right to object to the helmets. They should remember they were Americans—not Frenchmen. The spikes were again removed, to the great joy of the Gauls and the indignation of the Germans. The latter declare that they will not let the matter rest, and fears are entertained that some trouble may ensue. There are thirty odd thousand Germans in Newark and a mere handful of Frenchmen.

Saghalien Instead of Siberia.

London Globe.

The *Novoe Vremya*, which is usually well informed in administrative matters, states in a leading article that the Russian Government is actively engaged discussing a project for abolishing exile to Sibera. This may seem an untrustworthy rumor to persons unacquainted with Russian progress, but it is, in effect, altogether in harmony with the tendency both of the Russian Government and people to give over treating Sibera as a huge Botany Bay, and make use of it as a colonial adjunct, like Canada or Australia. Of course a place must still be found for the 30,000 exiles who are deported from European Russia every year, and here the recent annexation of Saghalien comes in handy to play in the North Pacific the rôle that New Caledonia plays in behalf of the French in the South Pacific Ocean. Should the island become overcrowded, as it would very likely be in course of time, unless the stream of exiles diminished, a second penal settlement could be formed in the inhospitable wilds of Novoe Zemlia, where a Russian geographer has recently demonstrated the winters to be not so bad as usually represented. Whether this be so or not, or whether Novoe Zemlia will ever succeed Saghalien, it seems to be tolerably certain that before long the indiscriminate distribution of exiles over the length and breadth of Siberia will undergo a thorough overhauling. At present, exiles are shot over the Urals into Asia in a most promiscuous manner, scarcely a third remaining in the districts assigned to them, and a large proportion wandering about the country like vagrants. In a word, in most essentials the deportation of non-political convicts is simply a sort of enforced colonization, with a sufficient grant from the State to keep the exiles from actual starvation. This intrusion of a needy criminal element has always been a grievance to the regular Siberians, and has been unanimously regarded by Russian statesmen as the principal cause of the stunted growth of the country during its 300 years' existence under Russian rule. Now that the European railway system penetrates beyond the Urals, and the province of Tobolsk has been placed on the same home administrative footing as St. Petersburg or Moscow, the deportation of exiles, to Western Siberia at least, has become an anomaly; and of the two they would be kept in hand better in the island Saghalien than in the eastern section of that great appanage of the Russian Empire.

Collection of Postage-Stamps.

Paris Letter.

The French Post-Office has just made a startling discovery. The collection of old postage-stamps is not always the amiable mania it is supposed to be. With some few people, at least, it is part of a colossal scheme to defraud the revenue. Innocent children who bother their elders for old stamps are mere instruments in the hands of a few crafty buyers who ultimately get hold of these things by millions to obliterate the post-mark and sell them over again. This is, at least, the theory of the French Post-Office, though probably it goes pretty far beyond the mark. However, a solemn commission has been appointed to sit on the subject, and M. Alfred Naquet, a member of the commission, who is a chemist as well as an apostle of divorce, has been making a series of experiments and has finally discovered a means of obliteration. First, he tried such things as ether, sulphurate of carbon, collodion, and hot oil, but the postmark refused to stir. This was followed by a strong solution of potash with the same result. It did not bring out the postmark, but it brought out all the rest. But a light solution of the same gently rubbed over the stamp with the finger had just the contrary effect. The obnoxious postmark yielded and left the stamp perfectly good. To complete the demonstration, M. Naquet wrote a letter to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, posted it with one of the marked stamps, and had the satisfaction of seeing that it reached its destination without detection of fraud. It is doubtful whether M. Naquet has done much service to the department. It will be a long time, in any case, before they can change their method of marking, and the discovery will in the meantime be at the service of any rogue who chooses to employ it. Moreover, when a new printing-ink is found, the publicity given to this proceeding will be sure to bring many more rogues into the field of investigation, and indelibility and obliteration will run a neck-and-neck race together, like armor and guns.

BEECHER.

The Turner Will Case.

New York Tribune.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 15.—"Flashed in the pan," was the comprehensive way in which Surrogate Owen T. Coffin responded to a question of the *Tribune* correspondent as to what had been done in the Beecher-Turner will case, the further hearing in which was set down for last Thursday.

"Whose fault was it?" was the question which naturally followed.

"I can't say as to that. Only William M. Barton and D. W. Travers, attorneys for the executors, were here, and Mr. Beecher was not. It was understood at the hearing two weeks ago today that Col. Beecher, who, Mr. Beecher said, was 'his financier,' would be here and give his testimony. It was suggested to Mr. Beecher that if it would suit his convenience better the testimony could be taken in New York; but he said he preferred to have it here."

"Have you received any explanation of his absence?"

"None whatever. I have adjourned the hearing to a week from today."

"So far as you know, how much property had Mr. Turner?"

"Seventeen hundred dollars. A year ago last March Mr. Beecher told me that he didn't suppose Turner left more than $6,000 or $7,000. In his testimony a fortnight ago he swore that he did not believe that Turner was worth over $2,500."

"What was the occasion of Mr. Beecher's original statement?"

"It was one stormy night in March of last year that he came to my house in considerable excitement, covered with mud and soaked with rain, and we talked the whole matter over. He was worried on account of a statement that had been made to him by a reporter who was connected with Plymouth Church that his paper was about to publish an article on the subject. He wanted it kept out of the papers. The trouble was all due to the fact that after the death of Turner, who was the factotum on the Beecher farm, Mrs. Beecher went through Turner's papers. Thomas Bulger, a farm-hand, who was an assistant to Turner, has since sworn that Mrs. Beecher sold to a junk man two bags full of Turner's papers, and burned and tore up others. I told Mr. Beecher this was very unfortunate, as a search for the will had failed to discover it."

"What object could Mrs. Beecher have had in destroying Turner's papers?"

"That is hard to say, but Bulger says that Turner one time showed him a large package of papers which he said were Mrs. Beecher's notes for money he had let her have, adding: 'There's enough in that pile to buy a big farm.'"

"Has the will ever been found?"

"No. Mr. Beecher did not believe that Turner left any will, and Col. Beecher, who is his father's representative in the case, came to me to inquire if I knew anything about the will. As I had drawn up Turner's will myself five or six years before, and as the original draft of it was still in one of my drawers, with memoranda on the margin of changes which he wished made, I was able to give Col. Beecher definit information on the subject. The executors were Robert P. Fox, Valentine Hauf, and William T. Aisthorpe. The first is a blacksmith, and the last two are tailors in this village, and all are connected with the Episcopal Church, of which Turner was a member. In his will he made special bequests to some people in the village, gave $500 for the use of the Episcopal Sunday-school, $500 to Dr. Irving Simpson, $300 to Thomas Bulger, and the 'rest, residue, and remainder' to the executors. This will has been proved by the sworn testimony of one of the executors, to whom Turner showed it."

"How does Mrs. Beecher explain the selling and destroying of Turner's papers?"

"She says that she only destroyed receipts for money which Turner had paid out for Mr. Beecher."

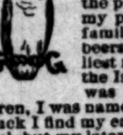
"Do you consider there is any intention or desire to resist the payment of any just claim the executors of Turner's estate may prove against Mr. Beecher?"

"Not on the part of Mr. Beecher."

Ebony chairs, full line, at Wakefield Rattan Co's, 260 Wabash avenue. Very fine.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE.

To begin at the beginning, I must begin with my great-great ancestor, Sir Ginger Root. Of this exalted personage I can say but little, as the records of our family are very meagre. It is plain, however, that Sir Ginger, centuries ago, became domesticated in China, where his virtues are still preserved and highly extolled by millions of Chinese. Traces of his migrations and those of his descendants are also to be found in Arabia, the East Indies, and nearly every civilized country on the globe.



I cannot presume to construct the genealogical tree of which Sir Ginger was the root. It is sufficient for the purposes of my history to say that my parents were of the numerous family of ginger roots, ginger beers, ginger ales, etc. My earliest recollections are associated with the Island of Jamaica, upon which I was born, and, like Bagnet's children, I was named after the island. As I look back I find my early life to have been uneventful, but my later years were severely tried by the coarseness of my father and the weakness of my mother. Truth compels me to mention the fact that our family had much declined at the period of which I write, and neither reputation nor prosperity attached to its members. Of myself I may be permitted to say I had early aspirations of conferring honor on our family, and hence as soon as I grew to manhood I bade all an affectionate adieu and took passage for Boston, United States. But my reception was not what I had anticipated. I was coldly received. My claims to the possession of great healing and restorative properties were doubted or ridiculed. I suffered many privations and much distress until I met with Dr. Sanford, to whom I told my story. He examined me carefully, and, putting every one of my assertions to the test, became convinced that I was all that I claimed to be. In short, he told me I was possessed of the divine gift of healing; that I was born to be the alleviator of much suffering, and that henceforth the world would receive me at my true value. I was moved beyond expression at his kind words, and thanked him with tears in my eyes. It was not long after that he made me acquainted with Aromatics and French Brandy, whom I soon made a part of myself. The good doctor provided me with an elegant dress, bestowed upon me his name, and introduced me to the people of the United States in a series of newspaper articles so highly laudatory that I could scarcely refrain from blushing when confronted with them. However, I worked hard to deserve what was said of me, and soon had the satisfaction of obtaining unbounded popularity. I numbered all classes from the highest to the lowest, among my friends. I presided with dignity on the sideboard of the President, and was freely closeted with his Cabinet. I accompanied Members of Congress to and from the Capital, and was everywhere to be seen hobnobbing with the great, cheering the depressed, comforting the weak, quieting the nervous and sleepless, eradicating the curse of intemperance, and relieving pain and distress wherever I found it. It might be truly said of me that I was now in everybody's mouth. No household was satisfied to dispense with my services. The children grew up with my name on their lips; the parents blessed me; physicians prescribed me; and my praise and rewards were great. I was now rich, courted, and honored, but I did not forget my benefactor, the good Dr. Sanford. The thousands of dollars he so freely advanced on me in early life I repaid with interest. I proved that gratitude was another characteristic of mine, which has led me up to the present moment to deal generously by those who befriended me in adversity.

But I must end this long story, lest I weary you. I am now in the prime of life, enjoying the fruits of my labors. One part of the world is the same to me as another. I am everywhere and anywhere at the same moment. Step into any druggist's or grocer's store, and you will see me in my neat white wrapper, sitting upon a shelf and smiling at the compliments which are every moment paid me. My equanimity is such that I enjoy every moment of life, and even the malicious stories of my rivals, and the dishonest practices of many unscrupulous counterfeiters who boldly appropriate my style and language, have not been sufficient to ruffle my temper or make me other than what I always hope and strive to be.

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McVicker's Theatre.
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Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "Pink Dominos."

Exposition Building.
Lake front, foot of Adams-st. Theo. Thomas Summer-Night Concerts.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Hahn's Comic Opera Company. "Trial by Jury" and "Mascotte."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Variety entertainment.

Chicago Jockey Club.
Course at terminus of Madison street car-track. Races at 1:30 p. m.

Base-Ball Park.
Michigan avenue, opposit Washington street. Game between Chicago and Buffalo Clubs at 3:40 p. m.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1882.

PARTLY cloudy weather and stationary or lower temperature for the Upper Lake region today.

THE showing for the Illinois hay crop, which exceeds in value any other crop excepting corn, is very favorable. The condition of meadows generally has improved since the June report, this being especially true of pastures injured by last year's drouth. Fine harvest weather has been the rule throughout Illinois during the past week, and corn has greatly improved.

BRAVE-BEAR, a Sioux Chief, is rapidly acquiring the ways of civilization, and at his present rate of progress will soon be qualified for citizenship in Illinois. First he killed a white man, then was tried and convicted, then had a motion for a new trial argued and denied, then was sentenced to be hanged July 20, and now has been granted a respit of sixty days. Like the average Chicago murderer when similarly favored, Brave-Bear was immensely delighted, and now doesn't believe he will ever hang.

THE reputation of the Chicago race-course as the fastest trotting track in America is well sustained at the races of the Chicago Driving-Park Association. With favorable weather the track was in prime order yesterday, and the sport was of the very best. In the 2:23 class Minnie R. won in 2:19, 2:19¼, 2:20; the purse of $5,000, open to all stallions, was taken by Von Arnim, best time 2:20; and in the 2:35 class, which was unfinished, the winner of the first heat was compelled to lower his record to 2:23¼. This is fine racing, and with a continuation of fair weather the meeting promises to be the most successful one ever held.

AT last a person has been found who is able to stand up for four rounds against Mr. John L. Sullivan in a bout with boxing-gloves. The sporting cognomen of the party who thus succeeded where all others have failed is Tug Wilson, and he hails from England, having made the voyage expressly to try conclusions with the American champion. The match took place last night at the Madison Square Garden in New York before a multitude of 15,000 people inside the building and as many more outside. After four rounds, during which Sullivan knocked his man down twenty or thirty times, the Englishman's remarkable capacity for enduring "punishment" enabled him to stand up, and he was declared winner of the wager of $1,000.

THE Bureau of Statistics has issued the usual monthly statement for June of the exports of provisions, tallow, and dairy products. The totals for the month in 1881 and 1882 were as follows:

	1882.		1881.	
	Pounds.	*Dollars.*	*Pounds.*	*Dollars.*
Fresh beef	2,623,920	284,088	6,042,146	583,036
Beef, salted	1,334,282	122,246	2,570,088	196,018
Bacon	22,571,596	2,496,398	24,865,743	2,665,433
Hams	3,510,302	435,880	3,[illegible]713	380,085
Lard	19,330,177	2,288,606	19,[illegible]73	2,137,361
Pork	3,496,381	341,788	5,[illegible]028	445,907
Tallow	2,361,920	265,808	7,418,978	469,498
Butter	1,006,801	189,342	2,555,320	439,431
Cheese	13,014,634	1,307,930	22,060,871	2,254,161

The total value of the provisions, tallow, and dairy products exported in June was $7,767,186 as compared with $9,601,723 in 1881. The value of the exports for the six months ended June 30, 1882, was $50,723,402, as compared with $71,165,337 in the corresponding period of the previous year. There has been a large falling off in every item both in quantity and value as compared with last year.

THE London *News* somewhat reluctantly owns up that Europe is no longer able to feed her people. Summing up the totals of grain crops and meat production in the various countries, it finds that there is a deficit of 793,000 tons of meat and 343,000,000 bushels of grain, and, worse than this, that there is no hope of improvement, as cattle and sheep are declining in number every year, and the area of land under wheat is steadily decreasing. The production and consumption are thus tabulated:

GRAIN—MILLION BUSHELS.

	Consumption.	*Production.*
United Kingdom	607	322
Continent	4,794	4,736
Europe	5,401	5,058

MEAT—TONS.

	Consumption.	*Production.*
United Kingdom	1,740,000	1,090,000
Continent	6,372,000	6,229,000
Europe	8,112,000	7,319,000

The bulk of this deficit belongs to Great Britain, but the *News* does not look forward to any Malthusian disaster so long as this country can grow so much grain and Australia so much meat. It says:

> Our colonies also must benefit enormously by this demand for grain and meat, the production of which, especially in Australia, is on a scale of magnitude sufficient to dazzle Europeans. We know that South Australia raises a ton of wheat per inhabitant, big and little, and that New Zealand can send home yearly a million frozen sheep almost as easily as a thousand bales of wool. The annual increase of sheep in Australia is seldom under 22,000,000, one-half of which can be exported. Hence, it is manifest that both agricultural and pastoral industry will grow in dimensions and profit with the demand from Europe.

The consolatory aspect of the whole matter, as it strikes the *News*, is, that while Great Britain cannot any longer feed herself, she is growing richer continually, an optimistic reflection dear to every British heart.

IT seems to be impossible in these hot and aggravating days in Washington for the House to hold a single session without becoming involved in a heated personal encounter. Yesterday it was Mr. Hewitt of New York and Mr. Robeson of New Jersey who occupied the time of the House in calling each other hard names. Hewitt was the aggressor, and in return for his gratuitous attack richly deserved the excoriation which Robeson administered. It is not forgotten by the American people that Hewitt repeatedly asserted his belief in the genuineness of the Morey letter, notwithstanding Gen. Garfield had over his own signature pronounced the letter an infamous forgery; and neither have the people forgotten the part Hewitt played in the dissemination of that foul forgery by telegraph in California, Oregon, and Nevada. With so vulnerable a record as this it was the hight of folly for Hewitt to provoke such an abusive retort as that which Robeson made upon him, and the country is once more indebted to Mr. Browne, of Indiana, for putting a stop to an unseemly wrangle.

A VOLUMINOUS report was filed yesterday before Judge Blodgett in the chancery case of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company against the Cook County National Bank. After the bank failed the insurance company advanced Allen, Stephens & Co. $300,000 to pay off their depositors, and became assignee of all their assets, including their unsettled claim against the Cook County National Bank. The present suit was then brought to fix the amount of such claim and enforce its payment. Mr. E. B. Sherman, to whom the case was referred as Master in Chancery, very ably weighs the complicated testimony and decides on all the main points in favor of Allen's partners, Stephens and Blennerhassett. After giving a short account of Allen's purchase of the Cook County National Bank, and his desperate efforts to pay Paul by robbing Peter, the accounts of the parties are examined at length. The Master throws out nearly all the claim of Allen and criticises sharply his system of bookkeeping. The testimony of Stephens and Blennerhassett, although they were parties in interest, seems to have been much more reliable than that of their Chicago partner. They claimed the large balance of $699,935.43, but the Master cuts this down to $593,228.29. All the depositors of the Cook County National Bank will be interested in this finding, as, if the report is confirmed, the result will be to very largely reduce the dividends coming to them. No dividend of course has yet been paid on this, but if it is held to be valid the company will be entitled to over $47,000 before the other creditors get any further dividend. The finding will probably be somewhat unexpected, for the majority of those who thought at all about the matter supposed that after the decision that the blanket mortgage to Allen, Stephens & Co. was held to be invalid, their claim also would probably be rejected. The matter will come up before Judge Blodgett next, on exceptions to the Master's report, when the whole testimony will be gone over again to a greater or less extent before the claim is finally settled.

QUIXOTE IN POLITICS.

There is a Democratic newspaper in Chicago which has masqueraded several years under the dress of party independence. Every once in a while, however, the cloven foot creeps out from under the political domino and reveals the true character of the wearer. The latest manifestation of partisan wile will be found in the following proposition, suggested ostensibly in the interest of civil-service reform:

> That in 1884 they [the Republican and Democratic parties] shall unite in naming one citizen as their common choice for President, upon the understanding and mutual agreement that he shall not act as the President of either, but as an impartial, non-partisan Chief Magistrate of the Nation which contains both; that he shall not treat the public offices as spoils belonging to the victors, nor as patronage to be awarded to anybody; nor farm out the appointing power to Senators, Representatives, or party bosses; but that he shall call a Cabinet of the party which shall choose a majority of the Representatives, and hold the Cabinet responsible for the success or failure of the party administration.

There is not much reason to doubt that the Democratic managers would fasten upon such an arrangement greedily if they thought there were the slightest hope of obtaining the consent of the Republican managers. The Democrats have been making desperate efforts to elect a President ever since they forfeited their claim to National trust by the secession, rebellion, and war which their action forced upon the country. All their machinations to that end have failed. They declared the War a failure, and were beaten. They voted the War a success, and were beaten. They took up as their candidate an old-time Abolitionist and original Republican, but could not deceive the people. They returned to their vomit, and thought by intrigue and corruption to seize the Presidency, but they failed. They have tried civilians and military heroes, have flirted with the Greenbackers and sworn by hard money, have in turn reiterated and disavowed the State-sovereignty heresy, which is the distinctive mark of their existence, have followed the progress of the Republican party about four years late, have experimented with every expedient which political shrewdness has been able to suggest, but all to no purpose. No doubt, then, they would gladly agree to vote with the Republicans for some non-partisan candidate (if it were possible to find such a person qualified to fill the office of Chief-Magistrate), and leave to the Congressional majority the privilege of shaping the policy of the Administration. At all events, such a plan would give them some chance to control the Executive Administration of the Government which the regular method of electing a President does not hold out to them. With the aid of intimidation and fraud in the Southern States, the Democrats sometimes succeed in securing control of Congress when they cannot choose a President, and they would doubtless be happy to avail themselves of the same connivance with bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing as a means to get the control of the Executive part of the Government during four years. They will have no such opportunity.

Of course the scheme outlined in the above paragraph is utterly chimerical. There is no inducement for the Republican party to enter into an alliance with the Democrats to elect a so-called "non-partisan," or more properly a compromise candidate for President. The Democratic party would not listen to any such proposition if it were not so hopelessly moribund. Political conditions are not favorable to any such arrangement. It is hard to conceive of a man of sufficient character and ability to serve as President of the United States who has not strong convictions as to the principles which divide the Democratic and Republican parties. Civil-service reform is lugged in simply as a pretense for suggesting the scheme. Nothing in the past history or present ambition of the Democratic party promises any aid to this reform movement from the clique of politicians who control it. A helpless President who should give himself over into the hands of a Democratic Cabinet, appointed at the dictation of a Democratic Congress, would be unable to check the headlong rush of Democratic place-hunters which would set in at once. There would be a revolution in the civil service; but that is not reform. The people might just as well elect a Democratic President at the start, and that they would not do. Civil-service reform is only to be achieved by the combined effort of law, public opinion, and long-continued practice. The Republican party has made considerable headway toward it in its long tenure of power, which gives a certain assurance of permanency to officers and employés who are competent and faithful. The next step is one which would probably have been taken if Garfield had lived—viz.: to provide by law for fixed terms for the minor officers and employés of the Government. Until measures shall be adopted to assure the retention of the skilled and experienced men now serving the Government, the threatened revolution in the civil service will always be a strong argument against the election of a Democratic President, and any scheme designed to circumvent the popular will because the people will not consent to elect a Democratic President will always be obnoxious to good sense and good morals.

If the proposition to which we have referred is based upon any genuine desire to adopt what is known as the "responsible" system of Government—that which obtains in England—the answer is, that the American system as it is now constituted is not in harmony with the theories of a "responsible" Ministry, and that, whether desirable or not, the other system cannot be grafted upon our Government except through constitutional amendments adopted by vote of the people. Any indirect and roundabout way to attain the proposed change of system is foreordained to failure. Meanwhile the Republican party will not be tempted to surrender the trust confided to it by the people, and could not be justified in doing so by any sophistry based upon a pretense of civil-service reform.

IN FACT, THOUGH NOT IN NAME.

Congress in the new Bank-Charter law has forbidden any National bank to certify the check of a depositor for a larger amount than he has on deposit. The prohibition is aimed at the practice of "overcertification," by which the banks have been in the habit of giving credit to their customers by certifying checks. This section of the law has been discussed as if it affected Wall street alone. As a matter of fact, "overcertification" is used for members of the Cotton and Produce Exchanges as well as for those of the Stock Exchange, and is practiced in Chicago as in New York, though not to an equal extent. An enactment of Congress to interfere with so delicate a matter as the manipulation of credit in the centres of enormous exchanges has been felt by the business world to be a very serious thing. One of the "overcertifying" bankers of Wall street declared that if the law were enforced according to the intention of its framers business in Wall street would be blocked, credits to the amount of millions wiped out, and a panic started that would ruin this country. But the lawyers have saved us from this dreadful catastrophe. They looked at the law and found a hole in it, through which the banks and brokers are now driving at their leisure. The law did not prohibit National banks from giving credit to their customers; it only forbade one way of doing it. It said the banks must not overcertify; it did not say they should not "accept." Last Friday, before the law was signed, the banks were overcertifying in accordance with their time-honored custom. On Saturday they would not overcertify, but they would "accept." If any customer wanted a credit in the old way the word "accepted" was written across the face of the check, and the world moved on as usual. This is not "overcertification," the lawyers argue; it is accepting a sight draft, which the law does not forbid. Congress has been as successful in this reform as the missionaries in the Sandwich Islands, who, Mark Twain relates, attacked a great social evil there with such efficiency that it now exists only in reality, and not in name.

THE HYDROGEN LOCOMOTIVE.

The hydrogen-gas engine whose successful trial trip between Paterson and Jersey City was recently noticed in these columns had previously been subjected to a severe test extending over nearly a month. The engine was put on the road June 14, and used at first for switching freight about the yard at Paterson. Although not designed as a freight-engine—the driving wheels being sixty-two inches in diameter—the engine worked steadily and with entire success in the yard until last Wednesday week. It pulled at one time as many as thirty-two loaded cars. One day it was run for seven consecutive hours, and, the fires being prudently managed, the cost of the fuel consumed was found to be $3.60. At a low estimate the coal required for the same work would have been 16,800 pounds, or nearly nine tons.

Friday week the engine took the through freight from Paterson to Newark. The train left at 1:45. There were thirteen fully-loaded cars. In going out of Paterson there is one mile of heavy grade and curve. The hydrogen locomotive brought the train to the summit of the grade without the loss of a single pound of steam, and in ten seconds blew off at both safety-valves. Blowing off continued nearly all the way to Newark, where the freight was delivered in time, and the steam-gage showed the same pressure as at the start from Paterson.

Some account of the first trip of the engine with a passenger train will be found in another column. The start was made exactly on time, both the pop and safety valves blowing off. Thirteen stops were made. The air-brakes worked badly, and hung to the tender so that the sheaves threw fire all the way. Several minutes were lost in trying to fix the brakes. Nevertheless, the train came into Jersey City one minute ahead of time. The time of running twenty miles, with thirteen stops, and including four minutes lost on the brakes, was fifty-three minutes and fifty seconds. One run of three miles in three minutes was made. The engine left Paterson with 140 pounds of steam and the pop-valve blowing off; it came into Jersey City in the same condition. Smoke-burners are not permitted to enter the depot at Jersey City, but this rule was waived in favor of the hydrogen engine which gives out no smoke. In passing through the Bergen tunnel the doors and windows of the cars were purposely opened, and the air that entered was pure and sweet-smelling. There was no smoke and no odor. The cost of this last trial was $1.89. Coal at $3 per ton would have cost for the same distance $4.09.

The officers of the Erie Road have, it is said, notified the inventor of the hydrogen engine that he can have any train at any time, and one of them has written to him: "No coal-burner of her size can do the same work either on passenger or on freight trains that she does and carry an equal amount of steam at any cost."

These reports of the operation of the hydrogen engine are tinctured with enthusiasm, and must be accepted with some qualifications and reservations. A longer time will be required to demonstrate that the engine is in all respects what its inventor believes it is. But it should be a source of gratification that, as far as tried, the new smokeless engine has done all, and more than all, it was expected to do.

THE PROTECTION OF SMOKERS.

The New York *Herald* directs attention to the fact that the new trade-mark treaty between this country and Spain has an exceptional interest for smokers of cigars. Heretofore it has been no offense under our laws to counterfeit foreign trade-marks. The brands of the best makers of Havana cigars have speedily become known to dealers in this country, and, as they could be imitated at an expense of a few dollars, it has been a simple matter to drive them out of the market—first by underselling them and then by ruining their reputation. Under the new treaty it will be a criminal offense to counterfeit these brands; detection will be easy for an expert, and the business of making spurious Havana cigars will be stopped.

The treaty provision is sound and just. The United States owe no courtesies to Spain, commercial or otherwise. If the new regulation were to be useful only to Cuban manufacturers, it would have no special justification. But we conceive the object of it to be quite different. It is intended to protect the American consumers of Havana cigars. A man who wishes to buy a Havana cigar and has the money to pay for it ought to have the privilege of doing so. American makers now have a sufficient protection in the enormous duty levied on cigars. They ought to be content with that. A good domestic cigar is better than a poor imported cigar, but a good imported cigar is better than any cigar that can be made in this country. Now the buyer ought to be permitted to make his choice. He will have to pay possibly twice as much for the imported cigar as for a domestic one of the same grade. If he wishes to spend his money in that way he should have a reasonable opportunity to do so. He should not be exposed to the risks of a double fraud, and be made to pay two prices for an inferior article. Something is due to the vanity and extravagance of the cigarmakers of the country. The exorbitant tariff on cigars is levied partly for their benefit. They should enjoy its paternal watchfulness to the last degree.

More than 20,000,000 cigars are annually made in New York City alone. More than half of them are put on the market as genuine Havanas. The New York manufacturers, in a very short time, "run out" a popular brand with counterfeits. Every smoker will remember how the Partagas and Henry Clays were ruined in this manner. It is impossible now for the smoker to tell what he is buying before he has tried it. Even when he buys by the box and sticks to the same brand, he will find himself cheated about half the time. The clubs and private consumers who bring in their cigars by the thousand get about all of the Havana importations that are worth anything. The ordinary consumer will not probably get many Havana cigars under the new treaty, but he will at least know that he is not getting them. He will no longer have the sweet privilege of paying for Havana cigars that he does not smoke. His pride may be wounded, but his purse will be made whole.

WITCHCRAFT OR SOMETHING WORSE.

A singular case, if it be true, of religious fanaticism, and if it be not true, a repetition of a story which has done its bloody work for centuries has come to light at Tiza-Eszlar, in Hungary, to which brief allusion has already been made in our foreign dispatches. The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives some addditional details of this very strange case, which may yet be the signal for a persecution of the Jews in Hungary, where they largely abound, as they have not only come on there from Poland and Galicia, but also from Russia, since the persecution mania broke out in the latter country. The circumstances in the case are substantially as follows:

Esther Solomozy, a very beautiful young peasant girl of Tiza-Eszlar, suddenly disappeared from her home about three months ago. Search was instituted, but in vain. Neither her parents nor the police could find any trace of her, and what added to the mystery of her disappearance was the fact that the girl had no suitors and bore an unblemished reputation. A few weeks ago her mother, who had been unremitting in her search, appeared before the police magistrate and said she had met the Rabbi Scharf, and that he had told her not to despair, as her child would return. She furthermore averred that when leaving her he said there were false stories believed among the ignorant and superstitious that the Jews on the eve of the Passover made use of Christian blood in the preparation of their bread, and advised her not to give credence to such a story if she should hear it, as it was a lying tale. The rabbi's caution, instead of quieting the mother, made her suspicious, and she communicated her suspicions to her neighbors. Meanwhile they were strengthened by the statement of the rabbi's youngest son to a neighbor's child that there had been a secret ceremony in the synagog, at which Esther was present. The matter was laid before the police, and they arrested the whole Scharf family. The rabbi and his wife and eldest son, Benjamin, stoutly denied the accusation, but the younger one, a boy of 6, affirmed that the girl was sacrificed by his father on the afternoon of Easter Eve, and persisted in the affirmation. An effort was made for several days to induce Benjamin to tell something, and at last he said that he wanted to make a full confession. The Judge sent for him, and he said that on the afternoon of the Passover, after the regular religious ceremonies were finished, his father, three foreign rabbis, a beggar from Galicia, and several Jewish residents of the place remained until the rest of the congregation had gone. They then sent the boys away, but they remained in the court-yard and saw their father call Esther in and shut the door. They then peeped through the keyhole and saw the beggar and one of the foreign rabbis bind her hand and foot and place her on a table, while another of the rabbis cut her throat. Their father held a basin for the blood, and to make it run freely the beggar held her up by the feet.

Such is the substance of the boy's statement, and upon the strength of it all mentioned were placed in secure confinement except the beggar and the rabbi who killed the girl, and who could not be found. Naturally the affair caused an intense excitement among the lower classes of the Magyars, and troops have been sent to guard the jail where the Jews are confined. The belief that Christian children are killed in this way by the Jews as a sacrifice or for the sake of getting their blood to mix in the Passover bread has long been prevalent among the lower classes in Poland and Russia, and, for all that, it is a belief which prevailed for centuries all over the Continent and in England. Popular belief has not always confined the custom to the Jews. It has been urged even against Christians by Pagans before the former got the mastery, and in one form or another it has been charged against almost every sect which has been at all fanatical in its belief.

The testimony given to substantiate these charges may be compared in many of its aspects to the manifestations of witchcraft. In "good old colony times" it was no uncommon thing for children to testify to all sorts of horrible accusations against their parents, and for persons who ought to have known better to believe them. In this case the testimony is such as to be received with great caution. That of the 6-year-old child would hardly be entitled to credence in any tribunal, while a fair Judge would want to know what kind of pressure was brought to bear upon his older brother, who was importuned for six days by the police, stoutly denying the accusation all the time, and then suddenly acknowledging it. Such testimony as this is to be received with a large "grain of salt," and yet the suspicion remains that there may, among thousands of Jews, be a handful fanatical enough to commit such a deed. After the revelations in the Freeman case in Massachusetts it is not safe to declare that religious fanaticism will stop short of the shedding of blood. The danger in this case is that if the real secret of Esther Solomozy's disappearance is revealed, and it turns out to be as charged by the rabbi's sons, the ignorant population of Hungary will regard it as a common practice among the Jews and vent their rage upon the innocent, in which case the fierce Magyars will perpetrate atrocities as horrible as any that were known in the Dark Ages, unless the authorities are strong enough to protect them. Tens of thousands of Jewish lives have been sacrificed through belief in just such accusations, and it is not impossible that more may be added to the list.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA.

The United Jewish Association has recently been seeking to get the most accurate information possible concerning the strength of the denomination in the United States—the number of congregations, of members, the total Jewish population, and the value of the synagogs, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. There is a moderation about the figures which gives assurance of their genuineness, and the appearances are that they are rather under than over the mark. It seems that the total number of congregations in the various States and Territories is 278, the number of members 13,763, and the total Jewish population, which it will be seen is very large in proportion to the church members, who are naturally confined to those places where there are synagogs, 230,984. The largest number of Jews is in the State of New York, where there are 80,565; next come Pennsylvania with 20,000, California with 18,580, Ohio with 14,581. Illinois with 12,625, and Maryland with 10,337. The population in the largest cities is as follows:

Cities.	*Jewish population.*	*Cities.*	*Jewish population.*
New York	60,000	Cleveland	3,500
San Francisco	16,000	Newark	3,500
Brooklyn	14,000	Milwaukee	2,500
Philadelphia	13,000	Louisville	2,500
Chicago	12,000	Pittsburg	2,000
Baltimore	10,000	Detroit	2,000
Cincinnati	8,000	Washington	1,500
Boston	7,000	New Haven	1,000
St. Louis	6,500	Rochester	1,000
New Orleans	5,000		

This estimate of 12,000 for Chicago, half of whom are women, and a large proportion of the remainder minors, gives an approximate idea of the Jewish vote, of which so much has been said occasionally about election time. This total population of 230,984 has six hospitals, eleven orphan asylums and homes, fourteen free colleges and schools, and 602 benevolent lodges. The total value of their property, irrespective of the funds held by the lodges, which amount to $704,000, is $6,900,000; of which $400,000 is in Illinois and $2,750,000 in New York. Of the free schools maintained by the Hebrews, five are in New York, four in Philadelphia, and one each in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, and San Francisco. Their hospitals are in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Chicago, while their orphan asylums, homes, and other benevolent institutions are scattered all over the country.

GAMBLING IN CHICAGO.

Some months ago Mayor Harrison, smarting under the whip of public opinion, raided the gambling-houses of Chicago, which had been running with open doors and flaring lights during his entire Administration. After a good deal of difficulty, the police were induced to provide evidence upon which prosecutions were begun under the State law, and the subsequent trials led to the conviction of several gamblers. The fines, to which the penalty for first convictions is limited, were promptly appealed, and there the cases rest. The cessation of public gambling did not endure more than a few days. For a short time the doors were locked, the curtains were drawn, and there was a pretense of exclusion. But all this was to relieve the police and City Administration of the appearance of having relaxed in the promulgated policy of suppressing the gambling-houses. The gamblers soon tired of this deference to public opinion, and they have now resumed their former independence. There are daily reports of new victims who have fallen into their toils, and one resort, run by a man named Hankins, seems to be sure destruction to any young man whom it entices within its temptations. This place is said to run what the gamblers call a "skin game." The gamblers themselves avoid it, knowing that they have no chance to win. The unwary begin by losing their own money, and generally end by losing the money which belongs to their employers or relatives. The fleecing of these young men is just as much robbery as if they were knocked down and relieved of their pocketbooks by footpads. In fact, the robbery done by the "skin gamblers" is worse, because it goes beyond the resources of their immediate victims and seizes upon the property of others who have not placed themselves within the personal reach of the thieves. Yet this Hankins place and others which are no better are tolerated by Mayor Harrison and the police because they are under the protection of a certain "boss" gambler who is said to direct police movements so far as gambling goes. All this is scandalous. Mayor Harrison's reform movement was a mere spasm. He has made and is making no earnest effort to suppress gambling. He started with the theory that it could not be suppressed, and he is apparently seeking to justify his opinion by his own indifference. Even if he be right in holding that gambling cannot be stamped out altogether, it can certainly be regulated by police inspection. He can certainly close up those particular hells where young men are literally robbed. He can compel the gamblers to show some respect for public opinion and do their work surreptitiously. He can protect youth from the contamination which open, free-and-easy gambling involves. He can continue to raid the notorious dens and circumscribe their business by repeated exposure and fines. That he fails to do something of this kind is evidence that he is not sufficiently interested in the public welfare to attempt it.

Trying to Catch the Freedmen.

Mention was made the other day of the fact that the marriage-benefit associations, which had been broken up in Pennsylvania and other Eastern States, and also in Illinois, were beginning operations in Mississippi, and were from that inaccessible quarter flooding this State with their circulars and other proposals to agents to do business on a commission of 90 per cent. The concern last referred to was a select affair, which no colored people were allowed to join. Another one has just made its appearance, however, which covers all the ground left vacant by the other. This is the Freedman's Mutual Endowment Aid and Hymeneal Association, organized "to promote marriages, protect virtue, and to provide persons with necessary means to begin life after entering the holy state of matrimony." As for its method of doing business, and the inducements held out to agents, it differs in no respects from other concerns of the same class, and it is doubtless no more trustworthy than any of its predecessors. The office of this corporation is at Brandon, Miss., a town which has hardly been heard of for the last fifty years, but which once enjoyed much reputation or notoriety as the headquarters of the celebrated Brandon Bank. Back in the '30s the State of Mississippi went extensively into the free banking business. One of the banks located at Brandon put into circulation an enormous number of bills, and finally collapsed, paying nothing to any of its note-holders. It was stated on the face of the bills that they rested on a metallic basis, and the story was that the officers of the bank managed to make the declaration a true one by putting all the notes, as soon as they were printed and signed, into a barrel, at the bottom of which was the head of an ax—the notes thus being on a metallic basis. The distribution of the notes was simple. Each stockholder was entitled to run his arm down into the barrel as far as he could, and take out and carry off all the notes he could grasp in his hand. There was, however, one greedy stockholder who put a little tar on his hand and wrist, and brought out his arm so loaded down with wealth that it became necessary to watch the other stockholders when they came along to get their share. From the time of the explosion of the Brandon Bank down to the date of the creation of the Freedman's Hymeneal Association Brandon has remained unknown to financial history.

SOME weeks ago a description was given of the new lamp by Dr. Regnard, in which kerosene-vapor was used to heat to incandescence a platinum-wire cage. A modified form of this—known as the Lewis burner—in which common coal-gas is substituted for petroleum-vapor, has been successfully tried in London. The apparatus is an application of what is known to scientific men as Herapath's blow-pipe, and is thus described:

> An air-pipe which ends in a tapered cone enters a small space or chamber of the gas-supply near the burner, and a little below it is a short arm which supplies a supplementary air current. Through this tapered cone air is forced under a pressure of six or seven inches of water. The mixture of gas and air thus produced is carried into the burner, which is a cage of platinum wire, about three times as long as it is wide. When the gas is first lighted it is a roaring, flickering flame, with no appreciable illuminating power; but soon the platinum gauze becomes hot, and in a few seconds the burner presents the appearance of a glowing pillar of solid light possessing intense brilliancy. The combustion of the gas itself in this case yields no illuminating power worth speaking of, the brilliancy of the new light being due to the high temperature of the platinum gauze, which becomes incandescent just as the carbon threads in the electric lamps glow with the heat engendered in them by the current. An ordinary Lewis burner of this kind gives a light of over fifty candles for every ten feet of gas per hour; but by increasing the pressure and the consumption of gas a much higher economy can be attained—so much as 180 candles for twenty feet of gas, it is said.
>
> Possibly the feature of greatest importance in connection with this new system is, that illuminating gas is not required; for heating gas answers as well, if not better. In ordinary gas it is well known that only about 4 per cent of the volume contains the real illuminating materials, but to obtain that the coal has to be wastefully distilled. If heating gas, as it is called, will produce so brilliant a light, 15,000 feet can be obtained from every ton of ordinary coal, instead of only 10,000 feet. The gas, it is said, is completely burned—there is no waste in smoke—and, the surface of the gauze being so much larger than is possible with the electric lamps, there is a greater quantity and less intensity; in other words, the light is better distributed and is more penetrating, while less trying to the eye.

SENATOR CAMERON of Pennsylvania has just had a narrow escape from serious injury. The incident is thus described by a Washington correspondent: "About 6 o'clock in the evening, in the midst of a pelting rain, the loungers at the Riggs House and vicinity saw a drag come dashing up Fifteenth street, containing Senator Don Cameron, a colored footman, and a lady. Don was driving. Directly opposit the Treasury the horses took fright at a terrific peal of thunder, and away they flew at a wild gallop. The turn into Pennsylvania avenue was made with such quickness that for a distance of forty feet the vehicle actually ran on two wheels. The colored man attempted to leap out, but the Senator grasped him strongly by the shoulder and bade him be quiet. To add to the confusion the lady screamed wildly and was seen to place both hands on Cameron's arm; but he gently pushed her back with one hand, while with the other he deftly guided the frightened animals among the trucks and carts which are quite plentiful on the avenue at that hour. A large crowd had meanwhile filled the streets, and it was momentarily expected that the occupants of the drag would be dashed to pieces, but at the western entrance to Lafayette Park the horses were seen to be under control."

TENNESSEE, Virginia, and North Carolina supply nearly all the peanuts consumed in the United States and Canadas. For the ten years 1870-1880 the total number of bushels raised was 9,280,000, of which Tennessee supplied 4,200,000, Virginia 4,385,000, and North Carolina 695,000. In 1880 the crop was 2,120,000 bushels, and, owing to the plentiful supply, the prices were low. Last year, owing to the drouth, the crop was only one-half of what was expected, and prices rose in proportion. In 1878, 99,746 pounds of shelled peanuts and other ground nuts, worth $5,787, were imported. In 1881 the figures dropped to 5,754 pounds, worth $432. In the same years the comparison of peanuts and other ground nuts, *not* shelled, was 9,332 pounds, worth $180, to 40,333 pounds, worth $723. The total consumption of peanuts in the United States in 1878, 1879, and 1880 was 3,373,000 bushels, which, at the average price of $1.10 a bushel, or five cents a pound, realized at wholesale $4,810,300, or an average of $1,603,433 a year. In round numbers 139,936,000 quarts, or 279,872,000 pints, or 559,744,000 half-pints were eaten, being an average of 93,290,666 pints a year.

CHARGES of untrustworthiness and incompetency have been brought by members of the faculty of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., against President Potter of that institution. The charge of untrustworthiness specifies, among other things, the President's assertion that a Trustee's sickness prevented his attending a meeting, when the Trustee was well; declaring his intention to alter the minutes if they hampered his action; altering the minutes of the faculty and of the board; defying a faculty resolution in allowing conditional Juniors to become Seniors; attaching names to a circular without authority; neglecting the Trustees' resolution regarding the preparation of the catalog. Under "incompetency" is specified suspending students not participants in the offense, then leaving the matter to the faculty, and, without consultation, withdrawing the suspension; neglecting class-room work; calling the Professors "pedagogs" and "no gentlemen"; failing to keep order; and improvidently distributing beneficiary funds. The President denies all the specifications.

THE correspondent of the London *Standard* at Alexandria, speaking of the possibility of obstructing the Suez Canal, says that during the period of the ill-feeling between Russia and England, in Lord Beaconfield's Administration, a competent Russian officer was sent to make a complete military survey of it. "He fixed upon two points at which it would be easy to block the channel. One was at Cantara, between Ismailia and Port Said. There the banks are hard, chalky stone, whilst on the bottom there is a great deal of silt. Another spot was situated between the Salt Lake and Suez. His plan was to blow up a ship with dynamite at either point. Then the mud silt would soon gather round the wreck so as to form a block, which, if once established, would take six months to remove." Copies of his plans, it is stated, are in the hands of the Egyptian military, and if European troops are landed for the defense of the canal, it is feared the Egyptians may carry out one or the other suggestion.

AN English paper says that "The evil of overcrowding the tenement-houses of London has not been appreciably lessened by the existing acts of Parliament. These acts aim at two results. One is the reconstruction of buildings occupied by workingmen, which are unsuitable for human habitation. The other deals with large areas, and gives the right to abolish whole streets for sanitary reasons. But the working people do not readily return to the dwellings erected in place of the old ones. Not more than half or two-thirds come back. The buildings erected by the Peabody trustees are not a success. They are somewhat beyond the means of the poor, and unsuited to the wants and special callings of families for whom they are intended. The improved dwellings thus lead to the impoverishment of their owners, without benefiting the laboring class to the extent that was expected. The next step proposed is to compel the railroad companies to provide cheap trains from the centre of London to the suburbs."

ATTACKS by the Russian peasantry upon estates of the nobles in the Odessa region are of frequent occurrence. Houses have been destroyed, personal effects and furniture demolished or stolen, and the proprietors and their families in some instances maltreated. Such occurrences have been most serious in the Governments of Kief, Podolia, and Volhynia. The owners of estates in the neighborhood of Balta formed a patrol of their own that was on guard day and night. One of the most violent outbreaks is reported to have occurred against a Count Karwicki, who has a large and valuable estate on the line between Brody, Verdyczew and Kief. He is said to have been compelled to seek refuge with his family in a cellar, where they remained concealed and in constant fear of their lives for three days. A German servant finally made his way to Verdyczew and brought a troop of Cossacks to the rescue.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, has started for Rome. Nobody can blame Rome now if it howls.

A bachelor of 50 years, residing in Janesville, Wis., is about to marry a lady he has not seen since he was a boy. This should prove a valuable pointer to other girls.

Sarah Bernhardt gives her son an allowance of $400 a month, since he is "too proud to live under the same roof with M. Damala." Pride goeth before $400 a month.

A Constantinople dispatch says "there is still no clew to the whereabouts of Arabi Bey." It begins to look as though Arabi Bey was a Chicago savings-bank President in disguise.

Dr. Fowler, of Buffalo, knows of nothing more productive of sickness than street-sprinkling. This explains why the families of Chicago men who pay for street sprinkling are so exceptionally healthy.

A fashion journal says that "men's nightgowns are made with pockets in them." If somebody will now proceed to invent an india rubber flask that will not be injured by rolling on it, nightgowns will become the great summer resort.

In Montana, on a day fixed for a wedding, the bridegroom did not come to time. He was sued for breach of promise, and showed that all the hours of the day specifid he was treed by a bear. Some men couldn't be unlucky if they wanted to.

In Russia only one saloon is allowed in a village, and the dealer, who is appointed by the Government, is liable to dismissal, fine, and imprisonment if he allows any one to become drunk. It is hardly necessary to state that there are no Kentuckians in Russia.

Two Indiana farmers quarreled about the ownership of a wrench and went to law. The costs of court and counsel fees have reached $1,700, both litigants have mortgaged their property to raise the money, and the case is continued. The betting is now entirely as to which lawyer in the case will eventually get the wrench.

They sent him around the circle fair,
To bow before the prettiest there,
I'm bound to say the choice he made
A creditable taste displayed:
Although—I can't say what it meant—
The little maid looked all content.

His task was then anew begun—
To kneel before the wittiest one.
Once more the little maid sought he,
And went him down upon his knee;
She bent her eyes upon the floor—
I think she thought the game a bore.

He circled then—his sweet behest,
To kiss the one he loved the best.
For all she frowned, for all she chid,
He kissed that little maid, he did,
And then—though why I can't decide—
The little maid looked satisfied.

—*Susan B. Anthony.*

PERSONALS.

Bartholdi, designer of the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," to be placed in New York Harbor, is a man of great wealth, and has given $20,000 of his own fortune to defray the expenses of constructing the huge monument.

Alonzo D. McCarthy, a young lawyer of Decatur, Ind., had great difficulty in winning Miss Rhodes for a bride. She loved him, but feared that his habit of frequent intoxication would make him a sot, and would only consent to marry him on his solemn promise of total abstinence. On the day appointed for the wedding he committed suicide, leaving letters to explain that he could not keep his pledge, and would die rather than break it.

Gen. Grant used to tell a story of a blacksmith who started out to make a "clevis" out of a piece of iron. Grant continued that the blacksmith hammered away till he discovered he didn't know how to make the instrument named. He then said: "I'll make a horseshoe." He failed. "Then I'll make a horseshoe nail." He failed again. Then, in his wrath, plunging the red-hot, shapeless mass of iron into the blacksmith's water-bucket, he exclaimed: "I'll make a d—d big fizz of you, anyhow."

In Glasgow lately John Duncan, called upon to support his father, pleaded lack of means, and further said that his father had never liked him. "And you do not like your father?" inquired the Judge. "No," replied the son. "I think the case can be settled," continued his Lordship, "by your paying 7 shillings a week. Your father is 89 years old and probably will not live long." "Oh, yes, he will!" rejoined the son; "his father lived till he was 97, and his mother until she was 98." This distressing tale of inherited longevity apparently had weight with the Judge, and the defendant got off with a payment of 6 shillings.

The dreaded robber chief Gorcsko, whose crimes are as manifold as they are atrocious, was recently brought into court for sentence at the Russian Town of Ismail. The court-room was crowded, principally by women, for whom the robber's exploits and still more his physical beauty seemed to possess great attractions. As soon as the sentence, which was imprisonment for life, had been pronounced, the women present organized a committee to take up a collection for the prisoner. A considerable sum was at once obtained, and one woman in her enthusiasm handed Gorcsko a costly jeweled breast-pin, and assured him that the good Czar would speedily commute the sentence.

George William Curtis in 1855 became a silent partner in the business firm of Dix, Edwards & Co., the publishers of *Putnam's Monthly.* He invested $10,000 in the concern; but had no part in its management. Two years later the firm failed, and Mr. Curtis through some informality in drawing up the articles of partnership was declared to be legally responsible for a portion of its debts. Many of his friends held that he was in no way bound beyond the $10,000, and urged him to test the question in the courts. Mr. Curtis refused, although his decision involved the assumption by him of a debt of $100,000. He surrendered all his property. In sixteen years, by most arduous labor, writing and lecturing, he paid the last dollar of the debt.

San Francisco *Call:* Mrs. A. S. Plate, who has been traveling across the continent with the J. W. Mackay party, died at Green River yesterday. The dispatch gave no particulars of the cause of her death, but letters received a few days ago stated that the lady was in bad health before leaving New York. Mrs. Plate had been in Europe during the past three years, in company with her sister, Mrs. M. M. Tolles, and daughters, Misses Josie and Tillie Plate. All the ladies were returning home in a special car with Mr. Mackay and family when the sad event occurred. The deceased lady was the widow of the late A. J. Plate, and mother of Mr. Henry A. Plate. She was quite wealthy, being the owner of the property upon which the Tivoli building stands and several valuable lots in the neighboorhood of Union Square. Her body is being brought to this city, and will arrive on the train tomorrow morning.

Capt. Farrow, of Isleboro, Me., tells a good story at his own expense. The Captain was trading in a small vessel along the coast, and at Tampa Bay he purchased twenty dozen chickens, paying $4 a dozen for them. They were of all ages and sizes, some being ready for the pot and others scarcely done with their shells. At Key West a hotelkeeper came alongside and asked the price of the chickens. The Captain answered: "If you pick them out I shall charge you $6 a dozen; but if you will let me pick them out you can have them for $3 a dozen." "All right," said the hotel man, "you pick them out." The Captain selected several dozen of the fledglings, expecting every moment to hear the purchaser cry "enough." But still he said "go on." The Captain saw the point at last, but he stuck to his bargain and "selected" the entire lot, at a net loss to himself of $20.

EGYPT.

The Situation Less Horrible, but the Future Very Threatening.

A Holy War Reported to Have Been Declared in the Interior.

Rumors of Massacres at Mantah, Mansurah, and Zagazig Yesterday.

A Panic Early in the Day, in Which the Americans Got Ready to Fight Arabi.

Blunders of the English Soldiers—Summary Executions—Pillaging Still Rife.

The Khedive Seemingly Greatly in Sympathy with Arabi—The Latter Ready to Fight.

Dilke, in the Commons, Compelled to Reverse the Statement of Germany's Approval.

IN EGYPT.

FRESH FIRES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—Several fresh fires occurred last night.

DEAD.

Lieut. Jackson, wounded in the attack on the forts, is dead.

CHARGES AGAINST A PASHA.

Toulba Pasha, the military commander of Alexandria, is stated to have been personally engaged in looting and arson.

UNANSWERED TELEGRAMS.

Dervisch Pasha states that he has sent fifteen telegrams to Constantinople for troops, and all are unanswered.

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE

was published today. It is a native newspaper, and was sarted under the control of the British authorities.

THE AUSTRIAN CONSUL

is the only foreign diplomat who thought it necessary to quit Alexandria. He has gone to Port Said.

SHOCKING INCIDENT.

During the massacre the soldiers set fire to the house of a Christian merchant. A maid-servant escaped to the garden, where she remained, surrounded by fire, the soldiers laughing at her agony and firing at her, but purposely avoiding the infliction of fatal injury, preferring to see her burn to death. Finally she rushed through the flames, and, though wounded by a bayonet thrust, she succeeded in securing refuge in the ruins, where she was discovered by marines and handed over to the Americans.

BRITISH TROOPS.

The Northumberland, with 700 men; the Tamar, with ninety-one marines, and the Salamis and Agincourt, have arrived here. The marines will land at Gabari and the regiments at Ramleh. The war steamer Helicon has been intercepted with two regiments going to Port Said from Cyprus, and ordered to land them at Alexandria. These will raise the total British force ashore to 6,000 men.

A RECONNAISANCE.

Gen. Stone rode on Sunday afternoon six miles in the direction of Arabi Pasha's camp, but saw nothing of his army.

BEDOUINS.

The Khedive has received news that a large number of Bedouins have collected three miles from the railway gate, which is opposit the weak point in our defenses.

During the alarm Saturday night 150 Bedouins at the Gabaniz gate fled before the attack of a midshipman and twelve sailors.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S MANIFESTO.

Admiral Seymour has issued a manifesto announcing that he has undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody is allowed to leave town after sunset.

UNTRUE.

Four sailors and two of the Khedive's bodyguard rode to Kafrel-Dwar last evening, and reconnoitered Arabi Pasha's outposts. They penetrated to within 300 yards of Arabi Pasha's lines. They found the reports concerning the proximity of the Bedouins untrue.

THE KHEDIVE'S FEARS.

Ragheb Pasha, President of the Ministry, today wrote a letter to Admiral Seymour stating that the preparations which Arabi is making are against the will of the Khedive and the Government; that Arabi Pasha has been ordered to suspend them; that the Khedive has decided to dismiss him, but that the danger of a repetition at Cairo and elsewhere of the fatal disorders in Alexandria have induced the Khedive temporarily to defer the publication of his decision.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL AND POST-OFFICE

have been reinstated. One hotel has reopened. Victuals are arriving from the country. The streets from the custom-house to the Grand Square have been cleared of ruins and made passable for carriages. Dangerous houses were demolished with dynamite.

IT IS REPORTED

that two British sentries were shot last night by Arabs armed with Remington rifles.

During the reconnaissance yesterday Arabi's troops were found intrenching, but seemed to lack proper implements.

CAIRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—Order continues at Cairo.

HEGIRA.

CAIRO, July 17.—Seven hundred and fifty Europeans, mostly Italians, with the Italian Consul and an escort of forty soldiers, left Saturday. The German residents and German Consul left Friday. Both parties arrived safely at Ismailia.

ANARCHY

prevails in the provinces.

THERE IS A REPORT

that eighty Europeans were massacred at Mantah.

The German Consul, with 300 Germans and Austrians, proceeded safely on a special train placed at his disposal by the Egyptian authorities to Ismailia, whence the party went by the Suez Canal to Port Said.

PORT SAID.

PORT SAID, July 17.—There is an immense number of refugees here. The Europeans are imperfectly armed with revolvers and sporting guns. They fear they will be attacked by a large force of Bedouins, who, it is stated, are assembling in the desert. There are also 1,500 Arabs at Fort Guelmi, six miles hence, throwing up earthworks. Three British, four French, two Italian, and one Spanish men-of-war are in the harbor. The Governor is loyal to the Khedive, but the Egyptian Colonel, who commands 250 men here, is suspected.

CARAVANS.

LONDON, July 17.—English and French men-of-war in the Suez Canal have orders to protect Austrian and German caravans.

ORDERS FROM HOME.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17.—It is stated that orders have been received from home enjoining the British to content themselves with maintaining order. A large number of Arabs are returning from the country. Arabi Pasha has appointed

ALI FERNIA,

a notorious Anglophobist, to command the Suez Canal.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times* has the following:

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—9:30 p. m.—No words can be too strong to eulogize the admirable manner in which all have united to repair the evil effects of the bombardment and render the city habitable. The English, American, and Greek sailors and marines vie with one another in doing good solid work.

QUEER DOINGS.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—9 p. m.—Arabi Pasha has cut the telegraph which connects him with the palace and by which the Ministry constantly communicated with him.

MOUNTED MESSENGERS

have also been passing to and fro with documents. The British outposts stopped an Egyptian officer bearing the Khedive's dismissal of Arabi, which, therefore, has not reached him.

THE PALACE AUTHORITIES

allege they can find nobody willing to convey the document to Arabi, as he would probably behead any officer bearing his dismissal.

LATER.

The Khedive has found an officer willing to undertake to carry the decree for Arabi Pasha's dismissal to his camp.

ALEXANDRIA, EVENING.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—6:30 p. m.—This morning the sailors drew up close to their Gatling guns, and the marines were ordered to get ready for an attack. Some scouts had sent word that Arabi Pasha was coming. The English sailors

COMMUNICATED WITH THE AMERICANS

and asked them to get ready and be prepared on hearing the alert sounded. The seamen at the Palace of Justice and at the American Consulate were prepared, and, having got all their ammunition ready, awaited the signal. They waited until 9, when they heard the alarm was false.

PLENTY OF MULES

were landed for the field batteries, which had also been landed, so that our force is ready to move at a moment's notice. Large numbers of people are returning ashore.

ARABI'S TROOPS

are said to be about fifteen miles from Port Said. It is said also that there are some troops near Suez. Intelligence was received from Cairo that the Prefect of Police declines to permit Arabi Pasha to enter that city.

THREE BEDOUIN CHIEFS

came in and swore allegiance to the Khedive.

FEW FIRES.

ALEXANDRIA, July 17—8:30 p. m.—Very few houses are now on fire.

HOLY WAR.

Refugees from Cairo report a holy war being proclaimed, and Europeans are being massacred in Mantah, Mansurah, and Zagazig. The Consul has been killed at the last named place.

THE IRONCLADS MINOTAUR, SULTAN, AND TEMERAIRE

arrived off Aboukir to prevent Arabi Pasha cutting the dykes. A white flag was hoisted directly the ships appeared.

TREACHERY.

One of two body guards of the Khedive, who rode out to Kafr-el-dwar yesterday evening on reconnaissance, galloped off and joined Arabi Pasha.

SEVERAL ARABS WERE KILLED

last night for incendiarism.

THREE OF THE KHEDIVE'S GROOMS

were killed by English guards at Ras-el-Tin Palace by mistake.

AN ARAB SOLDIER

was tied to a tree in the Square of Mehemet Ali and shot in presence of Arabs and Europeans. Despite these severe examples pillaging continues.

ARABI PASHA'S ARMY

is strongly posted. All Bedouins lately hovering around the city have disappeared. Arabi Pasha has written in reply to the Khedive's demands a long letter which the Khedive declares unsatisfactory.

ARABI SAYS

he did not intend to make war, but as the Powers are determined to force the attack, he considers it better to fight at once.

HE EXPRESSES A WILLINGNESS

to come to Alexandria if the Khedive will induce the English fleet and troops to withdraw. If the Khedive cannot do this, Arabi recommends him to send a Minister to his camp to discuss the situation.

FEARS.

LONDON, July 17—Evening.—A dispatch from Alexandria says: "Fears of an outbreak of natives in Cairo are increasing."

THE POWERS.

DILKE'S UNCOMFORTABLE STATEMENT.

LONDON, July 17.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Dilke, Under Foreign Secretary, said he found that he had gone too far in stating that Germany had expressed approval of the bombardment of Alexandria. This declaration was made in consequence of semi-official contradictions of his statement to that effect published at Berlin and Vienna.

Dilke further said the Porte has not yet definitly answered the identical note of the Powers asking for the dispatch of Turkish troops to Egypt.

CENSURE.

Gorst (Conservative) gave notice of a motion of censure relative to the failure of the Government to prevent the destruction of Alexandria.

Campbell Bannerman, Financial Secretary for the War Office, read a telegram from Rear-Admiral Hopkins at Port Said saying all was quiet there last evening.

JOHN BRIGHT,

referring to his resignation, stated that he had nothing to explain or defend. The sole reason of his retirement was that he could not concur in the Government's Egyptian policy. He had for forty years held and taught a doctrine he still believed, and he could not consistently approve the proceedings at Alexandria. He believed moral law applied to nations as well as to individuals, and that the proceedings he disapproved were a violation thereof and of international law. If he had not sooner retired, it was because of his high regard for Gladstone and his other colleagues. In a disagreement so fundamental he would have either had to submit to measures he entirely condemned or been in constant conflict with his colleagues.

Gladstone briefly and highly eulogized Bright. He said he agreed with his principles, but not with his application of them.

FRANCE AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

PARIS, July 17.—The Cabinet Council resolved to accept the invitation to protect the Suez Canal jointly with England.

DUFFERIN AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—It has transpired that Lord Dufferin has had an interview with the Sultan of a very cordial character. The Sultan appeared willing to send troops to Egypt, but stated that certain difficulties appeared in the conditions. It is believed the Sultan is, on the whole, in favor of sending Turkish troops to Egypt, but is still undecided.

LEW WALLACE.

The Sultan will give an audience to Gen. Wallace, United States Minister, tomorrow.

ITALY.

ROME, July 17.—The Government has ordered the men-of-war Barbario, Colouna, and Rapido to hold themselves in readiness to escort the Italian merchant vessels through the Suez Canal.

ORDERS.

TROOPS AND SUPPLIES FROM INDIA.

SIMLA, July 17.—The immediate equipment of the troops going to Egypt is ordered, and all officers absent on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their commands.

LONDON, July 17.—A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the last mail steamer sailed with 1,500 commissarial tents and a large quantity of stores on board for Suez.

MARSEILLES.

MARSEILLES, July 17.—Six French transports have been ordered to get ready to embark troops.

ALDERSHOT.

ALDERSHOT, July 17.—A battalion of Munster Fusileers were ordered to sail for Malta today.

A LIGHTNING-FLASH.

Startling Experience of a New Orleans Gun Squad Awaiting the Arrival of President Barrios.

New Orleans Picayune.

A few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon an angry-looking, threatening black cloud, from which hung light vapory mists, floated slowly from a southwesterly to a northeasterly direction across the city, the rain edge apparently reaching Baronne street and extending eastward far beyond the levee. Battery D, of the Louisiana Field Artillery, under the command of Lieut. H. Bolivar Thompson, with a number of the curious that had gathered to witness the arrival of President Barrios, of Guatemala, were on the levee at the head of Thalia street, awaiting the appearance of the steamship City of Dallas, which was coming up the river. A few large drops of rain, precursers of the torrents which fell subsequently, warned the boys of the artillery and the others to seek shelter from the coming storm. Manning the 12-pound howitzer and limber, the artillerists dragged it under the fruit-shed of the Jackson Railroad, and then scattered around to wait until the shower had passed.

Mr. McConnell, secretary to the Mayor, also took refuge in the shed, and was in conversation with the men. A negro fisherman, named Charles Shaw, stood in the doorway facing the levee, and quite near him stood William Weiss, armorer and No. 6 man on the piece. John Nobles stood next to Weiss, and scattered along in a line with the west door of the depot were Lieut. Thompson and Messrs. John P. Beanham, C. H. Nobles, H. B. Bowles, E. Moses, C. W. Blakewell, and J. Roche, of the artillery, and Mr. McConnell. Flash succeeded flash of lightning, and the thunder rolled sharply and heavily immediately succeeding each flash, plainly indicating the close proximity of the subtile fluid as well as the frequency of the flashes denoted the super-charges of electricity contained in the clouds. Lieut. Thompson glanced askance at the limber, containing fifty pounds of powder, standing but a few feet distance from the men, but out of the line of the two doors—fortunate circumstance, indeed. Quick as the flash of lightning outside, the thought passed through his mind that the powder might become ignited and blow the building to atoms and scatter death and destruction among the men. His thoughts found utterance, and in his anxiety he exclaimed, "Confound that limber; there's fifty pounds of powder in it. If the lightning should strike it we would all be blown up."

A current of humid air was rushing through the doors from west to east, and scarce had the sound of his voice died away ere a vivid flash darted through the depot, followed by a sharp ringing report, as if a pistol had been discharged, and immediately thereafter the long sullen roar of the thunder caused every one to close his eyes involuntarily. When they were again opened an instant afterward, Weiss was found lying insensible on the floor at the depot, Lieut. Thompson had one hand on top of his head and the other clasped his left leg, which was slightly raised. The men, who had been standing in line, each gazed stupidly in front of him, their hands raised and placed, some on the face and some on top of the head, while others had clasped both hands to their ears, as if to shut out the sound of the thunder that followed. John Nobles was forced down on one knee, but quickly arose erect, but the negro was nowhere to be seen. He had fallen as if dead on the outside of the building.

As soon as the confusion, which was of short duration, had subsided, and those that had experienced the effects of the shock had in a measure recovered their equanimity, they set about resuscitating Weiss, who still lay insensible and immovable on the floor. After half an hour's hard work he was brought back to consciousness, but was so weak that he could not stand without support from his comrades, and his whole system was pervaded by a lethargy he was unable to shake off for fully an hour and a half. The negro, Shaw, was the worst injured, and only regained consciousness two hours after being struck by the fluid. He was then carried to his home by friends.

The boys of the artillery say the experience was a most unpleasant though novel one. The sensation was as if a hot iron had been suddenly placed on top of their heads, with a similar sensation in the extremities of their hands and feet. Weiss did not feel anything. He was simply stricken unconscious, and does not remember having seen the flash. Most of those present in the depot say that the lightning entered by the west door and passed through the eastern one, where the negro was standing, and where it appeared to have exerted vastly more force than when it entered the building. The same stroke, it is asserted, afterward leaped upward to the telegraph wire. This is probably an error, as the flash was most likely divided before it entered the building. At any rate the lightning passed up the telegraph wire to the Pacific Railroad depot, at the head of Terpsichore street, and descending struck William Brown, the section boss, and nine men, almost knocking them senseless. These men experienced a very heavy shock, but fortunately none of them were seriously injured, and they all resumed their work a few minutes afterward.

The flash passed through the depot about six feet above the ground, and every one of those that were struck experienced a dull pain, accompanied by throbbing in the head. The artillery boys recovered fully and were able to give one of their exhibitions of skill and drill at the guns at 8 o'clock, when the twelve-pounder thundered forth a salute for the arrival of President Barrios.

Recollections of John Brown.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune.

It was my good fortune in early life to make the acquaintance of that most conscientious and stern old Puritan, John Brown. Brown was a farmer, in the Town of Hudson, Portage County, O., the seat of the Western Reserve College, and was a prominent man among its friends and supporters. Thinking that one or two little incidents that happened to me in my early life, in my intercourse with Brown, may be interesting to your readers, I ask to use a small space in your columns for the purpose of narrating them.

I lived about thirteen miles from Brown, and had a quantity of wild land, some of which I had cleared up for the purpose of a sheep farm. He was an extensive sheep-grower, and one morning he showed me his farm and sheep, and with such minute particularity pointed out the difference in the several animals that I was tempted to ask him: "Mr. Brown, could not I put one of your sheep, behind your back, into your neighbor's flock and you not find it easy to pick him out?" "No, sir," he said. "I could do it as quick as you could a school-mate from 10,000 other boys." He then went on to say that not only were the animals all unlike in form and stature, but no two parasites on the body of a mosquito were alike, an idea which startled me with its novelty. I relate this to show that the old man was a great thinker as well as actor.

Some thirty years ago, while dining at a hotel in the City of Cleveland, I saw Brown seated at an adjoining table. He was then on his way back from Kansas, having lost one or two of his sons by a Missouri mob. I rose and joined him. In a quiet, deliberate way he told a tale of violence and outrage, common to the usages in that barbarous country, in which I was very much interested. He said nothing about the dozen horses he had taken from the Missourians when he was making his escape—and I was a little green in thinking I should puzzle him with a question about it. Accordingly, in a casual way, I turned the conversation, and asked him if he still retained his profound conviction of the truth of all the principles of the Bible. To which he replied: "Certainly, I hope you don't doubt it." "No," I said, "and yet, I should like to know how you justify taking those dozen horses from the Missourians." Instantly his countenance changed, his eyes flashed, his brow contracted, he partly rose from his seat, and with a tremendous blow with the haft of his knife upon the table, that set plates and tumblers, knives, forks, and spoons dancing a foot high, loudly exclaimed, emphasizing every word, "Upon what principle? Upon the same upon which Moses spoiled the Egyptians."

It was a sad, sad thing that this brave old martyr should have lost his life as he did. But no Virginia name will, in all time to come, be so widely known or so greatly honored as his, except Washington. L.

Skobeleff.

New York Herald.

MOSCOW, July 11.—The belief that Skobeleff was poisoned by Germans has taken firm hold of the popular mind in Russia, and it will be difficult to eradicate it. Nothing, of course, justifies the report. The medical examination of the body made after death showed convincingly that Skobeleff's end was due to apoplexy. Nothing suspicious was discovered upon the woman in whose company the General happened to be at the Hôtel d'Angleterre—not the Hôtel Dussaux, as the official accounts assert—at the time of his death. The woman has been temporarily detained by the police, but her release is certain.

Jeff Davis as a Stalwart.

Old Point Comfort Correspondence Louisville Courier-Journal.

When I visited the fort (Monroe) I crossed the moat at the postern gate rather than by the main sally-port, so that I was compelled to pass immediately in front of the casemates in which President Davis was confined when a prisoner. He had the use of two casemates, and was allowed many comforts, except the use of lights at night. Now, a casemate is the very symbol of Egyptian darkness and very distasteful to the fallen President. When the order came from the War Department, leaving it optional with Gen. Milles to manacle Jeff to prevent his rescue by the scattered Confederates, three men were directed to perform the pleasant little job of putting the bracelets and anklets upon the old man. They approached singly and laid hands on him, and in turn each one was knocked flat on his back by the sinewy arm of the desperate chief. A soldier said to me yesterday: "I tell you, sir, the old man fit like a tiger and struck like a giant with fists of steel. He looked like the devil." The manacles were removed after it was thought the President was sufficiently humiliated and mortified, and the prisoner was removed to Carroll Hall, where he remained until his liberation.

EMERSON TO CARLYLE.

A Letter Written in 1834.

London Athenæum.

The following letter, addressed by Emerson to Carlyle, will be read with interest at the present moment. Mr. Emerson's peculiar spelling of Teufelsdröckh has been preserved:

CONCORD, Mass., 20 November, 1834.—MY DEAR SIR: Your letter, which I received last week, made a bright light in a solitary and saddened place. I had quite recently received the news of the death of a brother in the island of Porto Rico, whose loss to me will be a life-long sorrow. As he passes out of sight, come to me visible as well as spiritual tokens of a fraternal friendliness which, by its own law, transcends the tedious barriers of custom and nation, and opens the way to the heart. This is a true consolation, and I thanked my jealous Damon for the godsend so significantly timed. It, for the moment, realizes the hope to which I have clung with both hands, through each disappointment, that I might converse with a man whose ear of faith was not stopped, and whose argument I could not predict. May I use the word, "I thank my God whenever I call you to remembrance."

I receive with great pleasure the wonderful Professor now that first the decent limbs are collected. We greet him well to Cape Cod and Boston Bay. The rigid laws of matter prohibit that the soul imprisoned in the straight edges of these types should add one syllable thereto, or we had adjured the sage by every name of veneration to take possession by so much as a Salve of his Western World, but he remained inexorable for any new communication.

I feel like congratulating you upon the cold welcome which you say "Teufelsdroch" has met. As it is not earthly happy, it is marked of a high sacred sort. I like it a great deal better than ever, and before it was published I had eaten nearly all my words of objection. But do not think it shall lack a present popularity. That it should not be known seems possible, for if a memoir of Laplace had been thrown into that muck-heap of *Fraser's Magazine*, who would be the wiser? But this has too much wit and imagination not to strike a class who would not care for it as a faithful mirror of this very hour. But you know the proverb, "To be fortunate be not too wise." The great men of the day are on a plane so low as to be thoroughly intelligible to the vulgar. Nevertheless, as God maketh the world for evermore, whatever the devils may seem to do, so the thoughts of the best minds always become the last opinion of society. Truth is ever born in a manger, but is compensated by living till it has all fools for its kingdom. Far, far better seems to me the unpopularity of this philosophical poem (shall I call it?) than the adulation that followed your eminent friend Goethe. With him I am becoming better acquainted, but mine must be a qualified admiration. It is a singular piece of good nature in you to apotheosize him. I cannot but regard it as his misfortune with conspicuous bad influence on his genius—that velvet life he led. What incongruity for genius, whose fit ornaments and reliefs are poverty and hatred, to repose fifty years in chairs of state! and what pity that his Duke did not cut off his head to save him from the mean end (forgive) or retiring from the municipal incense "to arrange tastefully his gifts and medals"! Then the Puritan in me accepts no apology for bad morals in such as he. We can tolerate vice in a splendid nature while that nature is battling with the brute majority in defense of some human principle. The sympathy his manhood and his misfortune call out adopts even his fault; but genius pampered, acknowledged, crowned, can only retain our sympathy by turning the same force once expended against outward enemies now against inward, and carrying forward and planting the standard of Oromasdes so many leagues further on into the envious dark. Failing this, it loses its nature and becomes talent according to the definition—mere skill in attaining vulgar ends. A certain wonderful friend of mine said that "a false priest is the falsest of false things." But what makes the priest? A cassock? O Diogenes! or the power (and thence the call) to teach man's duties as they flow from the Superhuman? Is not he who perceives and proclaims the superhumanities, he who has once intelligently pronounced the words "self-renouncement," "invisible leader," "heavenly powers of sorrow," and so on, forever the liege of the same?

Then to write luxuriously is not the same thing as to live so, but a new and worse offense. It implies an intellectual defect also, the not perceiving that the present corrupt condition of human nature (which condition this harlot muse helps to perpetuate) is a temporary or superficial state. The good word lasts forever; the impure word can only buoy itself in the gross gas that now envelopes us, and will sink altogether to ground as that works itself clear in the everlasting effort of God.

May I not call it temporary? For when I ascend into the pure region of truth (or under my undermost garment, as Epictetus and Teufelsdroch would say), I see that to abide inviolate, although all men fall away from it; yea, though the whole generation of Adam should be healed as a sore off the face of the creation. So, my friend, live Socrates and Milton, those starch Puritans, for evermore? Strange it is to me that you should not sympathize (yet so you said) with Socrates, so ironical, so true, and who "tramped in the mire with wooden shoes whenever they would force him into the clouds." I seem to see him offering the hand to you across the ages which some time you will grasp. . . .

You express a desire to know something of myself. Account me "a drop in the ocean seeking another drop," or God-ward, striving to keep so true a sphericity as to receive the due ray from every point of the concave heaven. Since my return home I have been left very much at leisure. It were long to tell all my speculations on my profession and my doings thereon; but, possessing my liberty, I am determined to keep it, at the risk of uselessness (which risk God can very well abide), until such duties offer themselves as I can with integrity discharge: One thing I believe—that Utterance is place enough: and should I attain through any inward revelation to a more clear perception of my assigned task, I shall embrace it with joy and praise. I shall not esteem it a low place, for instance, if I could strengthen your hands by true expressions of the hope and pleasure which your writings communicate to me and to some of my countrymen. Yet the best poem of the poet is his own mind, and more even than in any of the works I rejoice in the promise of the workman. Now I am only reading and musing; when I have any news to tell of myself you shall hear them.

Now, as to the welcome hint that you might come to America, it shall be to me a joyful hope. Come and found a new academy that shall be church and school and Parnassus, as a true poet's house should be. I dare not say that wit has better chance here than in England of winning world-wages, but it can always live, and it can scarce find competition. Indeed, indeed, you shall have the continent to yourself were it only as Crusoe was king. If you cared to read literary lectures, our people have vast curiosity, and the apparatus is very easy to set agoing. Such pulpit as you pleased to erect would at least find no hindrance in the building. A friend of mine and of yours remarked, when I expressed the wish that you would come here, "that people were not here, as in England, sacramented to organize schools of opinion, but were a far more convertible audience." If at all you can think of coming here, I would send you any and all particulars of information with cheerfulest speed. . . .

Present my best remembrances to Mrs. Carlyle, whom that stern and blessed solitude has armed and sublimed out of all reach of the littleness and unreason of London. If I thought we could win her to our American shore, I should send her the story of those godly women, the contemporaries of John Knox's daughter, who came out hither to enjoy the worship of God amidst wild men and wild beasts. Your friend and servant, R. WALDO EMERSON.

SENATOR BEN HILL.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—Senator Hill is worse. He had to take his food through a tube yesterday. His death may occur at any minute.

"Gwine to de Pos'-Office."

Detroit Free Press.

One of the oddest sights in the South is to see the negros hang about the post-offices. They are the first ones to call in the morning and the last to leave at night, and it is by no means rare to have them inquire for mail ten or fifteen times a day. I was in the office at Marietta, Ga., when an aged darkey limped in and inquired:

"Am dar' fo' or five letters heah fur Junebroke Duke?"

"No, sir," replied the Postmaster, after taking a look.

"Well, den, I'll take one."

"There are no letters for you."

"Isn't dar a newspaper?"

"No."

"Hasn't I dun got nuffin' 'tall?"

"Not a thing."

"Dat's curus—werry curus," muttered the man as he walked out.

I followed after, and when I asked him if he expected an important letter that day he replied:

"Sartin I does. Dat's why I'ze walked fo' miles dis mawnin'."

"Where was the letter coming from?"

"I dunno."

"Did you expect news or money in the letter?"

"Deed I did, sah. I 'spected dat letter might hab $20 into it."

"Who from?"

"I dunno, but I 'spected it."

He then told me that he could neither read nor write, had no friends to write to him, had never mailed a letter nor received one in his life, and yet he had inquired for mail at least 500 times a year for the past ten years. In fact, it wasn't an hour after I left him before he circled around to the office again and said:

"I reckon I mus' hab some mail by dis time."

"No—nothing for you."

"Wall, if dat hain't curus—werry curus! Reckon I'd better wait fur dat 1 o'clock train!"

FOREIGN NOTES.

Twenty Persons Killed at Buenos Ayres During the Garibaldi Obsequies.

A Catastrophe on the Celebrated Down-Grade in Peru—Ten People Killed.

Weekly Review of the British Grain Trade by the "Mark Lane Express."

BRITISH NEWS.

CHARGED WITH TREASON-FELONY.

LONDON, Eng., July 17.—Thomas Walsh, arrested in connection with the seizure of arms and ammunition in Clerkenwell, was today committed for trial on the charge of treason-felony.

THE MICHIGAN ROWERS.

The entry of the Hillsdales for the Kingston Rowing Clubs Amateur Regatta last Saturday was refused.

A TABLET

to Lord Colchester, in recognition of his services as editor of the Westminster Abbey Register, will be placed in the abbey.

THE MARK LANE EXPRESS,

in its review of the British grain trade of the past week, says: Very heavy rains and a want of sunshine have retarded the crops. All cereals are badly rusted. Wheat was in small supply and advanced two shillings. Foreign advanced one shilling to two shillings, partly owing to the Egptian troubles, which the trade think may occasion a month's delay of Indian supplies. The off coast market was firm. There were fourteen arrivals and eight sales. A large business was done in American red winter for July and August shipment at one shilling to one shilling sixpence improvement. Flour one shilling to one shilling sixpence dearer. Foreign was dearer; oats sixpence better; maize dearer but irregular. Sales of English wheat during the week were 14,522 quarters at forty-eight shillings fivepence per quarter, against 14,275 quarters at forty-six shillings twopence per quarter during the corresponding week last year.

FIRST ARREST.

DUBLIN, July 17.—The first arrest under the Repression act was made in County Kerry Saturday.

PERU.

A FRIGHTFUL DOWN-GRADE ACCIDENT.

PANAMA, July 17.—A Peru correspondent says: "A serious railway accident occurred on the Taltal Railway on the 15th of June, in which ten lives were lost. The line reaches the town of Port on a 3 per cent grade, and it is customary to keep up full steam to assist the brakes by backing. This precaution was forgotten or overlooked, and the train dashed into Port, sweeping through the station, and finally brought up in fragments on the beach."

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED AND TEN WOUNDED.

PANAMA, July 17.—A horrible catastrophe occurred in Buenos Ayres during the funeral services in honor of Gen. Garibaldi. A curtain in one of the lodges caught fire. The edifice was crowded at the time, and a wall fell down, burying many persons. Twenty dead bodies were subsequently dug out of the ruins, and ten seriously wounded. All were well-known people.

FOUND IN A MADHOUSE.

An Ex-Prothonotary of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Who Has Been Missing Nearly Four Years, Found in an Asylum.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa., July 15.—Ex-Prothonotary William H. Cook, of Bucks County, went on a business trip to Doylestown on Oct. 5, 1878. When he jumped off the cars at Doylestown and bid his friends a cheery goodby that was the last seen of him until a few days ago. His family and friends mourned him as dead, and his wife and children have since moved to Trenton, N. J. A few days ago David Cook, brother of William, who lives at Edgewood, was thunderstruck upon receiving a letter from the insane asylum at Lewiston stating that his long-lost brother was dangerously ill at that institution. His brother had no difficulty in recognizing him. He was taken to Edgewood, his wife and children summoned, and by nursing he was restored to comparative health. The strange part of the story is that Mr. Cook remembers nothing about his visit to Doylestown four years ago, and all recollection of his life during that time has been blotted from his memory. His hair has become as white as snow, and although only 48 years of age he has the appearance of a man of 80. His illness at Lewiston appears to have restored his reason, and he gives the following strange solution of the mystery: After leaving home on the morning of the 15th of October, 1878, he remembers nothing until he awoke one morning at Bloomfield, and then all of his previous life was a blank. He could recall nothing; did not know who he was or that he had either family or friends. The people among whom he found himself gave him work, and for some time he acted as bartender at a hotel in Bloomfield. After that he moved to Newport, where for over two years he was a runner for the Gantz House there, and was known far and wide as old Gen. Hill, he having taken the name of William Hill, having forgotten his own. About a month ago he went over to Matawanda, but how he got there, or why he left Newport, he cannot tell. At Matawanda he was taken violently ill with brain fever, and was removed in a delirious condition to the hospital at Lewiston. In his delirium he spoke of his wife, his brother David at Edgewood, and of his sister, and the superintendent of the hospital at once notified them, with the result already related. Previous to his disappearance Mr. Cook had held prominent public positions in his section of the State. He had a few years before been made Prothonotary of Montgomery County, and in the spring previous to his disappearance was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and took a prominent part in the nomination of Judge Ross for the Supreme Court. In 1876 he moved to Philadelphia with his family, and lived at Seventh and Oxford streets. The money which he had made during his official life, however, rapidly dwindled away, and for some time it was suspected by his friends that his mind was giving way. His family and business relations were of the most honorable character. The year before his disappearance he moved to Bucks County, and was living on a farm near Doylestown.

Parisian Swordsmen.

London Saturday Review.

One of the most attractive volumes issued in M. Rouveyre's series of publications included under the title of "Paris, Art, Lettres, Sport," is the Baron de Vaux's "Les Hommes d'Epée," to which M. Aurélien Scholl has prefixed a preface. M. de Vaux has the fortunate knack of describing in an easy manner the methods of the people whose sword play he has watched, so that the reader feels as if he also had watched it, and would know what to expect if he stood opposite to any of the swordsmen mentioned in the volume; while the critical remarks which M. de Vaux seems to make somewhat in spite of himself upon these different styles are not only interesting, but are full, it rightly taken, of valuable hints and explanations. The Baron de Vaux's extraordinary knowledge of the methods of attack and defense affected by all the fencers he sketches, as shown in the body of his book, lends an air of credibility to the anecdote related by M. Aurélien Scholl in his amusing preface. "The Baron de Vaux," M. Scholl writes, "proposed once a singular wager. It was that he should be blindfolded, and that then the twenty best-known fencers of Paris should have assaults with each other in his presence, one pair after another; it being understood that they should not try to vary their usual form. The Baron undertook from hearing the play, from listening to the clash of the steel, and noting the pace of the parries, to name the fencers. Count S. accepted the bet, and lost."

M. Scholl also delivers himself in his preface upon the subject of the duel, and that he is competent to speak with the authority of experience is shown by some stories told by the Baron in his sketch of M. Scholl, the full force of whose play, he says, is known only to his intimate friends, since M. Scholl is of opinion that a journalist should never show all he can do in a public fencing-room. One of M. Scholl's "affairs," says Baron de Vaux, "does not count, and that is the one which he had with Sarcey." This began, as most of such affairs do begin, with a quarrel in the press between M. de Villemessant and M. Sarcey. The editor of the *Figaro* at last sent a challenge to M. Sarcey, observing at the same time that M. Sarcey would certainly not accept it. M. Scholl, meeting M. Sarcey, who was a great friend of his, told him what had happened, and received for answer, "You can tell Villemessant I will meet him." Accordingly M. Scholl took this news to M. de Villemessant, who replied to it by betting 1,000 francs that M. Sarcey would not fight; and in fact M. Sarcey's seconds presently announced that, on reflection, their principal would not fight. "You owe me 1,000 francs," said M. de Villemessant to M. Scholl. "Not yet." "What do you mean? he has just said he won't fight." "Not with you; but he might with somebody else; no particular person was specified in the bet." "And with whom, pray, is he to fight?" "With me." The next day the *Figaro* contained an article which provoked M. Sarcey to unsheathe his sword. The duelling party started for Mons. They began in a ploughed field, the earth of which stuck to the soles of the duelists' shoes, so that they gradually assumed gigantic proportions. Then ensued this remarkable dialog, in which it will be noticed that the duelists still kept up the use of the *tu*:

Sarcey, essoufflé, demande: "Vieux-tu me laisser reposer un peu? Je ne'en puis plus."

"Tant que tu voudras, mon ami," répond Scholl.

Before the five minutes thus allowed for rest were over some gendarmes were seen approaching and the party fled before them, only just getting to Maubeuge in time to escape. "We can't go back to Paris without the affair coming to anything," said M. Scholl, "we shall be laughed at—and," he added to himself, "I should lose my thousand francs." They went on to Baden, and there, after M. Sarcey's shirt-sleeves had been pierced several times, M. Scholl's point just touched his arm. A second coming forward pressed on the slight puncture to make it yield a drop of blood, and then it was declared that honor was satisfied, and the whole party went off to breakfast at the Hôtel de Russie. As they were drinking their after-breakfast coffee, M. Gaiffe, one of M. Scholl's seconds, asked the landlord, "Do many duels take place hereabouts?" "Oh no, sir, none." "Why is that?" "Because, sir, in the Duchy of Baden the penalty for the offense of dueling is death." Never, says Baron de Vaux, was a bill more quickly called for and settled than that of the dueling party.

SOCIETY.

What Is Going On Among the Eastern Fashionables.

New York Sun, July 16.

The watering-places were never before so full as they are this summer. From Newport to Cape May, from St. Catharines to the most remote village in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, every room is appropriated, and every cubic foot of pure air utilized for the restoration of city humanity's wasted strength and the repair of its overtaxed and used-up nervous forces. At Sharon and Richfield Springs, where invalids most do congregate, the crowd is so great that the hotels are obliged to colonize a large number every night, and people who at home are so fastidious that the neighborhood of a grocer's or fishmonger's shop is offensive to their nostrils, are only too thankful to find shelter and a bed over either of these odorous emporiums in the country. At Richfield even an undertaker's establishment has been pressed into the service, and a Philadelphia belle reposes under the grim shadow of coffins and palls, and probably has skulls and crossbones neatly mixed up in her dreams with popular airs from "Patience" and the most bewitching costume she has seen in her walks.

At Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, the season cannot yet be pronounced in full play. For although every cottage is occupied and every hotel crammed, and although the skies were never more blue, nor the lawns greener and fresher, yet the distinguishing features of the landscape have not yet arrived. Mount Desert is nothing if not flirtatious, and not an element of flirtation has yet made its appearance. But the coming fortnight will see the development of other and better things. Bold dragoons and lovesick maidens are on their way, and the G. C., which, in default of a better name, may fairly be interpreted the Gossip Club, is mustering its members, and will be buckboard riding and banjo playing at Bar Harbor by the end or this month. The mysterious G.C. is an organization consisting of about a dozen New York boys and girls, living mostly in the neighborhood of the Fifth avenue and below Twentieth street, who meet regularly during the winter for purposes of fun and frolic. This summer they will hold high carnival at Mount Desert, and, for better recognition of each other by moonlight, or starlight, or no light at all, a uniform has been adopted, which, for the ladies, will consist of a blue and white striped Jersey, with skirts of navy blue, and a polo or Tam O'Shanter cap. The banjo is their badge, and must always be carried over the left shoulder.

The Cabinet Ministers and their families are having a pretty hard time of it in Washington. The wives of Senators and Congressmen have almost all gone to their homes. The Diplomatic Corps have deserted to a man, while the Washingtonians proper, the native inhabitants, whose right to their homes does not hang upon the verdict of a constituency or the will of the Executive, have betaken themselves to country quarters in Virginia or Maryland. As a consequence the city is not only hot, but insufferably dull, and the gasping dignitaries are longing and praying for a change. Of the family of the Secretary of State, Mrs. and Miss Frelinghuysen are still in Washington, but will probably take their departure very shortly for Long Branch. Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen is with her aunt, Mrs. John C. Green, at Newport.

The beautiful Town of Pittsfield, in Berkshire County, Mass., seems to have held out strong attractions for diplomacy this year, as the Count and Countess Löwenhaupt of Sweden, Count and Countess Geoffroi of the French Legation, Baron di Fava of Italy, and the family of M. de Nogueira, Portuguese Minister, are all sojourning there.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Gustave Kobbé to Miss Caroline Wheeler, of Scarsdale-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Kobbé, who is a clever young journalist, will sail shortly for the other side, to be present at the coming Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, whence he will send daily dispatches. His marriage will not take place until after his return.

Among the beauties of the London season Miss Chamberlain still holds her own. At a ball given recently by Lord Carrington, where she appeared under the chaperonage of Mrs. Arthur Paget, it was difficult to say which of the two fair Americans attracted the most general observation. Mrs. Paget's beauty has matured and developed during her married life in England, and she still retains, what was always her greatest charm, a most cordial and winning manner. Miss Chamberlain's dress, on the occasion above referred to, is said to have been a faultless creation of Worth's, and admirably adapted to set off her remarkable beauty of feature and complexion.

A Terrible Situation.

All the Year Round.

On Christmas Day, 1879, I was rolling, tumbling, splashing about on board the good ship Larne, somewhere west of the Azores, homeward bound, endeavoring to extract as much of the proverbial merriment pertaining to the festive season as could be enjoyed in that merry packet, with a merry nor'easter howling in her teeth, and a merry head sea washing over her decks fore and aft, and amidships, too, with strict impartiality. I may as well confess that, had it not been "Christmas time," I should certainly have remained in my cabin, which was situated on the upper deck, and struggled through my roast beef and plum-pudding there, in preference to braving the horrors of a possible fall and probable ducking incidental to the passage "over all" to the saloon. However, when the dinner-bell rang, I dressed for that meal in an oil-skin coat, a sou'wester hat, and a pair of long sea-boots, and set my face steadfastly toward the after-companion, which was my goal, as far as the open-air part of the pilgrimage was concerned.

But I had not proceeded more than a third of the way, darting from point to point of refuge where a hold-fast was to be obtained, before the steamer gave that peculiar little lift on the weather-side which predicts a tremendous lurch to leeward immediately afterward. I was leaning just then against the smooth iron bulkhead of the galley, waiting until she should right herself again so that I might effect another tack on my zigzag course; there was nothing within reach which I could lay hold of in preparation for the coming roll to that side, and the deck was already sloping at an angle which would not admit of my making a rush. There was nothing for it but to lie down flat and let myself slide about on the wet boards, otherwise I should inevitably have been dashed against the rail, and perhaps have gone overboard.

Between the galley-wall and the side of the ship was a space of about fifteen feet, and just abreast of where I lay down one of the guns was lashed. I had formed no exaggerated anticipation of the violence of the lurch. Over she went, over and over, till it seemed as though she would never come up again, but fortunately I did not slip much, being stayed by the roughened cover of a bunker-lid. Back she came at last, and went down as heavily on the other side, so that I was now in no danger of sliding on account of the iron bulkhead. But what was my horror to see the cannon, now high above me, suddenly swing round toward me as one of the gantlings, or bands holding it to the side of the ship gave way. Had the other parted too, it would have dropped sheer upon me, and must have crushed me like an egg-shell. To move was impossible; the deck was like the side of a house. Luckily, it held on, and by the time the next "weather-roll" was over I had taken advantage of the momentary equilibrium to crawl out of danger, while the ponderous gun tore the iron netting and smashed the rail into splinters in the furious half-circles it was describing. I got down below, and ate my Christmas dinner presently; but it was a "bad moment," nevertheless.

Systems of Fortification.

Chambers' Journal.

Many systems of fortification have been invented by different engineers. The principal ones are Vauban's first, second, and third systems: the French modern system, Cormontaigne's, Carnot, Coehoorn, Montalembert's, and the German system. Theoretically, the works of defense are assumed to be built upon a level plain, but in practice it is the duty of the Royal Engineers to arrange their fortresses so as to adapt them to the defense of the position they are intended to protect.

Vauban uses bastions about 400 yards apart, encircled by ditches and a path called a covered-way, where the sentries are posted, the whole being screened by a sloping bank of earth called a glacis. He invented ricochet fire—that is, the destructive art of firing shot or shell into forts so as to strike inside and then bound along, destroying all in their path. The French modern system is merely an improvement on Vauban, effected by having large ravelins or projecting works pushing themselves forward upon the position it is intended to protect; and Cormontaigne made some modifications on both systems. The main principles of Carnot, a distinguished French engineer officer, were to fire perpetually from mortars at his enemy, and encircle his town with thick masonry walls, pierced with loopholes and protected, by being in the ditch, from distant fire. Coehoorn, a Dutch engineer, flourished in the seventeenth century, and invented a small mortar, long used in the British service for throwing small shot and shell; but the great credit attached to his name is due to his discovery that situations having aquatic sites must be defended on different principles from those on dry ones. He defends his town by placing a dry ditch within a wet one, and the fortresses of Breda, Namur, and Bergen-op-Zoom are good examples of his system. Montalembert advocated a system of masonry for protecting his cannon; and he armed his fortresses with such a number of guns that their heavy concentrated fire would effectually keep a besieger at a distance. Some of his ideas have been utilized in the fortification of Coblenz.

The German system has been much used on the continent. Forts Alexander, Kaiser Franz near Coblenz, Rastadt, Antwerp, Wesel, and Erfurt are fair examples; and its principles have been adopted in many of the new works in the United Kingdom. Its conspicuous features are the inclosing of a given space by the shortest possible line of works; the placing of isolated defensible works in prominent situations, defending the ditch by powerful detached towers called caponnières; placing casemated barracks, heavily armed, in the vital points of the position, and making free use of mining some portions of the ground round the fortress, so that if an enemy attempted to establish himself too near he could readily be blown up. The system has the advantage that a small force can defend it, and the works, being concentrated, are well under the supervision of the commander.

The Hamilton Palace Sale.

London Times, June 21.

Mullum sex millibus emit. In these words the Roman satirist recorded the act which seemed to him to touch the high-water mark of profligate extravagance, and to foreshadow the doom of the Old World. If Juvenal had been present at the auction-rooms in King street yesterday he would have seen the man who gave 6,000 sesterces for a mullet outdone by another who gave £6,000 for a writing table. We have outgrown a good many of Juvenal's ideas, and we no longer anticipate the crumbling of the social edifice because from time to time men who have more money than they know what to do with throw away some considerable portion of it to gratify a whim. But there are whims and whims, and this which led the purchaser of Marie Antoinette's little table to pay for it a sum which represents an interest of £300 a year is a sign of the times that suggests a good many reflections. As the little masterpiece of the French decorative art of the eighteenth century was carried to its throne, a buzz of excited interest went through the crowded assembly; people knew what was coming, and that the competition was to be a battle of giants. Yet, after all, the scene was only the climax of what had been going on for two days, since the bric-a-brac from Hamilton Palace began to be offered for sale. Prices had ruled immensely high.

We have said that prices in general were ruling very high at this sale. Of course they are not quite up to some of the estimates which imaginative or interested persons had put forward; but, as compared with the prices paid on former occasions, in Paris as in London, they have been exceedingly high. If we compare them, indeed, with those which ruled at the great sales of twenty or thirty years ago, the parallel is enough to make us all bitterly regret that we did not spend the days of our youth in buying and the days of our maturity in selling bric-a-brac. There are many explanations that might be given of the curious phenomenon. There is far more money in the world; there are far more buyers; the general diffusion of an interest in works of art has made the public opinion which is the very life-breath of the dealer and the artist. In 1822, when the Fonthill treasures were dispersed, and even in 1848 when Stowe was broken up, the world which cared for antiquity or curiosity was very limited. Today everybody cares for it. The shops teem with what they call art-colors and art-fabrics; the etching, the china plate, the Japanese screen, is the common ornament of the humblest middle-class house. It is only natural, then, that at the top of society and in the wealthiest classes the same desire to surround one's self with all that is best and rarest should prevail and take an appropriate form. A millionaire does not grudge investing his 6,000 in a writing-table, because he knows that his friends will be well aware of what he has done, and will think the better of him for it. Three hundred a year is a low price to pay for that gratification to one who has as many hundreds as ordinary men have pounds. And, perhaps, with consols at 100 and land returning no rent such an investment is about as good as most others. To possess broad acres which you cannot get a tenant to cultivate is a dignity at least as empty as to possess historical bureaus or vases that have shone in the cabinets of Queens.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hops and Malt Bitters is the best combination of remedies for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, and other troubles arising from a disordered stomach or inactive liver. It is purely vegetable and contains nothing that can do injury. For sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.

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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Meeting at Pittsburg, Pa., of the Window-Glass Blowers.

Wages to Be Equalized by Raising the Eastern Scale.

Twelve Hundred Coal-Miners in Jackson County, Illinois, on Strike.

Resumption of Work by the Cincinnati Boilermakers—The Board of Arbitration.

Meeting at Pittsburg of Window-Glass Blowers—Eastern and Western Scales to Be Equalized.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—The window-glass blowers of the United States held their annual convention in this city last week, commencing on Tuesday and finishing on Saturday evening. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors, and nothing definit could be learned of their proceedings until today. The most important matter considered was the equalization of the scales of wages between the East and West. The Western manufacturers have complained that they were unable to compete with Eastern firms owing to the fact that the latter paid their employes under a scale that rated as low as 22 per cent under that of Pittsburg and the West. The Western branch of the Manufacturers' Association last February adopted a resolution declaring that wages in this city must be reduced to come to the level of those East. The convention had two courses open to it: it must either stand a reduction in the West or obtain an advance in the East. The latter was chosen as being the best way of equalizing the balance. A uniform scale for the East and West was accordingly adopted. The Eastern blowers, however, will be allowed to work at 10 per cent below the Pittsburg scale, owing to the greater difficulty of manufacture there. It was resolved that the window-glass workers of Pennsylvania support the Labor ticket of the State. In answer to a question put to one of the delegates of the convention as to whether or not he anticipated a strike, he said: "I think there will be no backout, and that we will resume work on the 1st of September. We have asked for a small per cent of an advance, and I think we will get it. We cannot say positively about that, though, until we confer with the manufacturers. We are decidedly opposed to strikes. We could strike this year for an advance of 15 per cent, and no doubt would get it, but we do not wish to be radical. We know what is for our interest, and that which is for the interest of our employers also."

"If you can get an advance of 15 per cent why not take it?"

"There are 3,000 window-glass pots in the world. Only about 800 of these pots are in the United States, and they supply only three-fourths of the window-glass used in this country. The other one-fourth comes from foreign countries. Were all the factories in this country to shut down, you see that the European factories could not supply their home trade and ours too, hence it would not be long till the demand for window-glass in this country would far exceed the supply. The price of the commodity would go up and the strikers' demand would be complied with. It won't pay us, however, to take such a step as this, for probably in a year the selling price of glass would decrease, and then manufacturers would have to strike again, and this thing might be kept up indefinitly."

President Kline left the city for the purpose of visiting the factories in Meadville and Kent, O., with the view of inducing the men who are working there now to stop, as it is against the rules of the association to work during July and August. There is nothing new to be said of the iron strike.

Resumption of Work at the Irondale Mills.

The works of the Calumet Iron & Steel Company at Irondale were started up yesterday in nearly full force. Everything was quiet, and complete harmony to all appearances prevailed on all sides. As has been stated in THE TRIBUNE, the company grants to the men the general advance of 10 per cent on the old scale, with this proviso: that wages there shall be determined by any future arrangement which may be made in Pittsburg. Now that the strike is settled and work has been resumed a few pertinent facts and figures may not be out of place.

While some of the skilled workmen receive, as shown by the pay-rolls of the company and acknowledged by the men, as high as $12 per day, the men claim that the average wages received by the workmen in the mills is about $2. Assuming this statement to be true and that the strikers number 600, which is very close to the actual number, we have then a loss to the men of $1,200 per day for each working day of the strike. The strike began June 1. The men have been idle forty-one working days at a loss to themselves of $50,000 in round numbers.

At an advance of 10 per cent on $2, it will take the men 417 working days to make good the loss sustained by reason of the strike, provided the manufacturers at Pittsburg yield unconditionally to the demands of the strikers.

If the old scale go into effect at Pittsburg the victory of the Irondale men is but a defeat. If a partial advance be agreed upon at Pittsburg the Irondale men will be so much the longer in making their loss good. The "scale," as it is called, is an arrangement of wages agreed upon at Pittsburg between the manufacturers and the men, and is signed on or before June 1 of each year.

If, therefore, any scale below the present advance of 10 per cent be signed next June, the strikers at Irondale will be the worse to a large amount from their victory. The scale upon which the advance of 10 per cent was demanded was signed at a time when the iron market was high. Two questions must now necessarily present themselves to the intelligent workman:

Is it probable that the advance of 10 per cent will be obtained next year?

In the light of these facts has the victory been a profitable one?

Resumption of Work by the Cincinnati Boilermakers.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The boilermakers, who have been on a strike for six weeks for an advance of 15 per cent, resumed work today. It was found upon going to work that the compromise for 10 per cent advance had not been fully made and that the manufacturers refused to accept it. The boilermakers held a meeting at which they refused to go to work at the old rates, but did not order a continuance of the strike. This is interpreted as meaning that the men may act as they please, and already seven men have gone to work at the old rates. Over 100 are still out.

The Boot and Shoe Council of the Knights of Labor has appointed its representatives in the Board of Arbitration, which is in the course of formation for the settlement of disputes between employers and workingmen. It is expected that the board will soon be completed, and will take up the first case presented to it—the demand of the shoe-cutters presented July 5.

Strike of Coal-Miners in Jackson County, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MURPHYSBORO, Ill., July 17.—All the mines in this county have been closed in consequence of a strike, the miners demanding an advance of 25 cents per ton. The coke-ovens have also shut down. Some twelve hundred men are thrown out of employment. An attempt was made this afternoon to settle matters with the companies, but the effort was unsuccessful. The coal trade has been greatly depressed for several months, the mines not working the usual number of men. The strikers are quiet and peaceable, and no trouble is anticipated.

Two Mills Going in the Wheeling Region.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—W. H. Carothers, of the Klomar Mill at Moundsville, has leased the mill and this afternoon signed the scale. Fires were lit in the heating furnaces this evening and iron will be made tomorrow. This makes two mills in operation in this vicinity, the other being the Crescent Mill in this city.

End of the Boilermakers' Strike at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A further conference today between the boilermakers and their employés resulted in an agreement to end the strike, and work will be resumed tomorrow in all the yards at an advance of 10 per cent on the former wages. The strike began June 2.

A Strike Averted at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 17.—Employers generally agreeing to pay 50 cents a day increase to first-class workmen, a strike is averted.

The Cumberland Region.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 17.—Miners in the Elk Garden region agreed Saturday to ask 65 cents per ton or come out today. The best information says they are still at work.

The Lasters at Lynn, Mass.

LYNN, Mass., July 17.—The lasters in Keenes Brothers' shoe factory are on strike for an advance.

WISCONSIN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—Articles of association were filed today with the Secretary of State of the Milwaukee Museum of Fine Arts.

Gov. Rusk and the other State officers have declined the invitation to accompany the weekly-newspaper editors upon their trip to Winnipeg and Grand Forks Aug. 8, because the National Conference of Charities and Corrections meets at that time in this city.

CASUALTIES.

Progress of the Inquiry into the Scioto Disaster.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 17.—The investigation of the Scioto disaster by the local inspectors was resumed today, the only important testimony being that of Capt. Inglebright, of the John Lomas. His statement was not so favorable to his boat as that of his pilot and engineer. He said he was, in the engine-room when the Lomas first whistled, and did not leave the room till after the Scioto had answered. No bells for backing or stopping were rung by the pilot while he was there. The engineer stood by the bench in the middle of the room all the time. Just before the Lomas whistled the second time he went on the hurricane roof to fix the signal light on the chimney, and when the pilot whistled for the West Virginia side, said to him: "You haven't time to cross her; better back." When the boats came together the witness thought the Scioto parallel to the Ohio shore and the Lomas quartering towards the other shore. He admitted he had recorded a mortgage on the boat the day after the accident in favor of his father, but denied he did so fearing he would be held pecuniarily responsible for the damage. He always considered Long a skillful and competent pilot, or he would not have let him steer the boat. Long was not regularly employed, and received no salary as a pilot. The investigation is not near done yet. Sensational developments are promised by both sides, but their nature is not yet announced.

A River Steamer Damaged by Coming in Collision with the Bridge at Atchison, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., July 17.—The steamer Wyoming, owned by Todd & Evans, Pittsburg, Samuel Coulson commanding, was going south to St. Louis from Fort Benton, and attempted to pass through the draw of the bridge at 1 p. m. The pilot, in endeavoring to clear a snag, backed up for a fresh run through another channel. The boat became unmanageable, when the swift current carried her broadside on the pier, smashing her guards, stanchions, rails, and the upper and lower portions of the main decks aft, also damaging the bridge considerably. The yawl was manned at once by the crew of five, who took a hawser to the shore, making it fast. When they returned to the boat the yawl struck the bow with fearful force, it passing, with the crew, beneath the vessel, which upset the yawl, throwing all into the river. One man, named Elmer Schlegel, of Wisconsin, was never seen again, being drowned by a rope entangling him. The mate, Archie McWharton, of Pittsburg, floated a mile and a half down stream with an oar for a preserver, and was rescued by a boat from the shore. George Wormald, of Covington, Ky., was rescued after clinging to the yawl by the crew from the United States steamer Melusina. All trains were stopped for a few hours. The boat is laid up for repairs.

The Record of Victims of the Toy Pistol.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—There have been six deaths from lockjaw in this city and Covington within the past three days. The victims are all boys who were wounded in the hand by toy pistols on the Fourth of July. In most cases the wounds were apparently trifling.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 17.—Two more deaths occurred today from lockjaw, the result of the toy-pistol on the Fourth of July. One is a boy 10 years old named Fritz Kuehl, who died at Mercy Hospital this evening. The other is that of a Chinaman in Rock Island this morning. The death-roll from the toy-pistol has now reached nine in this city and in Rock Island.

A Milwaukee Lady Badly Injured by a Runaway Horse.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—A frightful runaway occurred at the corner of Michigan and Milwaukee streets about 7 o'clock this evening. The wife of Capt. O'Connor, member of the Board of Public Works, a lady friend—Mrs. Lynch—and a child about 7 years old, were driving down Milwaukee street, when the horse became unmanageable and overturned the buggy, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. O'Connor had an arm broken, her spine was badly hurt, and she suffered serious internal injuries. Her recovery is doubtful. Mrs. Lynch and the child escaped with slight bruises.

Fall of an Uncompleted Bridge Over the Okaw River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., July 17.—The almost completed new bridge on the narrow gage railroad over the Okaw River, near Cowden, this county, fell Saturday with a terrible crash. The erection of the bridge has kept fifty hands employed for nearly five months, and insufficient connection with the west bank of the river is said to have been the cause. The loss will fall upon the contractors, Loud & Cochran. The bridge will at once be rebuilt.

An Engineer and Fireman Seriously Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., July 17.—A serious wreck occurred last evening near Derby Station, on the Santa Fé Railroad. By some mistake a flat car was left upon the track near a curve, with which the northward stock-train collided. Eight cars containing cattle were badly wrecked, the engine demolished, the fireman seriously scalded, and the engineer, known as Pap Willis, so much injured as to necessitate amputation of the right leg. Willis was an old and trusted engineer, and at one time Master Mechanic of the Kansas Pacific.

A Sad Accident at Chautauqua Lake.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 17.—During a sudden squall today a row-boat containing Dr. A. P. King and wife, of London, O., Prof. Leland, of St. Louis, and a young lady from London, was capsized opposit the Assembly grounds. After an hour's struggle in the water Prof. Leland and the young lady reached shore, but Dr. King and wife were drowned. Mrs. King's body was soon recovered, and a vain attempt made at resuscitation. Mrs. King, neé Smith, formerly lived in Mansfield, and had been married less than a year.

Killed by the Cars.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 17.—Edward Blackman, a young man well known in this region, whose home is at La Salle, tried to board an east-bound Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific freight-train here at midnight last night, but fell under the wheels and was killed.

QUINCY, Ill., July 17.—A young man named James Harvey, of Queen City, Mo., attempted to get on a North Missouri freight-train at Kirksville, Mo., this morning, but fell beneath the cars. Both legs were smashed off below the knees. He died in three hours.

Serious Accident to a Couple of Lovers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, July 17.—Late on Saturday night Charles Reynolds and his affianced, Miss Ella Rose, were going to their home in Girard, six miles north of this city, when the buggy upset by turning too shortly, injuring both severely, but more particularly Miss Rose, who has laid in a very critical condition all day, her injuries being internal and of such a character as to be nearly fatal.

A Lady Instantly Killed by Being Thrown from a Carriage.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—Mrs. Lysander Whaley, of Hampshire, while riding from that place to Burlington, this county, today, was thrown from her carriage and instantly killed. She leaves a husband and several children. Three other persons in the vehicle were severely bruised by its overturn.

A Mother Drowned in Trying to Save Her Child—The Child Drowned.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., July 17.—At the farm of Henry Huffman, twelve miles north of this place, today a little girl fell into a cistern. The men all being in the field, Mrs. Huffman jumped in to save her child. When the men reached the house both the mother and child were drowned.

A Steamboat Wrecked.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The steamboat John Wilson, from Washington, La., for New Orleans, struck a snag and sank last night near Richards' Landing, Atchafalaya River. There was no loss of life. The boat and cargo are reported a total loss; valued at $25,000; insured in Cincinnati companies for $12,000.

A Young Man Killed by a Falling Pitchfork.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 17.—A young man living near town, named Burnett, fell from a load of hay today. A fork followed, the tines striking him in the back of the neck, causing almost instant death.

Two Little Girls Drowned at Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo., July 17.—Rose and Lilly Dunnegan, aged 9 and 11 years, were drowned in a pond here yesterday.

UNITED BROTHERS OF FRIENDSHIP.

CINCINNATI, O., July 17.—The fourth biennial session of the National Assembly of the United Brothers of Friendship, an organization composed wholly of colored men, meets here today.

THE RAILROADS.

Meetings of the High Joints Executive Committee Next Week.

Points Common to Chicago to Go Hereafter into the East-Bound Pool.

Two New Roads Chartered in Kansas—Other News from Different Points.

Call for Meetings of the Joint Executive Committee to Be Held in New York Next Week.

Commissioner Albert Fink has issued the following call for meetings of the Joint Executive Committee: Meetings of the Joint Executive Committee and sub-committees will be held at the Commissioner's office in New York on the following days:

Tuesday, July 25—The Chicago committee will meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to transact business, as per circular letter of July 1.

Wednesday, July 26—The Joint Executive Committee will meet at 11 o'clock a. m. The St. Louis committee will meet at 2 o'clock p. m. on the same day for the purpose of transacting business, as per circular letter of July 1.

Thursday, July 27—The Joint Executive Committee will meet at 11 o'clock a. m. The principal subjects to be discussed are:

First—The division of traffic from points agreed upon at the meeting of March 3, 1882. The Chairman of each committee should be prepared to make reports.

Second—Consideration of the necessary measures to be adopted to insure the strict maintenance of tariffs from all points.

Third—Tariffs to be established and division of through rates to be agreed upon from all points where at present no agreements exist.

Friday, July 28.—The Joint Executive Committee will meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to consider the question of differential fares and to complete the agreement for division of passenger earnings.

New Round-Trip Rates from Toronto and Michigan Points to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Michigan and Canada railroads it was agreet to make a round-trip rate of $55 from Toronto and points west to Winnipeg. These tickets will be placed on sale Aug. 1, and will be withdrawn Sept. 30, 1882. They will be available for return journey within forty days from date of sale. The tickets must be of the ironclad form, and before being received for the return journey must be witnessed and stamped by the agent of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway at Winnipeg.

It was decided that the boat lines have the privilege of quoting a first-class rate of not less than $50.

The Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee was allowed a differential rate of $2, making a rate of $53 via that line.

Mr. Davis, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, stated that the issue of tickets of any line (rail or water) which were found to be crooked or contrary to the spirit of the agreement would be refused by his company.

Freight from Points Common to Chicago to Go into the Chicago East-Bound Pool.

Only the business received at Chicago was heretofore accounted for in the Eastern pool. An agreement has now been perfected by which all the business going to the Eastern roads at points common to Chicago will have to be accounted for in the pool, the arrangement to date from July 1, 1882. In accordance with this arrangement the business, both live stock and dead freight, from the following points will have to be reported to Joint-Agent T. C. Moore: Corwith, Englewood, Kingston, Washington Heights, and Blue Island. The dead freight originating at or passing through Joliet and Matteson will also go into the pool, and must be reported to the Joint Agent hereafter.

Transportation of Bonded Freight Between the East and Points on the Pacific Coast.

The General Freight Agents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, and Union Pacific Railway Companies have issued the following joint circular regarding the transportation of bonded freight:

Much trouble having been experienced in the transportation of bonded freight between the East and points on the Pacific coast, connecting roads are respectfully requested to comply with the following suggestions relative thereto. Cars should be in good order and as nearly new as practicable. Very few old cars can be sent 3,000 miles without transfer. They should be of the four feet eight inches gage. The custom-house manifests should in all cases accompany the cars or be sent on so as to arrive at Council Bluffs, Atchison, Kansas City, Hannibal, St. Louis, Cairo, or Columbus, Ky., before the cars. Full car-loads should be made up as nearly as practicable. When necessary freight not bonded should be put into the same car to complete the load. All freight in each car should be consigned to the same city. Freight for Sacramento and San Francisco should not be loaded together. Cars loaded with less than 12,000 pounds of freight will not be taken unless the goods are so bulky as to fill the car with a less weight.

Two New Roads to Be Constructed in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 17.—Charters were filed with the Secretary of State today for the following new railroads: The Atchison & Southwestern Railroad Company, with headquarters at Atchison; capital stock, $2,000,000; Directors, J. P. Brown, J. H. Beeson, C. C. Burns, J. P. Pomeroy, Henry Low, F. D. Mills, E. R. Purcell, and Phillip Kehn. This road is to run from Atchison, in a southwesterly direction, through the Counties of Atchison, Jackson, Pottawatomie, and Riley, to some point on the Kansas River, a distance of about 160 miles. The Blue River Railroad Company. This road is to run from Manhattan, Riley County, in a northerly course, along the Blue River, through the Counties of Riley, Pottawatomie, and Marshall, a distance of about sixty miles; capital stock, $1,000,000. The business of the company will be transacted at Atchison, and the Directors are F. D. Mills, J. H. Beeson, Henry Low, Frank Schwerdt, John W. McPherson, L. R. Elliott, and E. B. Purcell.

St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., July 16.—A large force of men are now at work in the Flint Hills, about fifteen miles east of Eldorado, upon the grade of the St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad. The road is now in operation to Eureka, in Greenwood County, Kansas. A visit to the Flint Hills will convince the most skeptical that Wichita will soon have another railroad, which rumor says will be a branch of the Chicago & Alton system. Cuts and fills for several miles mark the course of the road. The heaviest work on the entire line is in the Flint Hills. As a railway line the road runs through a fine portion of Kansas, and tapping as it does the Lower Arkansas Valley at Wichita, it must become an important and paying line.

A Chicago & Northwestern Stage Route.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—It is understood that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company will establish a new through stage route from Chamberlain, Dakota, to Rapid City. Such a route is made necessary by the purchase of the Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. route by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, which gives the latter company a monopoly of the stage business between Pierre and Deadwood and other points in the Black Hills.

Official Figures of Milwaukee's East-Bound Business.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Commissioner Fink's report of Milwaukee's east-bound business for the week ending July 8, is as follows: Chicago & Northwestern Road, 429 tons; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 148 tons; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 1,474 tons. The total freight forwarded during March, April, May and June is as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 11,760 tons; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 29,000 tons; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 26,895 tons; total 67,665 tons.

Track-Laying on the Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEENAH, Wis., July 17.—The Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Road began laying rails south of Neenah this morning. Trains will be running between Neenah and Fond du Lac inside of thirty days, providing the right of way through Oshkosh is secured by the time the rails are laid that far. The grading is all completed.

Purchase of a New Depot Site at Oshkosh by the Northwestern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 17.—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company has purchased half a block on the north side of the city for the ostensible purpose of building a large and elegant depot. The company, under a ninety-nine years' lease, has been restricted to the southern portion of the city for depot and other grounds, much to its disadvantage. The removal of the machine-shops and round-house is understood to be the initiatory step to a general abandonment of the lands under the terms of the lease for more central accommodations.

Extension of Service on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT HOWARD, Wis., July 17.—The day train of the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, formerly extending from Chicago to Fort Howard, has been extended to Menominee, Mich., fifty-nine miles farther. The train will leave Chicago at 9 a. m.

Work Commenced on the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 17.—Work was begun today on the Wisconsin, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad, near Waterloo. Grading is also being done near Marshalltown, and the two forces are working towards each other. It is expected that cars will be running between Marshalltown and Waterloo before the end of the year.

The St. Louis & Texas Narrow Gage Completed to Bird's Point.

CAIRO, Ill., July 17.—The St. Louis & Texas Narrow Gage Railroad was completed last evening to the Mississippi River at Bird's Point. Trains will probably be run inside of ten days.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Michigan Central brought in three car-loads of European emigrants Sunday and two car-loads yesterday. The Lake Shore brought in yesterday one car-load of European emigrants.

Mr. George H. Smith has been appointed General Freight and Ticket Agent of the St. Louis & Cairo Railroad. Mr. Smith was formerly Assistant General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

The St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad during the month of May earned $78,424, against $82,114 for the corresponding month last year, a decrease of $3,689.45. A semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent has been declared, payable Aug. 15.

R. W. Healy has been appointed Purchasing Agent of the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway Company. J. Uihlein has retired from the position of Purchasing Agent of the Cincinnati Southern Division. All applications for stores, material, and stationery must be addressed to R. W. Healy, Purchasing Agent, Cincinnati.

Mr. A. H. Hanson, General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, announces by circular that there will be an auction sale of the company's lands at Effingham, Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1882. Agents are therefore instructed to sell excursion tickets for this occasion at one fare for the round trip. Agents of the Chicago Division will sell to Effingham and return. Agents of the North Division will sell to Vandalia and return. Sale of tickets is to begin Monday, Aug. 14, and to continue until Tuesday, Aug. 15, inclusive.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading East from this city have issued a circular to agents instructing them to add the following rates to bills of lading and way bills, in accordance with circulars issued by Commissioner Fink a short time ago that 1¼ cents per bushel on grain from the West to Eastern seaboard points be added to regular rates for elevator charges at seaboard points:

Wheat, 60 lbs per bushel, 2 1-10 cents per 100 lbs; corn, 56 lbs, 2¼ cents; rye, 56 lbs, 2¼ cents; barley, 48 lbs, 2 6-10 cents; and oats, 32 lbs, 3 9-10 cents.

There remains but very little old grain in store along the lines of the various Western roads centering in this city. The total amount on all the lines is estimated not to amount to more than about 7,000,000 bushels. Of this there are about 2,000,000 bushels on the line of the Burlington, about 1,000,000 bushels on the Rock Island, about 1,500,000 bushels on the Northwestern, about 1,000,000 bushels on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, about 250,000 on the Alton, about 500,000 bushels on the Illinois Central, and about 250,000 bushels on the Wabash.

Mr. B. F. Mills, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, announces the completion of the Pacific Division of this road to Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, Ia., distant from Vinton on the main line 201 miles. Mr. Mills requests General Ticket-Agents of connecting roads to prepare and place on sale an issue of tickets, both single and round-trip, to Spirit Lake, using but one coupon from any junction point to destination. On a round-trip ticket this company will accept a rate of two cents per mile each way, or a pro rata proportion of a less rate if necessary.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular: It having been reported that contracts at present tariff rates have been made on shipments of grain to be forwarded during the month of August, attention is called to the following resolution adopted June 5, 1879, which should be strictly adhered to:

Resolved, That hereafter notice shall be given of an increase in rates ten days in advance, and that no contracts or arrangements shall be made as to duration or quantities of shipments that will prevent the increased rates being put into effect at the specified time by all roads.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad has completed its line to Silverton, the mining centre of the Silver San Juan. Silverton is beautifully located in Baker's Park, 495 miles from Denver, 375 miles from Pueblo, and forty-five miles from Durango. Tickets by way of stage routes to Silverton are now withdrawn. The local rates from Denver are $41.40 and from Pueblo $34.20. The proportion of the Denver & Rio Grande from Pueblo on through emigrant ticket is $26.25.

In view of the almost universal dissatisfaction caused by their issue the Denver & Rio Grande Railway has withdrawn from sale at coupon offices all through tickets to Buena Vista and Leadville reading by way of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road to Pueblo, to Denver and Rio Grande from Pueblo, to Denver and the Denver, South Park & Pacific Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Denver to destination. After July 1 conductors will not honor such tickets. The withdrawn tickets will be replaced with coupons, reading via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad to Pueblo, and the Denver & Rio Grande from Pueblo to Denver and the Denver & Rio Grande to Buena Vista.

The General Freight Agents of the Iowa pool lines met with Mr. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific Railway at Commissioner Daniels' office to consider various matters regarding business from the far West. The question of a change in live-stock rates was discussed, and it was finally decided to make no change, as the shippers make no complaints regarding those rates. The question of sending business to California—either via the Union Pacific or Southern Pacific—was also discussed, and it was decided to leave it to the option of shippers over which route they like to send their business. Other matters of small importance were discussed.

Commissioner Fink has issued a long circular giving all the correspondence in regard to the cutting of cotton rates from Memphis by certain roads, which made it necessary to order a reduction. Mr. Fink thinks the trouble arose from the fact of certain lines employing commission agents, and if no such agents were employed no trouble would be experienced in maintaining rates. In order to give the Southern roads one more chance to establish the fact that they can maintain agreements, he asks that the proposed reduction be not made at present, and that another effort be made to maintain tariff rates. If the regular rates cannot be maintained now the Eastern trunk lines will have nothing more to do with the Southern roads, and will give them up as a bad lot that are beyond redemption.

The Kentucky Central Railroad makes the following announcements: The office of General Manager has been abolished. Mr. J. H. Setchell will have charge of all shops, maintenance of way and trasportation, with title of Superintendent. Mr. C. L. Brown will have charge of all freight and passenger traffic, with title of General Freight and Passenger Agent. Mr. C. H. Bronson will have charge of all accounts and moneys as Treasurer. Mr. G. W. Bender will issue all passes except to employés in company's service, purchase all supplies, sign all vouchers, and do the general work of the Board of Directors, with the title of Secretary. He has also been appointed assistant to the President, and will have such duties as may be from time to time assigned to him.

Mr. A. B. Farnsworth, who has just assumed the position of General Eastern Passenger Agent for the Rock Island Road and "Albert Lea Route," has issued a circular announcing that his territory covers New York, New England, and that known as the "Middle District," embracing New Jersey, Pennsylvania, East and West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. He announces that the business of the New England department has been placed in charge of Mr. W. H. Jenney as New England Passenger Agent, with his office at No. 15 State street, Boston. The "Middle District" has been placed in charge of Mr. Charles H. Row as Passenger Agent, with his office at No. 107 South Ninth street, Philadelphia. The department of New York State, including New York City, will receive Mr. Farnsworth's personal supervision, with his office at No. 257 Broadway, N. Y.

PROHIBITION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—A committee composed of several of our prominent citizens are striving hard to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors in our village. No liquor-license has been granted in South Elgin for several years past, but a few persons persist in selling contrary to law. All of the South Elgin saloonkeepers have been arrested, and lawsuits are now pending against them.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—An Indian Territory special says: "The Cheyenne Indians are having their 'sun dance,' a peculiar religious festival of the tribe, the main feature of which is testing the physical courage of the braves. This is done by cutting stripes in the flesh, putting sticks through the wounds, and pulling the sticks from the flesh with ponies. Large numbers of Indians are in attendance, and many are enduring the test. The dance will close with a big feast."

THE TURNERS.

They Issue an Address Denouncing as Un-American All Efforts to Prohibit the Manufacture and Sale of Wine and Beer.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—The National Executive Committee of the North American Turners' Union held a meeting tonight at their headquarters, which was largely attended and enthusiastic. Among other matters it was resolved, in obedience to instructions from the National Turners' Convention recently held at Newark, N. J., to transmit to every gymnastic society of the union the following manifesto bearing upon the present prevailing temperance agitation: "Any attempted restriction of personal liberty is an encroachment upon those doctrines whereon the Declaration of Independence of our Republic is founded, and a direct vioation of the principles embodied in the platform of our Northern American Turners' Union. The contest now waged by narrow-minded hypocrits in many sections of this country we cannot but consider a mere revival of the conflict brought on some thirty years since through nativistic prejudice against naturalized citizens, in which conflict the Turners took a manly and decisive stand against all attempted curtailment of individual liberty, carrying their convictions by a pledge and sacrifice of their own lives. Every so-called morality created by force of sumptuary laws must and will lead to the demoralization of man, and, therefore, the North American Turners' Union, by and through its tenth biennial National Convention, pronounces every attack upon the personal rights and liberty of an American citizen not only unwise but unrepublican and to the last degree dangerous and degrading to our form of government, and they hereby impose upon every member of this union the duty of opposing by word and deed every machination of hypocrits and temperance fanatics, and irrespective of political party to labor and to vote against any candidate for public office whose character in itself is not sufficient guarantee that he will at all times advocate and labor for retention of the most unrestricted personal liberty. By order of the National Executive of the North American Turners' Union. H. M. STARKLOFF, "Chairman."

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, with local rains, southerly veering to northwest winds, stationary temperature, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southerly veering to westerly winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, shifting to northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, clearing weather, winds mostly northwesterly, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, clearing weather, northwesterly winds, becoming variable, stationary or higher temperature and pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest along the Atlantic coast and lowest in Minnesota. Local rains have fallen in all the districts. Northwesterly winds prevail in the Northwest. Elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The temperature remained nearly stationary in all the districts. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 65; Montreal, 70; Quebec, 62; Cleveland, 72; Mt. Washington, 58; Alpena, 66; Denver, 56; San Francisco, 56; Duluth, 64. Yuma reported 106 as the maximum temperature yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 17—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	82	72	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Alpena	69	60	N	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	66	64	N.W.	Light	.04	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	71	69	S.E.	Light	*	Cl'dy.
Cairo	82	74	S	Light	.27	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	..	80	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	73	59	E	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	73	70	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	80	74	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Cleveland	69	68	S	Fresh	.02	Clear.
Davenport	79	73	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Denison	..	79	..	Calm	0	Fair.
Denver	76	68	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Des Moines	79	61	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	78	72	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Dodge City	89	69	N.E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dubuque	..	..	..	..	..	..
Duluth	75	59	W	Brisk	.25	Fair.
Erie	72	70	S.E.	Light	.04	Lt rain
Escanaba	75	75	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Champaign, Ill.	79	69	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinniboine	..	69	S	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	66	59	S	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	..	68	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	68	52	N.W.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Ft. Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..
Galveston	88	83	S	Fresh	*	Clear.
Grand Haven	71	61	S	Light	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	67	60	W	Fresh	.08	Clear.
Indianapolis	76	73	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Keokuk	81	74	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Las Animas	90	73	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
La Crosse	78	70	N.W.	Brisk	.16	Lt rain
Leavenworth	82	67	N	Fresh	0	Fair.
Louisville	77	72	S	Light	.18	Cl'dy.
Little Rock	82	76	..	Calm	0	Cl'dy.
Marquette	69	63	W	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Memphis	84	77	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	71	67	S	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Moorhead	73	60	..	Calm	*	Clear.
Nashville	77	73	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	75	68	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Omaha	70	72	N	Light	.11	Clear.
Oswego	69	70	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	88	69	N.E.	Light	.07	Cl'dy.
Port Eads	..	80	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Port Huron	75	67	S	Light	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	..	86	..	..	..	..
Rochester	78	69	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	77	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Sandusky	75	70	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	83	72	S	Fresh	0	Fair.
Shreveport	85	75	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	80	73	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
St. Louis	80	73	..	Calm	0	Clear.
St. Paul	66	60	S.W.	Light	.09	Clear.
St. Vincent	67	53	W	Light	.01	Fair.
Toledo	79	73	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	81	77	..	Calm	.05	Clear.
Yankton	68	63	..	Calm	0	Clear.
Washakie	78	62	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18a. m.	30.038	65.8	79	W	5	0	Clear.
10:18a. m.	30.050	71.0	48	N	5	0	Clear.
2:18p. m.	30.028	72.8	62	S. E.	7	0	Clear.
6:18p. m.	29.988	74.8	50	S. E.	4	0	Clear.
10:18p. m.	29.988	69.8	66	S. E.	4	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 75.0.
Minimum temperature, 63.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.011.
Mean daily thermometer, 69.5.
Mean daily humidity, 69.0.

A Terrific Gale at Pittsburg, Pa.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—A terrific wind and rain-storm passed over this city tonight, blowing down fences and trees, unroofing houses, and playing havoc generally. The storm lasted but a few minutes, but in that short space of time did an immense amount of damage. A driver for Darlington's brewery, who was in a buggy, was thrown violently against a building and killed. Several others were slightly injured from flying débris, but no others seriously.

CANADA.

A Peculiar and Complicated Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, July 17.—Adam Partenheimer, a barber, was tried before the police court this morning on a charge of neglecting to support his wife. The case is a peculiar one. He is married to a woman other than the one making the charge. He married them both in the United States, and so it seems that a charge of bigamy cannot be laid here. The first wife is the one who sues for support, and she says that he deserted her. He gave her $100 with which she tried to get a divorce, but failed. Judgment was reserved, and meantime the county Crown Attorney will be consulted.

A Friar Robbed of Over $1,500.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 17.—Friar Goodfroi was robbed of $1,552 in Hochelaga Bank bills, which he had just drawn from the bank. He had the money in a small valise which he left with a boy in a store and went out to make purchases. Two men came in and while one gagged the boy the other made off with the booty. Their actions were noticed by a woman who was present. There is no clew to the thieves, who are supposed to have crossed the line.

The Case of the O'Flaherty Brothers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., July 17.—The Mayor has received a cablegram from the Lord Mayor of Dublin stating that the representations made on behalf of the O'Flaherty brothers would be laid before the proper authorities.

A Belgian Embezzler Arrested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 17.—A Belgian refugee named Duchesse was arrested here today for embezzling 1,500,000 francs from his native country. He was a stock broker in Brussels, and says he lost the money in Paris speculating on the bourse. He has been remanded, awaiting extradition papers from the Belgian Government.

A Burglarious Attempt Foiled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The residence of Mrs. Leggatt, whose husband has been missing for some time past, was entered about 3 o'clock this morning by an unknown man, who attempted to force the lady's bedroom door. He was prevented by the arrival of neighbors.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Troy 8, Worcester 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., July 17.—The Troys and Worcesters vied with each other today to see which could play the poorest game. A total of nineteen errors was made, those of the visitors being the most costly, while the hits of the Troys all came in the innings in which they scored. Attendance, 427.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	—8
Worcester	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base-hits—Troy, 10, total, 14; Worcester, 10, total, 13.
Errors—Troy, 8; Worcester, 8.
Runs earned—Troy, 4; Worcester, 2.
Two-base hits—Stovey.
Three-base hits—Ewing, Connors, Richmond.
Bases on errors—Troy, 6; Worcester, 4.
Base on balls—Troy, 1.
Left on bases—Troy, 6; Worcester, 5.
Double plays—Pfeifer, Ferguson, Connors.
Passed balls—Ewing, 3.
Umpire—Dunning.

Cleveland 10, Detroit 8.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—The Detroits were squarely outplayed by Cleveland today, although the game would have been theirs if Bradley had not retired in favor of McCormick in the fifth inning. The errors of Powell were very costly, and the infield was weak. The new men, Casey at third and Kenzie at short, only made a fair showing. The batting was unusually heavy, and the umpiring all in favor of the visitors.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	1	4	0	4	0	0	0	—10
Detroit	0	0	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	—8

Base hits—Cleveland, 14; Detroit, 12.
Total bases—Cleveland, 17; Detroit, 26.
Errors—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 12.
Earned runs—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 6.
Two-base hits—Dunlap, Muldoon, Bradley, Wood, Hanlon, Carey, Weidman.
Three-base hits—Bennett, Knight.
Home runs—Wood, Hanlon.
First base on balls—Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Bases on errors—Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 1.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 4.
Double plays—Weidman-Trott-Bennett, Dunlap-Phillips-Glasscock.
Passed Balls—Kelly, 2; Trott, 3.
Umpire—Pierce.

The Game Today.

The Buffalos and Chicagos meet for their seventh game this afternoon, and the singular good fortune of the former in winning five out of their six games thus far played, and the extreme anxiety of the home nine to place itself in the lead for the championship, should make this a very interesting game. Out of the seventeen games lost by the Chicagos, five of them have been to the Buffalos, while with all the other clubs in the league the home nine have won twice as many games as they have lost. Considering the very close race for the league championship, the games between these two clubs have special interest, as the four last games of the Chicagos for the season will be at Buffalo. The Buffalos make their last appearance of the season here in games today and tomorrow with the Whites. Corcoran will pitch for Chicago, Flint will catch, Kelley and Nicol will play their regular positions at short and right field, and Bradley will umpire. Daily will pitch for Buffalo if his arm is in condition.

THE NORTHWEST.

Condition of Crops Along the Route of the Omaha Line.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 17.—The following crop reports were received from points on the Omaha line tonight:

Hammond—Rust has appeared in wheat in some places, but very little damage is anticipated. Otherwise prospects are good for a fair crop.

Augusta—Corn backward; other crops looking excellent; weather cloudy and warm.

Fall Creek—Unparalleled weather for small grain; wheat and oats well headed and doing nicely; barley improving fast. Corn holds good color, but the weather is too cool for it.

ST. PAUL DIVISION.

Belle Plaine—Grain in this locality is looking fine; no damage done by heavy rains Saturday; corn coming on finely.

St. James—Small grain in prosperous condition except corn, which is very backward; weather cloudy and damp.

Winnebago—All small grain in a prosperous condition, and corn, although a little light, is doing splendid; weather cloudy and damp.

Garden City—Weather cloudy and mild; small grain doing well; corn not gaining very fast on account of wet weather.

Lake Crystal—Crops all doing well; no particular change since last report, only for the better; weather damp and cool.

Woodstock—Crops all looking well except corn; weather cool and wet; wheat somewhat moist, but not enough to damage it much as yet.

Hadley—Barley, oats, and flax looking splendid. Early-sown barley will be harvested next week; oats headed out; flax in bloom; wheat coming out all right; corn growing slowly; weather cool.

SIOUX FALLS BRANCH.

Luverne—Corn looking all right yet; weather good for small grain, but backward for corn.

Sioux Falls—Corn backward, but doing fair. All other crops never looked better; weather has been favorable, but now too much rain.

Hartford—Small grain crop promises to be heavy. Corn will be a fair crop if there is a late fall; most too much rain at present, but no damage.

SIOUX CITY DIVISION.

Lemars—Heavy rain Saturday and last night; no damage to crops except corn; weather keeps corn backward.

Heron Lake—A little too much rain for corn. Wheat and oats will come out all right if the weather remains cool.

The Corn Crop in Iowa and Illinois.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTIC, Ia., July 15.—I left Chicago about ten days ago to look over the present growing crop of corn, expecting to find at least a better showing than at this time last year, but must admit that I was badly disappointed. From Joliet to Des Moines, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, via Muscatine, Washington, and Oskaloosa, there will not be over one-third of an average crop, and not that without the best of weather and a late fall. Thousands of acres have not been cultivated, and at the best will make nothing but fodder; about one-third is in this condition, another third will make nothing but "nubbins," the last third with fair weather will go, say, thirty bushels per acre. From Des Moines west it is better, more especially from Stuart west to the Missouri River. In Cass, Audubon, and Pottawotomie Counties, should the frost hold off till the 10th of October, there will be two-thirds of a crop. Taking the State through the crop will be less than last year, or about 35 per cent of an average crop, possibly 40. Illinois is in a still worse condition than Iowa. Last year we had an immense amount of old corn on hand both in Illinois and Iowa, but this year we shall have nothing but the present crop for use. Practically there is no corn in the State of Iowa for shipment. There will be some shipped from some stations, but other places will have to ship as much in. The weather for the past week has been so cold that corn could not grow. Thermometer down to 50 one night this week. Wheat—spring—will go from fifteen to twenty bushels. Oats a splendid crop. Also rye, and the acreage of the latter larger than ever before. Hogs very scarce. Farmers selling off their pigs in many cases and taking but little pains to raise what they have, as many of them say they will not raise more than corn enough for their horses. I have not seen a field of corn in Iowa or Illinois that was of larger growth than it would be in a good season on the 20th of June. The outlook in the States named is not nearly so good as at this time last year. Heavy rain again today, with prospects of more.

FIRE RECORD.

In a Cork Factory.

A $300 blaze visited R. W. McKeady's cork factory, a frame building at No. 283 South Canal street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Cause of fire not known. The department extinguished the flames in response to an alarm from Box 261.

The Mischievous Match.

The alarm from Box No. 296 at 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the frame cottage in the rear of No. 17 De Koven street, caused by the dropping of a match in a closet. Damage nominal.

A False Alarm.

The alarm from Box No. 281 at 3 o'clock yesternoon was false, being turned in by some one who saw smoke escaping from a chimney.

A BORGIA.

A Colored Woman at Atlanta, Ga., Dies Confessing Horrible Crimes.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—A colored woman named Phylis, who died last night, confessed to poisoning three men, one a colored preacher.

MISSOURI LIQUOR DEALERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 17.—Dr. Otto Guenther, formerly editor of the Milwaukee *Herold*, has arived here in the interest of the liquor dealers and manufacturers of the United States. His mission is to organize a State Protective Association, as determined at the National conference of liquor men held in Chicago May 24.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian
RESOLVENT.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns Defect and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous or Syphilitic cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radway's Resolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1879; also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation, taken in teaspoonful does, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires MINUTES not HOURS, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

in from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application; no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, bed-ridden, infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cts. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and other Malarious Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It will in a few moments, when taken according to the directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Miners and Lumbermen should always be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedies, do at certain times, in very small does, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

Radway's Regulating Pills,

Perfect Purgatives, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a permanent cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Breast, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning of the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the abovenamed disorders.

Price, 25 Cents Per Box.

We repeat that the reader must consult our books and papers on the subject of diseases and their cure, among which may be named:

"False and True."
"Radway on Irritable Urethra."
"Radway on Scrofula."

And others relating to different classes of Diseases.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter-stamp to *RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, cor. Church-st., New York.* Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of DR. RADWAY'S old-established R. R. R. REMEDIES than the base and worthless imitations of them, as there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills. Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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THE TURF.

Great Trotting at the Chicago Driving Park Meeting Yesterday.

Minnie R. Wins the 2:23 Race, and Is Sold at Its Close for $10,000.

Von Arnim Takes the Free-for-All Stallion Race in Straight Heats.

Four Heats Trotted by the 2:35 Horses, and the Race Postponed.

Dr. Hedges' Trotters Attached on Account of a Straight Flush—Sale of Bronze—Today's Races.

Four Fine Races Run Yesterday Over the Saratoga Course.

Fine Trotting at the Chicago Driving Park Yesterday.

There was good sport at the Driving Park yesterday afternoon, two of the three races on the program being finished, while in the third four heats were trotted before darkness came on and necessitated a postponement. In the 2:23 class it was the general opinion of horsemen before the start for the first heat that Buzz Medium could hardly fail of winning the race, as she has been very successful this season, and until yesterday had not met a horse in her class capable of beating her. The race showed, however, that the mare was decidedly out of form, being very lame forward, and not having her speed when warmed up. Next to Buzz, Medium Tariff was most thought of by the betting men, but although a heat fell to him by reason of a break made by Minnie R., he was never really dangerous. Minnie R., a mare that was known to be very fast, but that has not this season trotted in any races with horses of her own class, sold lowest in the pools, and consequently her victory, which was a very easy one, occasioned considerable surprise. The mare was brought to the post in very fine condition by "Knapsack" McCarthy, and the style in which she reeled off her heats in 2:19, 2:19½, and 2:20 showed that, had there been anything in the race able to go the route with her, a considerable lower figure would have been reached.

THE STALLION RACE

fell to Von Arnim, and it is a noteworthy fact that in this race, as well as in that for 2:23 horses, McCarthy drove the winner. The old Chicago favorite, Monroe Chief, was second in each heat, but being short of work was unable to finish as strongly as formerly, and Minnesota took first honors and money.

Four heats were trotted in the 2:35 race, the first two being won by Walnut, the third by Clara Cleveland, and the fourth by Hardwood. Walnut is a plain-looking but strongly-built horse, and was sired by Florida, the property of Col. A. H. Taylor, and now doing stud service in this city. Walnut was purchased last March by his present owner, Mr. Alden Goldsmith, and was at once taken down with pink-eye, the disease not leaving him for a month. He started in his first race at Cincinnati, never having been hitched to a sulky previous to the day of the race, and lapped out Florence M. in 2:25¼. At Albany he won the first heat of the Clay Stakes in 2:27 over a muddy track. He reached Chicago Sunday, and, considering the chances he has had, trotted a good race, and has a good prospect of winning the deciding heat today.

THE FIRST RACE

was for horses of the 2:23 class, in which the starters were Tariff, Buzz Medium, Unalala, and Minnie R., the quartet comprising the pick of ten that were originally entered. By reason of her previous performances this season, not having met with defeat, Buzz Medium was made favorit "in the pools," bringing $35 to $30 for Tariff, $25 for Unalala, and $20 for Minnie R. After four attempts an even send-off was effected, Tariff having the pole, Buzz Medium second place, Minnie R. third, and Unalala the outside. The last-named went to a break at the first turn and ran for a considerable distance, Buzz Medium also leaving her feet soon after the word was given and falling to the rear. The first quarter was trotted in 34½ seconds, and at that point Minnie R. had trotted into second place. She and Tariff had things all their own way, going to the half-mile pole in 1:08, the second quarter being done in 33½ seconds. Around the lower turn the leading pair went head and head, but just before the three-quarter pole was reached Minnie R. shot into the lead, and from this point to the wire had a very easy race, jogging home half a length ahead of Tariff in 2:19, Unalala was third, three lengths behind Tariff; Buzz Medium last.

Minnie R. now sold $70 to $35 over the field. Directly the word was given Minnie R. broke and fell far behind the others, Tariff going into the lead, with Buzz Medium second. After getting Minnie R. to a trot, McCarthy very unwisely endeavored to win the heat, although he had a gap of fully fifteen lengths to close. Soon after leaving the quarter pole he overhauled and passed Unalala, with Tariff and Buzz Medium still far away. Minnie R. continued to gain all the way, the half-mile pole being reached in 1:08¾, and at the head of the homestretch was only five lengths behind the leading pair. She come up to them rapidly, carried Buzz Medium to a break half way to the wire, but just as she had collared Tariff and he was ready to quit, Minnie R. broke, and was beaten out by Buzz Medium, Tariff winning easily by an open length in 2:20¾.

The betting now took a sudden and unexpected change, Unalala selling for $60, Minnie R. $60, and the field $40. Tariff and Buzz Medium went away with the lead, Minnie R. in third place and Unalala last. McCarthy at once set to work with Minnie R., sending her very fast around the turn, and at the quarter pole in 34½ seconds he was lapped on Tariff, Buzz Medium having fallen back and surrendered third place to Goldsmith's mare. In a few more strides Minnie R. showed in front, and led Tariff two lengths at the half in 1:09, Unalala a similar distance behind the second horse. Coming along with a wet sail Minnie R. won by a length in 2:19½, Unalala beating Tariff a head for second place; Buzz Medium a poor fourth.

Minnie R. now sold $100 to $25 over the field. She shot to the front when the word was given and never was headed in the mile, beating Unalala, who took second place at the half, a length in 2:20.

THE SUMMARY.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK, July 17, 1882.—Purse $2,500 for 2:23 class; $1,250 to first, $625 to second, $375 to third, $250 to fourth, with $500 extra to the winner of the fastest heat if trotted better than 2:19.

W. H. McCarthy, Chicago, enters b. m. Minnie R., by J. C. Breckenridge, (McCarthy)	1	3	1	1
Coates Bros., Goshen, N. Y., enter b. s. Tariff, by Clarion Chief, dam Lillian (Gooney)	2	1	3	4
A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., enters b. m. Unalala, by Volunteer, dam Flora (J. Goldsmith)	3	4	2	2
R. Steel, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Buzz Medium, by Happy Medium (George Irwin)	4	2	4	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	34½	1:08	1:43	2:19
Second heat	34½	1:08¾	1:44	2:20¾
Third heat	34½	1:09	1:43¾	2:19½
Fourth heat	35	1:09¼	1:45	2:20

THE FREE-FOR-ALL STALLION RACE

came next, the field of starters including Von Arnim, Voltaire, Monroe Chief, and J. B. Thomas. In the pools Von Arnim sold for $200, Monroe Chief $200, J. B. Thomas $80, and Voltaire $30. The start was a very good one, Monroe Chief having the pole, Voltaire second place, J. B. Thomas third, and Von Arnim the outside. When the word was given Von Arnim was on a break, but trotted out of it so fast that at the turn he took the pole, closely followed by Monroe Chief, Thomas a poor third, and Voltaire last. The last two were never in the race, Von Arnim leading the Chief three lengths to the quarter-pole in thirty-five seconds, but at the half, in 1:10¼, the Minnesota stallion was only a length in the lead. Around the lower turn the Chief lapped Von Arnim, and down the homestretch it was a head-and-head race between the pair, Von Arnim winning by a nose only in 2:20. J. B. Thomas was a very poor third and Voltaire just inside the flag.

The good showing made by Monroe Chief in this heat caused his admirers to rush to the pool-box and back him heavily, the result being that he soon sold $60 to $40 over the field. When the word was given for the second heat McCarthy sent Von Arnim along, being a length ahead of the Chief at the first turn, which advantage he had doubled at the quarter in 35¼ seconds. Voltaire and Thomas being already out of the race. Von Arnim went easily to the half in 1:10¼, and in spite of all Doble's efforts Monroe Chief was unable to reach the leader, and in fact quit a little in the homestretch, the Minnesota stallion winning easily in 2:20¾, Thomas third, and Voltaire last.

The third and last heat was a good one. Betting $100 to $25 on Von Arnim. As usual Von Arnim got the first away, and led all the mile, doing the first quarter in 35¾ seconds and the half in 1:10¼. In the homestretch Doble sent the Chief for all he was worth, but could not overtake Von Arnim, who won by a neck in 2:20.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $5,000, open to all stallions; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, $500 to fourth, with $500 extra to the winner of the fastest heat, if trotted better than 2:15¼.

N. W. Kittson, St. Paul, enters b. s. Von Arnim, by Sentinel, dam May Short (McCarthy)	1	1	1
White & Doble, Chicago, enter br. s. Monroe Chief, by Jim Monroe, dam Madame Powell (Doble)	2	2	2
M. M. Hedges, Newburg, N. Y., enters b. s. J. B. Thomas, by Sterling, dam Lady Hooper (Weeks)	3	3	3
Charles Harvey, New Philadelphia, O., enters br. s. Voltaire, by Tattler, dam Young Portia (Hickok)	4	4	4

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35	1:10¼	1:45	2:20
Second heat	35¼	1:10¼	1:44¼	2:20¾
Third heat	35¾	1:10¼	1:45¼	2:20

THE 2:35 RACE

had nine starters, the field including Hardwood, Rigolette, Jennie C., King Wilkes, Walnut, Defender, Dr. Norman, Maud T., and Clara Cleveland. Dr. Norman was made first choice in the betting, bringing $100, to $35 for Defender, $30 for Clara Cleveland, and $90 for the field. The start was a good one, Maud T. taking the pole at the turn, closely followed by Dr. Norman and King Wilkes. At the quarter pole the mare still led, Dr. Norman second, and the rest strung out. Maud T. broke before reaching the half-mile pole, and fell to the rear, Walnut trotting into second place. From this point to the wire the race was wholly between Walnut and Dr. Norman, the son of Florida winning by a neck in 2:23¾; Rigolette third, and the rest as per summary.

Walnut got away with the lead in the second heat, and was never headed in the mile, Dr. Norman being second until the homestretch was reached, when Peter Johnson brought up Hardwood with a rush at the finish, and was only beaten a head by Clara Cleveland for second place in 2:24¼.

The pools now sold: Field, $50; Walnut, $35. The start was a rather straggling one, several of the outside horses having the best of it. Walnut led around the turn, with Hardwood second, Clara Cleveland third, and the rest bunched. Walnut led to the lower turn, but at this point Hardwood broke and fell to the rear, Clara Cleveland being second. She outfooted Walnut down the homestretch, and beat him out half a length in 2:27. King Wilkes, who trotted the last quarter very fast, third, and the rest as per summary.

Clara Cleveland was now the favorit, but the betting was light, it being evident that the race would have to go over until today. Clara Cleveland was in front from the word, Hardwood a close second all the way, but in the homestretch the stallion outfooted the mare, winning by a neck in 2:27¾. The race was then postponed until 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,000, for horses of the 2:35 class; $1,000 to first, $500 to second, $300 to third, $200 to fourth.

A. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., enters b. s. Walnut, by Florida (J. Goldsmith)	1	1	2	8
G. W. Cleveland, Quincy, Ill., enters ch. m. Clara Cleveland, by Amboy, dam Dolly Guy (Delaney)	4	2	1	2
W. R. Armstrong, Almont, Mich. enters b. s. Hardwood, by Blackwood Jr. (Johnson)	6	3	5	1
Ed Geers, Columbia, Tenn., enters b. g. Dr. Norman, by Scott's Hiatoga (Geers)	2	4	4	4
R. C. Pate, St. Louis, enters b. m. Rigolette, by Exchequer (Farrell)	3	8	8	3
R. B. Conklin, Greenpoint, L. I., enters br. s. King Wilkes, by George Wilkes, dam Missie (Saunders)	7	6	3	7
J. D. Odom, Columbus, Ga., enters b. m. Maud T., sire Unknown (Fuller)	8	5	6	5
R. P. Pepper, Frankfort, Ky., enters blk. s. Defender, by George Wilkes, dam Missie	5	7	7	6
M. Burke, Chicago, enters gr. m. Jennie C., by Blue Bull (D. Brown)	9	9	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	35¾	1:10¾	1:46¾	2:23¾
Second heat	36¼	1:10½	1:47½	2:24¼
Third heat	37	1:14¼	1:49½	2:27
Fourth heat	38¾	1:14	1:50¼	2:27¾

SALE OF BRONZE AND MINNIE R.

The 4-year-old bay mare Bronze, that trotted so well in the race for 4-year-olds Saturday, has been purchased by Mr. H. D. McKinney, of Janesville, Wis., for $7,500, the transfer being made yesterday. Soon after the sale was concluded Mr. McKinney was offered $10,000 for Bronze, but declined to sell short of $15,000.

After Minnie R. had won the 2:23 race yesterday she became the property of Commodore Kittson, the price paid being $10,000.

DR. HEDGES' HORSES ATTACHED.

The famous poker game at Newburg, N. Y., in which a gentleman named Weed lost $150,000 on a single hand, is still fresh in the minds of the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Dr. Hedges, a dentist of Newburg, who held a straight flush against the four aces of Mr. Weed, has been for several years an admirer of trotting horses, and after his sudden accession of wealth went on the turf as an owner, purchasing last winter the pacer Bay Billy and the trotters J. B. Thomas, Novelty, and St. Remo. Some weeks ago Mr. Weed began suit for the money which Hedges had won of him at poker, and yesterday afternoon the Doctor's horses, which are at the Driving Park, were seized by Deputy-Sheriff Burke on a writ issued in behalf of Mr. Weed. Mr. A. S. Trude, who acted as Mr. Weed's attorney in the matter, marched to the Hedges stable about 5 o'clock, accompanied by two or three officers, and took possession of the studs, having previously given a bond of $210,000 as security for them, the amount for which Weed has begun suit against Hedges being $105,000. As soon as the levy was made Dr. Hedges interviewed Mr. S. K. Dow, and secured him as attorney in the matter. William Scott, the man who dealt the historical hand by virtue of which Dr. Hedges was enabled to buy a stable of trotters, is also in the city, and was arrested at the Briggs House last evening on a requisition from the Governor of New York. He is sick with consumption, and the probabilities are that he will not live to see the termination of the present suit. The attachment of Dr. Hedges' horses will not interfere with their engagements at the Chicago meeting.

TODAY'S RACES.

In addition to the postponed race of yesterday there are three first-class events on the program for today—viz.: the 2:30 class, the 2:25 class, and the free-for-all pacing race. The starters and pool-selling are as follows:

Two-thirty class—Red Cross, $25; Catchfly, $30; field, $15.

Two-twenty-five class—Early Rose, $60; Rosa Wilkes, $25; Forrest Patchen, $10; field (Abdallah Boy, Big Soap, and Joe Bunker), $10.

Free-for-all pacing race—Buffalo Girl, $120; Mattie Hunter, $105; Sorrel Dan, $50; Gem, $60; Lucy, $16; Bay Billy, $15.

PHIL THOMPSON VS. TIME.

Owing to an accident causing temporary lameness to St. Julien, he will be unable to trot for several weeks, and consequently has been drawn from the handicap race against Trinket which was to have been trotted tomorrow, and the race is off. In its place an exhibition of speed by the phenomenal 4-year-old Phil Thompson has been arranged. He will trot three heats against time for a purse of $1,000, with $500 added in case the 4-year-old record of Trinket—2:19¼—is beaten, and $500 more if the 2:17¼ trial of Maud S. as a 4-year-old is beaten.

A SPECIAL ATTRACTION

is being arranged for Saturday which will be announced Thursday morning. A purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten three minutes has been opened for that day, the entries to which will close tomorrow night at 11 o'clock.

Yesterday's Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.—The first race, distance one mile, was won by Ada Glen, Bootjack second, and Jennie V. third. Time, 1:42.

The second race, distance one mile and 500 yards, was won by Warfield, Fellowplay second, and Granger third. Time, 2:13½.

The third race, five furlongs, was won by Ascender, Pearl Thorne second, and Blue Grass Bell third. Time, 1:03¼.

The fourth race, three-fourths of a mile, was won by Wapakoneta, Lutestring second, and Morgan Spy third. Time, 1:17.

MOLLIE MATCHES.

He Gets Ten Years in the Penitentiary for the Galesburg Robbery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 17.—John Larnery, alias Mollie Matches, received the full sentence of the law—ten years in the penitentiary—for the robbery of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank. The people were ably represented in the presentation of the case by the Hon. J. J. Tunnicliff, State's Attorney. The prisoner was also ably defended by Messrs. Willoughby & Daugherty. The motion for a new trial will come up before Judge Glenn Wednesday next, and the general impression is that a new trial will be denied.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—William McFarland, a deserter from the United States army, was arrested here today by Deputy United States Marshal Hastings. He deserted his command at Columbus, O., three months ago, since which time he has been wandering in the West. He will be taken to Omaha in the morning.

PROBABLE CASE OF KIDNAPING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The 6-year-old son of R. C. Spencer, proprietor of the Spencerian Business College, and one of the most prominent citizens of Milwaukee, has been missing since yesterday afternoon, and his parents believe that he has been kidnaped by persons who wish to obtain a reward.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, July 17.—Arrived, the Circassian, from Montreal.

Sanford's Ginger, the delicious.

THE COUNCIL.

Adoption of the Mayor's Substitute for the Street-Car Ordinance.

Regulating How the Cars Shall Be Stopped for Public Accommodation.

Miscellaneous Business Transacted by the City Fathers.

The regular weekly meeting of the City Council was held last evening, all of the members present except Ald. Sanders, Wanzer, and Meyer, of the Fifteenth. Mayor Harrison in the chair.

Ald. Peevey moved to reconsider the ordinance exempting wholesale butchers from paying a license, and the motion prevailed by a unanimous vote. The ordinance was then placed on file, which leaves matters as they were before any action was taken.

VETO OF THE STREET-CAR ORDINANCE.

The Mayor presented the following veto, which explains itself:

To the Council of the City of Chicago: I herewith return to you without my approval thereto an ordinance passed July 10 inst., amending Sec. 1,520 of the Municipal Code of Chicago, with my reasons therefor. When this amendment was under discussion in Council I thought it a proper one, but on close examination I find I did not apprehend its provisions, and I find also that the record of the Clerk differs from my recollection of the proviso, which was made verbally. Sec. 1,520 makes it obligatory upon street-cars to stop for taking on and letting off passengers wherever so desired to do. This frequently compels such stoppages to the great detriment of the great majority of the passengers, causing delays to the general public not compensated for by the individual benefits. A castiron prohibition against stopping anywhere else than at street intersections would, however, be far more injurious to the people. This amendment is thus prohibitory, for it says that cars shall stop only at street intersections. I do not think you so understood it.

Although I am not an admirer of corporations and believe them too often selfish, yet I think that such as street-car companies have interests identical with those of the public, and although they do not always bend their efforts to the accommodation of the people, their own interests generally force them so to do, and cause them to adopt rules beneficiary to the majority of their patrons. Some discretion should therefore be allowed them. A positive prohibition to stopping a car in the middle of a block would in inclement weather work great hardship to old or infirm passengers and to women with children. The bulk of the passengers reach the cars from cross streets. Very frequently such passengers are not noticed by the driver or conductor until the car has already passed the crossing some feet. In such cases the passenger would under this amendment have to await the next car or would have to walk to the next intersection to his own great inconvenience and to the delay of the car which awaits him. Again, a passenger fails to have the car stopped at the intersection he desires, owing to the car being frosted, or to the fact that the windows are fastened or wet with storm, preventing him or her from seeing where the car is at the time. Such passenger under this amendment would be compelled to go a block out of his or her way, and then to face that much more of storm or rain. It is in bad weather that such mistakes usually occur. "Under this amendment the car can stop only at intersections of streets, and no discretion is left to conductors. The proviso permits a car in long blocks to stop only at each 600 feet. My recollection is that in blocks 600 feet in length cars should stop at the middle of such blocks. The Clerk failed to catch the verbal proviso as it was finally accepted by the mover and agreed to by you.

I think that with proper restrictions the manner of running and stopping cars should be regulated by the street-car companies, and under rules which should be posted in each car. They will make such rules as will accommodate the great bulk of their patrons, or if they fail to have proper rules the public will soon force a change.

I submit herewith an amendatory ordinance as a substitute for the one returned, which I think better for the public.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

The following is the amendatory ordinance suggested:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago, That Sec. 1,520 of the Municipal Code of Chicago be amended so as to read as follows: Street-cars shall stop to receive and to let off passengers at the intersections of streets, and in such manner as when stopped not to interfere with the travel on cross streets; and in blocks more than 500 feet in length they shall stop, when so desired, to receive and to let off passengers at or near the middle of such blocks. Each team of horses hitched to a street-car shall have a bell or bells attached to them. Rules regulating the running and stopping for passengers must be posted in a conspicuous place in each car, and must be in letters easily read from any part of such car.

The document was read, whereupon Ald. Cullerton took the floor in opposition to the ordinance accompanying the veto. He thought the Council had already done too much toward supporting and relieving the railway companies, and he wanted to see the veto sustained and the substitute or amendatory ordinance referred.

Some discussion followed, and the veto was sustained by a vote of 30 to 1. Ald. Phelps cast the negative vote.

Ald. Hildreth then moved to adopt the Mayor's substitute for the ordinance vetoed.

Ald. Wetherell moved to strike out the words "or near" which was agreed to.

Ald. Sheridan moved to strike out the words "five hundred," and insert the words "six hundred and fifty," which was lost.

Ald. Cullerton presented a further amendment providing that the city should not be responsible for any accidents occurring on account of persons getting off or on the cars between street intersections, which was lost.

The ordinance as amended was then adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Wickersham, Appleton, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Sheridan, Burke, Riordan, Hildreth, Purcell, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, White, Bond, Dalton, Hirsch, Quinn, Colvin—20.

Nays—Dixon, Altpeter, Cullerton, Nelson, Dean, Everett, Marder, Ryan, Sweeney, Blair—10.

SEWERAGE.

An ordinance was presented authorizing the making of improvements to protect sewers on certain streets without advertising, which was adopted.

Ald. Bond presented a petition asking for a sewer on Indiana street, from Milwaukee avenue to the river, which was referred.

Ald. Gaynor presented a resolution calling upon the city authorities to enforce the ordinance requiring the weighing by the City Weighers of all coal sold in the city, which was adopted.

Ald. Lawler introduced an order for lighting Vernon Park with oil, which was adopted.

The same Alderman presented a petition from the trades unions asking permission to erect a building on the Lake-Front for their meetings, which was referred.

Ald. Sheridan presented a petition asking for the repeal of the ordinance for widening Farrell street, and the ordinance was repealed.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Ald. Burke introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Controller execute a lease to the Exposition Company of the Lake-Front property now occupied by them as an exposition building to the 1st day of May, 1883, upon the said company or individuals occupying said building agreeing to pay into the City Treasury the annual rental of $15,000, payable quarterly in advance, conditioned that said company in addition thereto pay the sum of $10,000 for each year heretofore which said company has been in possession of said property; and it is further hereby

Resolved, That if said company fail within thirty days from the passage of this resolution to execute said lease and pay the back rent above mentioned, that said Mayor and Controller at once take possession of said premises, and advertise the same for lease for one year to the highest bidder, upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem proper, and report the same to the City Council of the City of Chicago for action thereon.

Ald. Cullerton was in favor of the resolution, for the reason that he wanted to see the city's authority in the matter fully tested. He closed by moving the suspension of the rules to pass the resolution, and expressed the desire to have the Exposition property confiscated at once if the owners of it failed to agree to pay a proper rental.

Ald. Wickersham was opposed to the resolution on the whole, but wanted it referred to a committee calculated to deal with the subject without prejudice. He thought the owners would be willing to pay a fair rental rather than have a fight kept up on them, and wanted to see the question dealt with on business principles.

Ald. Bond said the Exposition authorities had suggested their willingness to pay a rental of from $10,000 to $15,000 per year, and if they could be consulted there would be no trouble in reaching an understanding.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost by the following vote—less than two-thirds:

Yeas—Appleton, Sheridan, Burke, Altpeter, Cullerton, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Peevey, Gaynor, Nelson, White, Everett, Quinn, Colvin, Barrett, and Geohegan—17.

Nays—Dixon, Wickersham, Phelps, Shorey, Wetherell, Foss, Purcell, Dean, Bond, Marder, Dalton, Ryan, Sweeney, and Blair—14.

After some further discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds.

Ald. Wickersham introduced an order for an ordinance for a stone pavement on State street, from River to Jackson street, which was adopted.

THE LAKE-FRONT BREAKWATER.

The same Alderman introduced an order calling upon the Illinois Central Railroad Company to plank and otherwise repair the breakwater in front of Lake Park, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys West reported, recommending that the right be granted to the West Division Railway Company to lay tracks on Leavitt street from Indiana street to Chicago avenue. The report was agreed to, Alds. Burke, Barrett, Blair, and Geohegan voting in the negative.

The Committee on Health and County Relations reported in favor of donating the east end of Washington street to the county for the building of a public morgue, which was laid over and made a special order for the next meeting.

The same committee reported an amended ordinance for the performance of scavenger-work in an odorless and inoffensive manner. As amended, the ordinance requires that every person, company, or corporation apply to the Mayor for a license for such work shall pay $5 for each team or wagon, upon the filing of a bond of $1,000 for the faithful performance of the work in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance. The scavengers are allowed to charge and receive the sum of $5 per yard of not less than twenty-seven cubic feet. And the penalty for any violation is a fine of from $50 to $200.

The ordinance was discussed at some length, in which Ald. Peevey distinguished himself in a merry-making speech.

Ald. White held that the report was no report at all since it was only signed by Ald. Peevey, the Chairman.

The Chair, Ald. Wickersham, held that it was a report, and an appeal was taken from the decision, which led to a test of lung power between himself and Ald. Everett, in the midst of which the Council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Week of the Thomas Concerts.

There was a large attendance at the Exposition Building last evening, and the success of the concerts now appears to be well assured. The season is almost half over, but three weeks more remaining in which to hear this perfect orchestra. Tonight being the second composers' night, the first two-thirds of the program have been allotted to Mendelssohn, and the second part will be the beautiful "Scotch" symphony, in which some of the familiar airs of the Highlands are woven in among the musical threads of the famous musical piece. Although not new, still the Scotch symphony has not been so often heard here as to have lost its novelty, and it will undoubtedly be enjoyed by a very large audience. The full program is as follows:

Music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
1. Overture. 2. Scherzo. 3. Intermezzo.
4. Notturno. 5. Wedding March.
Symphony in A minor—"The Scotch" (op. 56).
1. Andante con moto; Allegro un poco agitato.
2. Vivace non troppo.
3. Adagio.
4. Allegro vivacissimo and Allegro maestuoso assai.
Second Mephisto Waltz (new)..........Liszt
(First time in America.)
Walther's Prize Song, "Meistersinger".Wagner
Damnation of Faust..........Berlioz
1. Invocation. 2. Minuet of the Will o' the Wisp.
3. Dance of the Sylphs. 4. Rakoczy March.

"Pink Dominos" at the Grand Opera-House.

The very funny and very questionable comedy of "Pink Dominos"—borrowed, like all of its kind, body and soul from French sources—was given at the Grand Opera-House last night by a company which Mr. Hamlin has brought together to fill a brief engagement. The play has been seen here before, and it would be unfair as well as unnecessary to institute a comparison between the acting of the Union Square company and that of the one last night. There was a very good-sized audience present, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the humorous situations as they were presented before them. The representation was far from perfect, but it was much better than was to have been expected from an organization the members of which had never before played together. The people in the cast were evidently not entirely at their ease and not sufficiently familiar with their lines to keep the piece from dragging and to give it that life and animation which it requires to insure its success. But there is good material in the company, and after two or three performances the piece will undoubtedly move more smoothly and be proportionately more enjoyable. Mr. F. F. Mackay will be remembered as having been with the Criterion company. He is a good actor, but needs to raise his voice considerably to be heard. Mr. Forrest Robinson was with the "Legion of Honor" combination, and in time should do better justice to the part of *Charles Greythorne*. Mr. George Parkes is well known here, is a member of Daly's company, and thoroughly at his ease in whatever he does. Mr. Stirling is a remnant of the last-mentioned organization, and Mr. Devlin lacks entirely the unctuous humor belonging to the part of *Bricket*. The lady who was to take the part of *Lady Maggie* failed through sickness to appear, and her substitute, Miss Marguerite Benson, did very well, considering the limited time she has had for rehearsal. Miss Patti Rosa lacks the sparkle called for by the part of *Rebecca*, but was a very demure little waiting-maid, and Mrs. Wren was very good as *Mrs. Tubbs*. The first scene was prettily mounted, and in fact the play was so much better given than was expected that it may be characterized as fairly successful.

The Next Attraction at McVicker's Theatre.

The great London success, "Taken from Life," written by Henry Pettett, will follow "A Square Man" at McVicker's. The scenery and mechanical effects are fast approaching completion, and one scene, the blowing up of the prison, is said to be the most startling and realistic stage picture yet seen, even in this day of stage realisms. The company engaged by Mr. Samuel Colville includes Gerald Eyre, from Wallack's Theatre, New York; J. D. Beveridge, from the Adelphi Theatre, London, and the original *Philip Radley* of the play; M. J. Jordan, Mr. Felix Morris, G. H. Leonard, from the Lyceum Theatre, London; John A. Howell, from Drury Lane Theatre, London; Wilmot Eyre, from Wallack's New York; Miss Fanny Cohn, Len Grover Jr., Charles Burbridge, Miss Louise Balfe, from the English theatres; Miss Theresa Waldron, from the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool; and Miss Florence Wood.

Musical Notes.

Strauss' "Merry War" will be brought here by the Norcross company in about two weeks.

At the request of many of the patrons of Baum's Pavilion, the management will give both "Mascotte" and "Trial by Jury" the rest of the week. The price of admission has also been changed to 35 cents to garden and theatre both.

The *American Art Journal* has this item: "S. G. Pratt, the composer of 'Zenobia' sailed for Europe last Saturday to attend the 'Parsifal' performances. On the day previous he played his opera through, assisted by James E. Perring, to an invited audience of musicians, several of whom congratulated him upon the achievement, and were impressed by its Wagnerian tendencies."

Mr. John McCaull, of the Bijou Opera-House, New York, has now completed his comic opera company for the coming season. The principal members of the company are: Misses Mathilde Cottrelly, who has been studying English for the past three years, Lillian Russell, Lily Post, Laura Joyce, Emma Weathersby, Messrs. John Howson, Digby Bell, Joseph S. Greensfelder, J. H. Stuart, Harry Standish, A. W. Maflin, and E. S. Grant. Mr. Jesse Williams will be the musical director and stage manager. Mr. Sam Grau will be the business manager, and Mr. Charles W. Reeves the treasurer. The opening night of the regular season will take place about the 16th of September.

Musically, we are promised a new work by Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan. At the mention of their names we rise and salute, as abroad the audience rises when royalty enters its box. They have done more than any of our younger workers for the stage to prevent it from falling into contempt. They have found that wit and scholarship are still as potent with spectators as when Gay wrote "The Beggars' Opera" and Sheridan "The Duenna." They have given the lie direct to managers who assert that modern audiences are only fit for the bestialities of melodrama. They are not always equally successful. Who is? They do not maintain the same level of humor. Who can? But when one reflects that Mr. Gilbert can only play on one string, that those who know "The Bab Ballads" know the farthest limit of his talent, it is marvelous what infinit modulations he manages to produce. And when one considers that Dr. Sullivan is not a humorist, that he is primarily a composer of sentimental ballads, and secondarily a composer of sacred cantatas, it is remarkable that he should be able to animate ball-rooms with his quadrilles and set the street-boys whistling his patter-songs.—*Critic.*

A WRATHY DOCTOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 17.—Dr. F. A. Marden, Superintendent of the County Hospital, has announced his determination to tender his resignation at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, on the 25th inst. The cause of this action on the part of Dr. Marden is a disagreement between him and Supervisor Hase, Chairman of the committee which has charge of the County Hospital. Dr. Marden claims that Hase has virtually taken control of the hospital into his own hands, and snubs the Superintendent in every possible way. Dr. Marden's resignation will probably bring out an investigation into the manner in which the hospital has been conducted. It is claimed that a great deal of money has been expended in the construction of the hospital and grounds, and the present trouble will doubtless bring to light some unpleasant features in this connection.

THE COURTS.

A Lawyer Accused of Having Betrayed a Client.

Judge Blodgett Decides Several Cases of Some Importance.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Criminal Matters, Etc.

A Lawyer Accused of Betraying His Client.

In the case of Ammon vs. Warren, a motion was made before Judge Blodgett yesterday to set aside the dismissal of the case, and some facts were shown which make it highly desirable for B. M. Shaffner to rise and explain. A certain stipulation by which the case was dismissed had been filed on June 6, signed by B. M. Shaffner for Jacob Ammon. A motion was entered June 30 to set aside the order dismissing the case. The defendants are Messrs. Meek & Warren. Judge Bangs, who appeared for Ammon, said the case was one of peculiar hardship. The complainant was an ignorant old German who had a great deal of pertinacity in his nature. In 1858 he bought a section of land in Woodford County and took an agreement for a deed. By some means the contract was forfeited, and after he had worked and improved the property, he bought it at an advance of $1,000 over what he had already paid. By some chicanery he was induced to sign a paper, and was brought into jeopardy by failing to have the certificate of purchase. The old man had some property in Iowa. Shaffner, on the day the agreement above spoken of was filed, sent him away to Iowa, telling him that his case would not come up till next October, giving him some money to defray his expenses home. Ammon heard nothing more of the matter until he received from some one an anonymous communication acquainting him with the fact that he had been sold out, and that a compromise had been effected, relieving him entirely of the property he possessed at Woodford. He raised money by selling out all that he had in Iowa, and came back only to find that his case had been dismissed. He then engaged Judge Bangs for his attorney. It seems that the suit was to recover the property, and when Ammon signed what he supposed was a receipt for money loaned, he really signed a stipulation to dismiss the case. Ammon filed an affidavit to the effect that he had never knowingly authorized any compromise.

Mr. Dent appeared for the defendants, Meek and Warmer, and asked for time to file counter affidavits. He stated that Shaffner was in the East, and it would require some time to get the affidavits made by Ammon on to him, and to get his answer to the charges contained in it. Judge Blodgett gave ten days for Shaffner to file counter affidavits, and continued the motion to set aside the dismissal.

Suits Against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company under the Railroad Law of 1873.

Judge Drummond was engaged yesterday in hearing a motion to remand to Warren County a number of cases begun there against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover damages for charging extortionate rates for carrying freight from Monmouth and other points to Chicago. The suits were brought under the State act of 1873, and were removed to the Federal court by the company. The plaintiffs now claim the cases were brought under the State law, and that the Federal court has no jurisdiction in the matter. The railroad company charges that the act of 1873 is unconstitutional, as impairing the obligations of a contract, being in contravention of its charter. The Judge took the matter under advisement, and will probably give a decision Friday.

Judge Blodgett Disposes of a Number of Cases He Has Had under Advisement.

A number of cases were decided yesterday morning by Judge Blodgett. The first one was that of the National Feather-Duster Company against Price and others, a patent case to restrain the infringement of G. W. Hibbard's patent for making feather dusters by splitting the feathers longitudinally. The case came up on a motion for injunction, but the court refused to grant it on the ground that there was a doubt as to both the validity of the patent and as to any infringement. Under such circumstances complainants were not entitled to any injunction.

The case of Lemuel D. Norton against the propeller Buckeye came up on exceptions to the Master's report. This was a libel to recover damages for a collision in August, 1880, between the canal-boat Montauk and the Buckeye. The Master awarded $5,970.10, including $3,361.25 for the cargo of wheat on the Mantauk and $600 for labor. There was one item of $18.75 a day for demurrage, which the Judge cut down to $12 a day. This made a difference of $200 in the total, and the other exceptions were overruled, and a decree entered for $5,770.10 in favor of libellants.

The Union Street Condemnation Case.

Judge Jameson yesterday appointed David W. Mitchell, Frederick H. Bailey, and Herman Benzl commissioners to make the assessments for paying the costs and compensation for opening Union street from Madison to Twelfth street. The court costs so far have been $264.45, and the estimated future costs will be $9,625. The verdict for damages was $444,790.55, making the total costs $454,680.

Items.

Judge Drummond will be in chambers today, and Judge Blodgett will hear motions.

Judge Tuley will be in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon to hear motions, and tomorrow he will hear default divorce cases.

Divorces.

Elise Renner filed a bill yesterday against Ferdinand Renner, asking for a divorce on the ground of conviction of forgery.

Lena Hameister asked for a divorce from Henry Hameister, on the ground of desertion.

And Elizabeth Briggs from George W. Briggs for drunkenness.

Henrietta L. Buckner claims that her husband Daniel Buckner has been for the last seven years in the habit of leaving her for months at a time without any cause. She tenderly supported him for several years until July 15, 1880, when he left her again, and has never come back. The required two years have elapsed, with a few days to spare, and now she asks for a divorce.

United States Courts.

The Central National Bank commenced a suit for $50,000 yesterday against the Cook County National Bank.

State Courts.

Elisha T. Smith, Receiver of the First National Bank of Buffalo, began an attachment suit against Herman J. Hall to recover $10,189.84.

A. S. Barnes & Company sued J. W. Payne for $1,000.

August Sychawsky began a suit for $1,000 against the Fireman's Insurance Company of Chicago.

Forfeited Bonds in the Criminal Court.

Judgments on forfeited bonds of recognizance in the Criminal Court, no defense having been interposed, were yesterday entered by Judge Hawes: No. 95, John P. Purdy and Bernard Wilton, $1,000; No. 96, same parties for $300; No. 97, Joseph Houdek and John Houdek, $200; No. 98, William and Margaret Eagan, $500; No. 99, Michael Gorman, Kate Gorman, and Michael Clancy, $300; No. 321, Henry J. Bartlett and James Frost, $300; No. 322, Joseph Feldmann, B. M. Shaffner, and F. Feldman, $500; No. 323, Charles Felix and Jacob Muell, $500; No. 325, William Seymour, John Herman, and Matthew Herman, $500; No. 326, same parties, $500; No. 329, John Byrnes and E. N. Marks, $200; No. 811, Patrick Norton and James Robey, $300; No. 812, F. C. Elsasser and Tobias Schrauz, $300; No. 813, same parties, $300; No. 814, John Finley, Stephen Flaherty, and Bridget Flaherty, $1,000; No. 815, Elizabeth Hackett and Arthur Donald, $300; No. 816, Edward Manning and Michael J. Howard, $300; No. 819, J. A. O'Dell and Thad Wakeman, $300; No. 822, Cornelius NcNamara, $400; No. 823, Jacob Quitzow, $500; No. 824, same, $500; No. 825, Mary Perry, $500; No. 1,411, John Markey, F. A. Schuchow, and Henry Lamparter, $700; No. 1,413, William Donohue, Daniel McNamara, and Michael Donohue, $300; No. 1,414, Charles Harper and Jane Burr, $300; No. 1,415, William Taylor, Amos H. Rice, and Henry Williams, $500; No. 1,416, Andrew Diamond and C. Stuart Beattie, $300; No. 1,417, John Murphy and Eliza Callow, $300; No. 1,419, Walter Chamberlain and William H. Ruger, $400; No. 1,420, Alfred Johnson and William H. Ruger, $400; No. 1,422, Joseph P. Glynn, Samuel Thomas, and James D. Jensen, $300; No. 1,423, Henry Miller, John Wagner, and Valentine Reich, $500; No. 1,424, Frank Dolise and Anton Beconski, $500; No. 1,425, Daniel Kelly and Martin Kelly, $500; No. 1,426, Timothy Hurley, John Drew, and Timothy Bergen, $500; No. 1,428, James Miller and John J. Curran, $300; No. 1,429, Joseph Garrity and Walter A. Crawford, $200; No. 1,430, John Coyle and John Coyle, $300; No. 1,431, Fred Reichenbacher, Minnie Reichenbacher, and Jacob Mills, $300; No. 1,434, Robert Gillespie and Paris M. Myrick, $300; No. 1,435, Joseph P. Garrity and Catherine Garrity, $200; No. 1,437, Billy Mack and John Manzo, $400; No. 1,438, Carl Steinke, Valentine Reich, and Adolph Singer, $900; No. 1,459, Lizzie Smith, alias White, and Daniel Mahoney, $500.

The total amount of forfeitures is $18,800, somewhat less than one-third of the amount declared forfeited last year. To the credit of the Judges occupying the criminal bench for the past year it should be stated that only seven of the above bonds were accepted and approved by them. Of the above Valentine Reich, Jacob Mills, alias Muell, Bernard Wilton, Arthur Donald, Jane Burr, and E. N. Marks are well known as professional bailers, but only one of them, Wilton, has been brought to grief. He was indicted and tried in conjunction with Constable Doran, Justice Fleming, and others, and, being found guilty, was awarded two years in the penitentiary. The attorneys who figure in the list are B. M. Shaffner, Thad Wakeman, C. Stuart Beattie, and John Wagner.

In only one case, No. 801, Adams and Van Buren, was any defense interposed. Van Buren claimed a good defense could be established, and was given five days in which to plead.

Criminal Court.

The grand jury yesterday found no bills in the cases of William Potter and Ellen Brown, held over on complaint of Julia Gratz for adultery, and George Berman, charged with larceny. The prisoners were thereupon discharged from the jail.

Seventeen of the thirty convicted gamblers who appealed to the Appellate Court yesterday morning filed with the Clerk of the Criminal Court their bills of exceptions. The others will be filed as soon as they can be prepared by the attorneys. Those whose bills were filed are: Al Hankins, Charles Winship, George Guyon, David Johnson, Cy Jaynes, Kirk Gunn, George Lester, John Belknap, James Conlisk, Thomas Wallace, John Powers, Peter McGuire, Harry Romayne, William Skakle, James Crowe, George Hankins, and Benjamin Metzger.

Before Judge Moran, presiding in the Criminal Court, a petit jury was impaneled; Peter Finke, petit larceny, six months in the House of Correction; Patrick Carr, assault, tried by the court and sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail; James, alias "Foxy," Whalen, robbery, jury trial, and jury given leave to seal their verdict. Whalen was impleaded with Patrick Hickey, a bartender in Garrity's saloon, No. 205 West Harrison street, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for assaulting and robbing a Frenchman named Deschamps of $800 cash. Whalen is an ex-penitentiary bird, and the evidence is strong against him.

Before Judge Hawes, presiding in the Criminal Court, Herman Weigers changed his plea to guilty of petit larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction; William Pingle, larceny, four months in the House of Correction; Charles Burns, impleaded larceny, changed plea from guilty to not guilty; and John Adams and James Van Buren were given five days to plead upon a scire facias, the outcome of a defaulted bond in the Criminal Court.

Frank Lamb and Thomas Duffy, the accomplices of Thomas Murphy, the burglar who was shot by Officer Alex Bold shortly after having burglarized the dwelling of Barney Mahon at the corner of State and Fourteenth streets, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Hawes to seven and six years each in the penitentiary. Lamb, it will be remembered, was tried and convicted by jury, despite the attempt of Duffy, who had pleaded guilty, to save him. Lamb's attorney argued a motion for a new trial, and was overruled. He then made a motion in arrest of judgment, which was also overruled and an exception noted. Thirty days were granted in which to file a bill of exception.

About one month ago two ex-convicts, Michael Lynch and Frank Hogan, forced entrance by night to the residence of Oscar Eckstein, No. 2730 Fifth avenue, and F. Hogberg, No. 2937 Wentworth avenue. The former yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Moran and was promptly sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Joliet. It appeared from the evidence that one of the burglars first put a revolver to the head of Mr. Hogberg, who surprised them while at work in the house, and that immediately thereafter the other burglar, meeting Mrs. Hogberg at one of the doors of the house, placed a revolver at her head and compelled her to desist from making any alarm or outcry, and to return to her bed.

Judge Hawes, at present presiding in the main room of the Criminal Court, yesterday adjourned court for an indefinit period. Dearth of business was the cause.

County Court.

The Excelsior Oil-Stove Manufacturing Company, by E. H. Brush, its President, has made a voluntary assignment to H. H. C. Miller. The liabilities aggregate $5,885; assets, in claims and account, $1,565, personal property $1,882; total $3,447.

Probate Court.

The case of W. H. Park, administrator of the estate of Ambrose Sutton, deceased, was to have been heard before Judge Knickerbocker, upon a citation to render a final accounting in open court. Mr. Park failed to show up when his case was called, and an attachment was ordered issued for him. Mr. Burgess, attorney for the estate, is reported to have stated that Messrs. Shufeldt & Westover, attorneys for Park, had been too busy to prepare the necessary account. But they were not represented in court, and hence nothing else could be done than to issue the attachment. Upon this writ Deputy-Sheriff Brennan brought Park in during the afternoon. It was then agreed between counsel that the case should go over until Friday morning so far as his accounting was concerned. Pending this continuance, Judge Knickerbocker issued an order that Park should procure a new and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $400,000, the same to be filed between now and the opening of court Friday morning. Pending these orders the citation and attachment both hold, and unless the bond is filed and proper accounting made to the court Park is liable to be committed to jail.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 1,691, 1,692, 1,698, 1,699, 1,673, 1,672, 1,687, and 1,688.

JUDGE HAWES—No court.

Judgments.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Chicago & Pacific Elevator Company vs. Spencer Kellogg and S. McDougall, $616.56.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Lemuel D. Norton et al. vs. propeller Buckeye; decree, $5,770.10.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James S. Kirk et al. vs. Julius Daniels, $100.09.—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. Julius Daniels, $465.63.

ON THE BOURSE.

Much Excitement on the Board—A Break in the Grain Markets—Suspension of George A. Wheeler.

There was much more excitement on 'Change yesterday than usual, the leading grain markets breaking badly under the influence of large receipts here and at other points and fine weather all over the West. Provisions were stronger, actually advancing in the face of one of the biggest breaks ever known outside of the collapse of a corner or the occurrence of a financial panic. The wheat market dropped about six cents on cash deliveries of winter, and a little more than half that on futures. A little over 450 car-loads were received here, and 330,000 bushels were reported received at St. Louis, that city having more than it knew what to do with, as orders were telegraphed here to sell wheat to arrive in this city at $1.12; and it was intimated that nearly 150,000 bushels of the wheat which St. Louis was reported to have shipped yesterday was on the way to this city. The chief point in the situation seemed to be not so much the largeness of the wheat crop, which has been pretty widely counted on, but the fact that the wheat is moving so much earlier this year than usual. Operators said that receipts as large as those noted above were simply unprecedented for the middle of July, and would make a fair average amount for the middle of August, a month later than this date. Of course, Chicago is receiving wheat earlier this year than before, on account of the fact that we are now reaching out for winter wheat, which crop is harvested earlier than the variety known as spring. But the winter wheat itself is earlier than in other years, and the people who have been counting

UPON A SQUEEZE IN JULY,

owing to the absence of wheat to deliver on contracts, are being pretty badly fooled. This increased the weakness in July deliveries yesterday more than in the longer futures. Early in the day July sold 5¼ cents above the price for August, while at the close of trading there was only about four cents difference between the two deals, and this month seemed even weak at that diminished premium. It was noted by dealers that there was a better demand for September, and the discount on that month was reduced, a good many people thinking that September wheat at very little over $1 a bushel must be cheap when the magnificent quality of the grain is taken into account, and it is also remembered that Europe will certainly want a great deal of our surplus. The latest advices from the other side of the Atlantic are to the effect that the Russian crop is a very poor one, turning out much below the average, while the crop of Great Britain is considerably below the average of the last six or seven years.

Corn declined nearly 2½ cents, also, on the fact of large receipts. The arrivals were 604 car-loads, forming a genuine surprise to the majority of the trade. The bulls have been counting upon no corn in the West, while the bearish element reasoned yesterday that all that farmers wanted in order to market their surplus was a reasonable prospect of a good crop this fall. The prospect is much better now than it was a few weeks ago, as holders are letting out their corn at a rate which, while small as compared with a year ago, is yet larger than the quantity on which was predicated the very high prices that have recently ruled here. Last week corn sold at not much less than twice the average price in this market for twenty years past, reckoned on a specie basis.

THERE WAS A GOOD SHIPPING DEMAND

for wheat at the reduction, and a much better shipping demand for corn than was noted last Friday and Saturday. It looked as if the parties who held off from buying the latter half of last week would have invested quite freely in corn but for the weakness in wheat. Both fell off a good deal more than they would otherwise have done, the early break being a comparatively small one, but it exhausted the margins in one case heard of, and then there was a regular rush to sell both wheat and corn on the part of those who were long to the person who was understood to have laid down. This caused a little additional weakness, and, on the heels of that, there was a big call for margins by the longs in both markets, which was only partly responded to. The result was that a great deal of other grain was thrown on the market than would have been for sale but for the failure noted, which, like the tumble of a single brick in a row, knocked a good many others endwise.

The market for provisions was really strong, but unsettled. There was a good demand to fill shorts, and it was the opinion of parties in the trade that most of these shorts had been put out at the top of the market or soon after the market turned downwards last week, the operation realizing a handsome profit to the persons who had been fortunate enough to catch the deal on the turn. The greatest strength was exhibited in lard, which was also the steadiest article. There were several buying orders for lard from the seaboard, and that stimulated pork, while meats, which were dull and steady early in the day, crept up very strongly during the last hour of the session.

There were pretty liberal transactions in oats which were off from 1½ to 1¾. Light receipts and quite an active demand for July and August tended to sustain that market more than anything else.

THE OPERATOR WHO LAID DOWN

was George A. Wheeler, who has been on 'Change for twenty-five years, and stands very high. His health became impaired several months ago, and he went away to recuperate, leaving his business in the hands of his son-in-law, Mr. Brown. George Wilde, a well-known speculator, who goes in for all or nothing, got hold of the young man and gave him orders for large quantities of wheat and pork, which Mr. Brown bought, neglecting, however, to require Wilde to put up margins to protect the trades. Mr. Wheeler returned home yesterday morning, and, on learning the condition of things, notified the parties of whom Brown had bought to sell out and hand in their bills. This request made quite a sensation for a time. Wheeler's office was packed with creditors. He can't tell yet how much he owes, but rumor says the amount is in the neighborhood of $40,000. He will lose about all he has, as Wilde is said to have no particular resources at present, he having dropped the $75,000 he made a year ago. He could not be found yesterday, and THE TRIBUNE reporter was informed that he left for St. Louis Saturday.

THE HOMESTEAD MOB.

It Failed to Get Possession of Fowley, Who Shot a Union Man in Self-Defense—Fowley Removed to Pittsburg.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—The Homestead mob did not carry out their threat to lynch Fowley last night, and he was brought to this city this morning and placed in jail. He admits the shooting, but says he acted in self-defense. Crichlow is still alive, but his condition is almost hopeless. Excitement at Homestead was kept up until Fowley's departure under police escort about 6 o'clock. The town is now quiet and no further trouble is expected. Amalgamated Association men justify the shooting, saying no union man should apply opprobrious epithets to non-unionists. Fowley did all he could to avoid trouble, but it was forced on him. It was a disgraceful affair, and narrowly escaped involving hundreds in an act of lawlessness which would have shocked the country.

RUSSIAN JEWS AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The arrival of 250 Jewish Russian refugees on Saturday, sent here in a starving condition and without a word of notice to the Jewish Relief Committee of this city, has created considerable indignation among the Israelites of this city. They have cabled the relief committees in London and Hamburg to send no more here. In the meantime most vigorous measures have been taken to relieve the immediate necessities of the refugees and to obtain for them permanent homes and employment. Two thousand dollars cash has been already subscribed, and a soliciting committee has been appointed to collect more.

THOMAS SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.
THIRD WEEK.
THEO. EXPOSITION BUILDING.
EVERY NIGHT. Saturday Matinee. THOMAS
SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERTS.
TONIGHT—MENDELSSOHN.
Including the Famous "Scotch" Symphony.
TOMORROW NIGHT—Popular Programme.
THURSDAY NIGHT—Third Symphony Night.
FRIDAY NIGHT—Request Programme.
SATURDAY at 2 p. m.—Popular Matinee.
SATURDAY EVENING—Terpsichorean Night.
The programme for this evening will include the most popular Ballet and Dance Music of Italian, German, and French Composers.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Tickets can be secured during the day at the Exposition Building.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Lessee.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
Every Evening this week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, important production of the laughable Comedy success, first played in this country at the
UNION SQUARE THEATRE,
ENTITLED
Pink Dominos.
Presented by a carefully selected Company of thoroughly competent artists and mounted with the care and elegance so conspicuous in all productions at this the "COOLEST and MOST POPULAR" THEATRE in the city.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK
OF THE POSITIVE SUCCESS,
The New American Drama,
A SQUARE MAN.
A story of Western mining life. Exquisitely beautiful scenery. The great Negro Whistler. Last Matinee, Saturday.
Our next attraction—The great London success
TAKEN FROM LIFE.

BASE-BALL PARK.
Base-Ball.
BUFFALOS vs. CHICAGOS.
TUESDAY, July 18, WEDNESDAY, July 19, AT 3:40 P. M.
Avoid the rush at the gate by securing your tickets at SPALDINGS', 108 Madison-st.; CLAYTON'S, 83 Madison-st.; MAYER'S, 126 Washington-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph.
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
THIS WEEK ONLY!
MLLE. AIDA'S LUMINARIES.
Great Variety Olio. 25—Bewitching Beauties—25.
Every evening at 8:30 and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Twenty-second-st., Indiana and Cottage Grove-avs.
THIS EVENING—GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
TRIAL BY JURY and MASCOTTE.
Popular Prices—25 cents and 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Lyon & Healy's.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS MARGARET MATHER will make her debut in ROMEO AND JULIET Aug. 28. Photographs for sale by Willoughby, Hill & Co. See Window.

CENTAUR
Liniment
The Great Healing Remedy.
Centaur Liniment drives Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Sciatica from the system.
Centaur Liniment cures Sore-Throat, Quinsy, Head-Ache, Pains in the Back, Tooth-Ache, Ear-Ache and Sprains.
Centaur Liniment heals Burns, Cuts, Bruises and Scalds, without a scar.
Centaur Liniment subdues Swelling and Inflammation, and alleviates all Pain.
To the Sick and Bedridden, Halt and Lame, we say, Try Centaur Liniment. If not cured or relieved, your money will be refunded.
Price 50 Cts. per Bottle.
Centaur Liniment is the best remedy for Horses and Animals. In cases of Stiff Joints, Scratches, Wind Galls, Spavin, Old Sores, Sweeny, Sprains, Hoof Diseases, Ring Bone, and Screw Worm in Sheep! its effects are instantaneous and permanent.
P. T. Barnum, the great Showman;—"Among my vast troop of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say that for casualties to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment."
438 Fifth Ave., New York, May 9, 1880.
The Centaur Company.
182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Lord F. Whitehead, of England, is at the Palmer.

C. Gilson, of St. Louis, Mo., is at the Grand Pacific.

George K. Listar, of New York, is at the Palmer.

John McCullough, the tragedian, is at the Tremont.

E. O. Ely, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is at the Tremont.

Fred Richardson, of Buffalo, N. Y., is at the Tremont.

Otto Duker, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Sherman.

E. H. Morgan, of Fort Dodge, Ia., is at the Sherman.

W. J. Hildrup, of New Haven, Conn., is at the Palmer.

Col. E. R. Platt, U. S. A., and wife are at the Palmer.

John D. Garrison, of Newburg, N. Y., is at the Sherman.

A. R. Clarke, of Cheyenne, Wyo. T., is at the Sherman.

John Sebastian, of Kansas City, Mo., is at the Sherman.

A. Stidman, of Denver, Colo., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. R. Bennett, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

Thomas Windsor, of Manchester, Eng., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. E. Breitung, of Negaunee, Mich., is at the Tremont.

M. C. Osborn, of Montgomery, Ala., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge A. G. Brice, of New Orleans, La., is at the Palmer.

P. A. Balcom and wife, of Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sartoris, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The receipts of customs duties on imports yesterday were $8,854.

The Hon. R. M. Newport, of Minneapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. W. M. Smith, of Lexington, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge Thomas J. Kisner, of Wheeling, W. Va., is at the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Durant Da Ponta, of New Orleans, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Secretary-of-War Ramsey, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Grand Pacific.

S. S. Eaton and Charles B. Marritt, of St. Paul, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. Harlow S. Orton and family, of Madison, Wis., are at the Tremont.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Van Benshugsen and family, of New Orleans, La., are at the Palmer.

W. H. McDoel, General Freight Agent Hannibal & St. Joe Road, Quincy, Ill., is at the Palmer.

G. W. Owen, of Auckland, and Robert Campbell, of Otago, New Zealand, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. Ambrose B. Carleton, of the Utah Commission, Terre Haute, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $10,000 in silver and disbursed $8,000 in silver and $10,000 in gold.

W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, Milwaukee, is at the Tremont.

George W. Oyster Jr., F. M. Draney, J. H. Gheen, and W. H. Hazel, of Washington, D. C., are at the Palmer.

Prof. James R. Eaton, of Liberty, Nev., an old friend and schoolmate of Assistant-Postmaster Squiers, is in the city visiting friends.

J. R. Fanning Jr., "from No-Man's Land," was the first arrival at the Briggs House yesterday morning. It weighs 11½ pounds, and the father is doing well.

Mrs. Christian Schulz, an old time shoplifter, occupied a sell in the West Twelfth street Station last night on complaint of Klein Bros. of No. 554 South Halsted street.

Messrs. Dewey & Co. have been awarded the contract for supplying the Government Building with coal. The papers were returned approved from Washington yesterday.

A. Y. Carnahan, Lafayette, C. R. Lewis, Minneapolis, Col. N. H. Young, Fort Sully, M. T., H. T. Hooker, Boston, J. D. Bombeck, Kansas City, and O. Gable, Waterloo, are at the Leland.

G. W. H. Armstrong, Limerick, Ireland, C. H. Cole, Minneapolis, Minn., C. B. Conrad, Buffalo, N. Y., A. Henry and family, New York City, and E. B. Cook, Emporia, Kas., are at the Crawford.

George Holt, of No. 1125 Lincoln avenue, while driving home last night was thrown from his buggy at the corner of Division and Quinn streets and quite seriously injured. He was taken home.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $31,535, of which $21,692 was from spirits, $2,298 from cigars, $4,986 from tobacco, $2,220 from beer, and $338 from special and miscellaneous sources.

Dr. H. A. Johnson, of the National Board of Health, received a telegram last evening from Washington instructing the Inspectors acting under orders of the board to continue their operations until further orders.

The breaking of a buggy-wheel on West Washington street yesterday evening threw Mrs. Raymond, of No. 247 West Madison street, to the pavement, bruising her quite badly, though none of her injuries are considered serious.

Julia O'Brien, 13 years of age, residing with her mother at No. 131 Chestnut place, fell at the corner of Market street, near Chestnut place, yesterday afternoon, breaking her right arm below the elbow. She was taken home.

Commissioner Knopf, who is a large dealer in the product, says that potatoes will be very cheap this fall, as the crop will be very large. He has orders to sell ten car-loads for September at 40 cents per bushel, but can find no purchaser.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 72 degrees; 9 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 73; 11 a. m., 74; 12 m., 75; 2 p. m., 74; 4 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.70; 8 p. m., 29.70. Wind northwest.

A little boy about 3 years old, with fair complexion and hazel eyes, wearing a plaid dress, striped stockings, and buttoned shoes, was picked up on the street Sunday and taken to the Chicago Avenue Police Station. The child is being held there for identification.

A young clerk named Frank Smead was arrested yesterday on a warrant which alleges that he appropriated to his own use the sum of $200 collected by him for one A. Davis. Smead says it is not so, and he gave bail to appear before Justice Hammer July 18 for a hearing.

Jame alias "Brocky" McDonough, and Patrick Tierney, West Side thieves, attempted to steal a ring from Lichtenstadt's pawn shop at No. 123 West Madison street, but were detected, held until the arrival of Detectives Bruton and Costello, and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

William Borneman, who leaned from a picnic train on the Northwestern Road Sunday morning and had his skull crushed by coming in contact with a post, died at the County Hospital yesterday morning. An inquest was held and no one was found to blame. Borneman lived at 698 South Canal street.

In a runaway accident on West Adams street yesterday morning a young man named Charles Bruce was thrown violently from a wagon against a lamp-post, his left leg being badly gashed and his body getting severely bruised. A patrol-wagon took him to his home at No. 292 West Thirteenth street.

A gang of sailors, supposed to be members of the Seamen's Union, attempted to prevent the departure of a schooner at the Illinois Central Slip last night, but word was sent to the police, and Lieut. Hayes with fourteen men in the Harrison street patrol wagon appeared on the scene and dispersed the crowd.

Chicago has a little boy-reader, Harry Lee Dodson, who, though only 7 years of age, shows the promise of great success. His rendering last evening at Prof. Dickson's recital of Gough's Pilot's Story was very effective. His voice has a remarkable depth and power, and he reads sympathetically and with good taste.

Mayer Rosenthal, the precocious "kid" from Detroit who stole $60 at the race-track from Frank Holcinger and was arrested in Michigan City, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Justice Wallace in bonds of $500.

Two other boys—John Kehler and John Connors—went over to jail with young Rosenthal, having been held in bonds of $400 each for doing a petty burglary job at the residence of Mr. Miner, No. 2352 Prairie avenue.

The quarterly Government sale of unclaimed and seized merchandise will take place this morning at 11 o'clock at the north door of the Custom-House. The articles to be offered include portable baths, family salve, toothache cure, Geneva gin, beer, cigarets, and an incongruous lot of odds and ends which have accumulated during the past three months.

A young man named William Meyer was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station last night on a charge of larceny as bailee. Anton Brackendorf, the complainant in the matter, is a liveryman on Larrabee street, and alleges that Meyer hired a horse and buggy of him and failed to return it. Meyer will explain matters to Justice Kaufmann this morning.

A shed that was being raised in the tannery-yard at the corner of Elston avenue and Wade street yesterday afternoon suddenly tipped over upon Fred Burgwald and August Pearson, who were at work upon it. Burgwald had three ribs fractured, and was otherwise internally injured, while Pearson escaped with a bruised ankle. Both men were removed to their homes.

A buggy containing John Duffy and Patrick Murtha collided with a wagon at the corner of Adams and Franklin street yesterday afternoon, throwing both occupants to the ground and demolishing the vehicle. Duffy escaped with some bruises about the head, but Murtha was not so fortunate, receiving a fracture of the shoulder-blade. The Desplaines Street Patrol took them to their respective homes.

The man who says his name is Perry H. Davis, and who was arrested Sunday evening for an alleged attempted outrage on the person of a 5-year-old named Katie Phelan, had an examination before Justice Walsh yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $1,000. During the hearing of the evidence the father of the child became so excited that he suddenly made an attempt to throttle the prisoner, two policemen being required to remove him.

Henry Heydt, a soft-looking young Dutchman from Pennsylvania, was "done" out of $10 on a Wabash train some twenty miles out of the city by a man giving the name of W. Willard. Heydt says that he gave Willard a $10 silver certificate to look at and that he handed back a $1 bill. At the depot he had Willard arrested by Officer Croak, and both were placed in cells at the armory to remain until this morning, when the case is to be called before Justice Wallace.

By forcing open a basement window some time during Sunday night, burglars effected an entrance into George Bruchner's cigar store and barber-shop at No. 163 South Clark street, and made away with 1,000 cigars, four razors, and a lot of tobacco. Detectives Gallagher and McDonald recovered a portion of the plunder, and traced the deal of the same to a 16-year-old reprobate named John Coleman, who was locked up at the armory yesterday afternoon charged with burglary.

Mr. George M. Pullman returned from the East yesterday. He was accompanied by a party consisting of Mr. C. P. Huntington, President of the Chespeake & Ohio Railroad and Vice-President of the Central Pacific, wife and daughter, Miss Broadhead, Miss Jennie, Mr. E. H. Pardee, all of New York. The party took a trip to Pullman last evening by special train, and after visiting the town dined at the Hotel Florence, where they remained overnight. This morning the party will proceed on their way to San Francisco.

John Nelson, employed by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, met with a serious accident last night, losing one of his feet. He was turning an engine on a turntable at the corner of Seymour and Hubbard streets at 7:30 o'clock, when his right leg was in some way caught between the pilot of the locomotive and one of the rails, and cut completely in two just above the ankle. The Madison street patrol was called and took him to the County Hospital. He has been in the country but three months, and has a wife and family in Sweden.

Jennie M. Day, in a warrant sworn out before Justice Walsh yesterday, alleges that her liege lord, Thomas F. Day, a machinist, has been living at the corner of Morgan and Jackson streets with Sophia Morton in an open state of adultery. Thomas was locked up, and will have a hearing this morning. He says that Sophia is his legal wife, and that the other woman never was, although he at one time lived with her. He stated further that his real wife, shortly before his arrest, presented him with a son and heir, and he thought it a hardship to be locked up on the occasion.

Sunday night a thief was observed in the act of crawling into a bedroom window of a dwelling at No. 60 Blue Island avenue, the family being absent at the time. A citizen who came upon the scene sent a bullet toward the intruder, who promptly withdrew from the window and held up his hands as an evidence of the fact that he had received more than he wanted. The bullet had grazed one side of his head, inflicting a very slight wound. The rogue acknowledged his crookedness, and, after being very roughly handled by the crowd of indignant citizens who had gathered about him, was allowed to take his departure. The police are now looking for him.

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Dr. J. H. Hollister presiding. Dr. C. J. Fenn presented the cranium of a man named Dean, who died at the age of 82 years, and who was insane for fifty years preceding death, and the particularly suggestive and somewhat startling relic was passed around for the edification of the M. D.s present. A long discussion as to the peculiar shape of the head and cause of the insanity occurred, which was taken part in by Drs. Curtis, Hollister, and Paoli, each of whom recalled similar cases during his practice. The subject was suggested by the recent examination of Guiteau's cranium, and will be further continued.

An aged German named M. Roth was brutally assaulted Sunday night while sitting in front of his saloon at No. 589 South Canal street by three thugs who, after knocking their helpless victim down, kicked him in a terrible manner, leaving him lying on the pavement before assistance arrived. Besides being very severely bruised about the head and body he had also sustained a fracture of the left hip which will keep him confined for some time. Dr. Lee, the attending physician, states, however, that the injuries are not likely to result fatally. What led to the outrageous assault is not known. Mr. Roth thinks he will be able to identify his assailants if the police will bring them before him.

The dry-goods clerks held a mass-meeting at the Palmer House club-room last evening and adopted a resolution showing their appreciation of the action of Marshall Field & Co., Charles Gossage & Co., and Mandel Bros. in closing their establishments on Saturdays at 1 p. m. in order to give their employés a weekly half-holiday. Steps were taken toward forming an "Early Closing Association" similar to the one existing in New York, and a committee was appointed to write to New York and get a copy of the by-laws of that society. After appointing a Committee on Permanent Organization and passing a resolution thanking the ladies and press for indorsing the movement the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

John McAuliffe, a local labor agitator of some celebrity in the Northwest, committed suicide at Denver towards the latter end of June. His many friends and admirers in this city have undertaken to relieve the financial distress of his family and to provide for the proper education of his son. A meeting of the Committee on Relief was held last evening at No. 145 Adams street, Henry Stahl in the chair. A subscription list was started, and arrangements made for a memorial meeting at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall at 2 o'clock next Sunday afternoon. Arrangements have been made for a number of speakers, Col. W. P. Black, T. J. Morgan, A. R. Parsons, G. A. Schilling, J. K. McGee, Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Christian Meier, F. A. Stauber, L. Thorsmarck, and J. B. Belohradsky among the number.

James O'Rourke and Conrad Walder, who have been locked up at the Desplaines Street Station several days without being booked, were yesterday charged with burglary and held in bonds of $2,000 each until today. Not long ago a freight-car of the Grand Trunk Road was broken into and rifled of several hundred dollars' worth of boots and shoes. Detectives Bruton and Costello recovered a lot of the stolen goods from pawnshops and arrested O'Rourke and Walder on suspicion. They say now that the prisoners have been identified as the men who dealt with the pawnbrokers and "fences" in the case. The stolen goods were valued at about $1,900, and were thrown off the car at Twenty-sixth street and afterward carted away by the burglars.

A meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening at their rooms in the Methodist Church Block. Before commencing business a large number of tickets to the picnic at River Grove Saturday, Aug. 5, were disposed of to members. The only business transacted was the adoption of the remaining articles of the constitution not acted on at the last meeting. The only changes made last evening from the old constitution were sections allowing sons of Union Veterans and sons of members to become auxiliary members, and on the death of a father and becoming of age to be admitted to active membership on payment of dues; also abolishing courts-martial, and substituting the reference of charges to a committee, who shall report to the club the form of punishment, such as fine, suspension, or expulsion. Another section was adopted, after some debate, allowing patriotic citizens who aided with their voice and money in suppressing the Rebellion to become honorary-members on payment of $25. The constitution was adopted as a whole, and the club adjourned.

The grand jury were engaged yesterday in hearing the principal witnesses in the Stiles murder case. They agreed without any contention to return a true bill against Teresa Sturla for murder. There is no hurry about returning the bill, however, and they will probably not do so until the day of their adjournment. The murderess was visited by but very few people yesterday, and it would look as if the sentiment of the better class of people, as expressed through the columns of the press, had a sudden and beneficent effect upon the morbid curiosity-seekers who were daily thronging to the jail for no other purpose than to gaze upon and perhaps condole with the murderess of Charlie Stiles. Mrs. Harvey, at whose house Madelaine and her victim lived as man and wife, spent most of yesterday with her.

THE STOCKHOLM MURDER.

Charles Jansen, a Swedish freight-handler, whose home is at Jefferson, visited the Desplaines Street Station yesterday afternoon, and asked to see the two Swedes, Hilding and Robertson, who are held on their own confession for the murder of Sophia Dahlberg in Stockholm seven years ago. When the visitor stated that his wife was the sister of the murdered woman his request for an introduction was at once granted, it being evident from his appearance and general demeanor that he was telling the truth. He was conducted to the cell occupied by the murderers. He was watched to see that no violence was offered to the prisoners, but the precaution was unnecessary. Jansen attempted to converse with the prisoners, but they were averse to the plan, and the interview was a short one. Jansen and his wife left Stockholm a long time before the murder was committed, and he was unable to give any details of the tragic event further than have already been published fully in THE TRIBUNE. He says that his wife has three brothers in Marengo, Ill., and another in Colorado, and a sister in Chicago—the one who called upon the prisoners Sunday night.

CITY-HALL.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined John Landiskie $50 and W. F. Bloom $100 for violating the building ordinance.

The Committee on Gas met yesterday and adopted the annual time-table for lighting and extinguishing the street lamps.

The Health Officer's report for the week ending Saturday shows that 292 nuisances were abated, 378 dead animals removed, and 1,800 pounds of unsound meat condemned.

The Committee on Public Buildings yesterday agreed to recommend the passage of Ald. Cullerton's ordinance in favor of raising one-story cottages by placing a wooden basement under them not more than six feet above the street grade.

A case of small-pox was reported from No. 19 Rubie street, and an examination of the premises showed that two deaths had occurred there from the disease in the last few days. The prevalence of the disease has been suppressed, of course, but the responsibility cannot yet be fixed.

Dr. Rauch, of the State Board of Health, started for Washington yesterday in the interest of an appropriation for the support of the National Board Inspectors and the suppression of small-pox in the Northwest. He went armed with any amount of documents to sustain his position, and was hopeful that he could accomplish something.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds was to have gotten together yesterday to consider the proposition to compel the Exposition Company to pay rent or vacate. They were not successful, however, in getting a quorum, and upon the receipt of a letter from Secretary Reynolds, asking a postponement for one week, an adjournment was had.

The mortality report for the past week shows that there were 224 deaths, against 206 for the previous week, and 440 for the corresponding week of last year, which makes a very favorable exhibit. The principal causes of death were, cholera infantum, 27; consumption, 23; convulsions, 18; pneumonia, 9; diphtheria, 7; diarrhea, 6; drowning, 4; Bright's disease, 4; childbirth, 2 and dropsy, 1.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to Carl Luebke to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 320 Eighteenth street, to cost $4,000; one to E. C. Howard to erect a three-story dwelling on Kedzie avenue, near Lake street, to cost $4,500; one to D. F. Crilly to erect nine three-story dwellings and stores, corner of Thirty-first street and Prairie avenue, to cost $75,000; one to N. Good & Son to erect a four-story piano factory, Nos. 2219 and 2221 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $38,000; and one to Joachim Millies to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 47 McMullen street, to cost $3,000.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

Fürstenberg, of Milwaukee avenue, came to the front again yesterday with a bill for $149 for dry goods for the Poor-House. It is time that Mr. Fürstenberg should disappear as a county contractor.

The idea of purchasing 160 acres more land adjoining the Poor Farm should not be overlooked. The cultivation of the Poor Farm lands has been very profitable indeed, and it could be made more so with additional farming lands and competent management.

The selection of Ed Phillips, the ex-South Town Assessor, for local Superintendent of Construction of the new Poor-House and Infirmary, meets with a great deal of criticism. Phillips is regarded as a competent mechanic, and it is said that he will act fairly between the county and the contractors.

Commissioner Albright seems to have a great deal of trouble with the watchmen of the Court-House. There are too many of them who feel that they can do as they please because they are backed by certain Commissioners. What is wanted is more competent and less high-toned watchmen, who are not opposed to receiving orders as to their duties. Furthermore, the chief janitor of the building should make the appointments and be held responsible for them. The watchmen in the building are too numerous and altogether too wise.

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE BUILDING ORDINANCE TO BE VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED.

The underwriters held their annual fire patrol meeting yesterday afternoon. Reports submitted showed that the cost of maintaining the three patrols was $34,179.07, the two in the city having cost $30,364.42, and the one at the Stock-Yards $3,814.65. The New York regulations with regard to electric lights were adopted, and a resolution was passed authorizing the Patrol Committee to employ and pay a competent attorney to prosecute offenders against the fire ordinance. Some discussion ensued as to the alleged misfeasance of Superintendent Kirkland, who has issued permits to erect frame buildings, and several were in favor of presenting charges against him with a view to his impeachment, but no action was taken. It is probable, however, that something will be done in that direction as soon as the necessary evidence is collected. The underwriters are in earnest about the enforcement of the fire ordinance, and they propose to see if the law is good for anything, and, if possible, to see to it that the city officials do their duty in the direction of having its provisions lived up to.

COUNTY BOARD.

REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The County Board met in regular session yesterday afternoon, all the members being present. Commissioner Senne's resolution in regard to separating the management of the Poor-House from the Insane Asylum after the 1st of September next came up, and Commissioner Ender moved to refer it back to the Committee on Charities, which prevailed by a vote of 8 to 7.

The resolution in reference to receiving bids for from 80 to 160 acres of land adjoining the Poor Farm, also offered by Commissioner Senne, next came up, and, after debate, was referred to the same committee.

The bids for electric lighting of the Court-House were opened, and were as follows: Joseph M. Hirsh, machinery and lamps complete, including incandescent lamps for small rooms, for $45,000; Western Edison Light Company, $26,938.31; Jablochkoff Electric Light Company, of New York, one sixteen-light dynamo, etc., $2,650; Western Electric Manufacturing Company, Weston lights complete, $22,500; Vandepoele Electric Light Company, $30,487.50; A. L. Ide, Fuller light, $34,687; Brush Electric Light Company, $34,927.94. The bids were referred to the Committee on Public Service.

Bids for coal for the county institutions were next opened. C. H. Vehmeyer offered to furnish Wilmington coal to the Normal School at $4 per ton; J. L. Hathaway, 700 tons hard coal at from $6.23 to $6.48; J. D. Stone, soft coal, $3.35 to $3.95, and Streator coal from $4.20 to $3.95; Wilmington & Springfield Coal Company, soft coal, from $3.15 to $3.90; New York Coal Company, Indiana coal, at Normal School, $3.80 per ton; Watson & Co., soft coal, from $3.30 to $4; L. H. Green & Co., soft coal, from $3.20 to $4.15; Ohio Central Railroad & Coal Company, Hocking coal, from $4.10 to $4.25; Woodruff & Trunkey Bros., soft coal, from $3.40 to $4; A. H. Clarke & Co., soft coal, from $3.24 to $4; 700 tons hard coal at $6.84 per ton; A. C. Brackebush & Co., soft coal, from $4.10 to $4.85; Baker Bros., soft coal, from $3.15 to $3.35 per ton, and hard coal from $6.05 to $6.65, being the lowest bid. They were referred to the Committee on Public Service.

The Warden of the County Poor Farm made a detailed statement of the number of inmates, which showed that there are ninety-seven bonded patients in the Insane Asylum.

The Finance Committee made a report approving the various semi-annual reports of county officers, except $24 deducted by the Sheriff for car fare for his Deputies.

The recommendation of the Chicago Fair Association in regard to the appointment of delegates to the State Fair was referred back to the Committee on Education.

The matter of the appointment of an Assistant Curator was referred back to the Committee on Hospitals.

The bill of $874 for the Industrial Home for Girls was unanimously passed.

RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE.

The report of the Committee on Charities included a bill of $149 for Fuerstenberg, the Milwaukee dry-goods merchant. When a vote was being taken Mr. Senne wanted to know what the bill was for. Commissioners Senne, Purington, and Mattocks voted against the bill being allowed, and Mr. Sommer explained that this money was for goods kept from a rejected lot written up in THE TRIBUNE, and was part of a bill of over $600. There were ten votes for the payment, and hence the bill was passed and ordered paid.

The appointment of a local superintendent of construction for the new Cook County Poor-House and Infirmary came up. The Committee on Buildings and Charities recommended that Ed Phillips be appointed as such official at $5 per day. Commissioner Purington moved that Wallace Carter be appointed instead of Phillips.

Commissioner Albright moved that the motion be laid on the table. The motion prevailed by a vote of 12 to 3.

Phillips was then elected by a vote of 11 to 3. Commissioners Purington, Knopf, and Senne voting against the appointment.

Commissioner Albright offered the following:

WHEREAS, P. J. Casey, J. C. Murphy, and W. E. Campbell have neglected their duty to pull the watch-clocks in this building at least eight nights, the chief janitor being absent on account of sickness in his family. During his absence they agreed among themselves they would not keep the time on said clocks, and on Sunday morning, July 9, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock no watchmen were present in this building; and, also, the said Casey had a fight with Janitor Harper. This fight took place on the stairs leading to the Probate Court-room, where widows and orphans have to pass through to do their business. This building cost millions of dollars, and taxpayers look to this board to keep the same from destruction and disgrace; therefore,

Resolved, That Messrs. Casey, Murphy, and Campbell be discharged from the employ of the county and their places filled by reliable and competent men.

It was referred to the Committee on Public Service. The board then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met yesterday afternoon in the village hall. All the members were present, and President Goodrich presided.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate the cost of laying a brick sewer on Ninety-second street, from the Calumet River to South Chicago avenue, reported the probable cost to be $23,578.

A report was received from the Commissioners appointed to effect a compromise with the bondsmen of the late Asa D. Waldron, defaulting Treasurer of the village, to the effect that they had granted a release to six of the bondsmen on the payment of $2,000 to the village. They entertain great hopes of receiving a pro rata amount from the remaining eight.

An ordinance was engrossed granting to the Chicago Telephone Company the right to erect and maintain lines of poles along the streets and alleys of the village. This permission was granted on condition that the village be allowed the use of the company's poles for its police and fire alarm wires.

A resolution was passed instructing the Captain of Police to prevent the Chicago City Railway from laying a cable road in Oakland Square until further orders are received from the board.

ENGLEWOOD.

A petition is being numerously signed by the residents of the Hyde Park side of Englewood for a new school-house. Besides the necessity for more school room is the fact that the children from this district have to cross sixty-three railroad tracks in going to the present school. The Board of Education will probably include an estimate for this school in their annual appropriation.

The Chicago City Railroad Company having received permission from the South Park Commissioners to cross Garfield boulevard with their tracks for the State street extension, will commence the work in a short time. The line as far as laid has paid the company beyond their most sanguine expectations, and they have been compelled to add more cars to the line several times.

Prof. D. S. Wentworth, Principal of the Cook County Normal School, started for Denver last Saturday afternoon in a very feeble condition. He has been troubled for a number of years with the asthma. This, with the hard work which he has done in the school, has completely shattered his health.

LAKE VIEW.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon. The petition of property-owners asking immediate action for the building of a sewer main on Fullerton avenue, from Clark street to the river, was presented and an ordinance was ordered to be prepared, which is to be considered and passed upon at a special meeting to be held Friday afternoon.

The Attorney, under the direction of the Committee on Fire and Water, was ordered to revise the ordinances in reference to water-takers and the laying of water-mains.

A largely-signed petition was presented asking to have Lake View avenue (Lake Shore Drive) widened from sixty-six feet to eighty feet from Lincoln Park to Belmont avenue, by taking seven feet from the lots fronting on each side of the street, and the expenses levied by special assessment upon the property benefited, and an ordinance was passed ordering the widening of the street.

Bills amounting to $2,353.70 were audited and ordered paid. The Supervisor reported that he had paid the interest on fifty-five water bonds, amounting to $1,925, and the coupons were canceled by the board.

LAKE.

The Assessor's returns show that 872 new dwellings have been erected in the Town of Lake during the last year.

The separation of the water supply of the Village of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake took place at 12 oclock Sunday. Each town now depends upon its own works for its water supply.

The proposed change of the route of entrance to the city of the Pan-Handle Road, which will then come into the city over the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne tracks from Hammond, will give Englewood the benefit of another railroad.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

Otto W. Stagger, a Swede 35 years of age, confined in the South Chicago Jail on a charge of drunk and disorderly, yesterday made an attempt at suicide in his cell, which nearly proved successful. He tore his shirt in strips, and with the rope made from the pieces hung himself from the bars. He was discovered just in time by Stationkeeper Jenkins and cut down.

SUICIDAL.

Driven Insane by Sickness.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, O., July 17.—Mrs. Adolph Nafenbrook, wife of a brewer of Lockport, twenty miles north of here, committed suicide yesterday by hanging. She sent her husband and two children to Sunday-school, telling them she desired to be alone for a while and take a good sleep. When they returned they found her lifeless body suspended by a shawl from the bed-post. She attempted suicide three weeks ago, and cut herself badly with a razor. Sickness drove her insane.

Twenty Grains of Morphine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 17.—Charles Wait, a son of the proprietor of the Chapman House, took twenty grains of morphine this afternoon with the intent to suicide. He is still alive, but, notwithstanding the most vigorous remedies, the doctors say he cannot recover. Grief for the loss of his wife and child, who died over a year ago, is said to be the cause.

A German Drowns Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—The body of Henry Weine was taken out of Bawbeese Lake at Hillsdale, this morning. The suicide leaves a family at Adrian.

MRS. LINCOLN'S FUNERAL.

The Crypt in Her Husband's Monument Being Prepared for the Reception of Her Remains—The Funeral to Take Place Wednesday Morning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—The arrangements for the funeral of the late Mary Todd Lincoln are made for Wednesday at 10 a. m. Secretary Lincoln will not arrive till tomorrow evening. The crypt in the monument was opened today and prepared for the reception of the remains. It is stated today that Mrs. Lincoln's estate, not reckoning apparel and personal effects, is $74,000. This is all in United States bonds. Her wedding ring was found today and will be placed on her finger. It is of Etruscan gold and is inscribed: "A. L. to Mary. Nov. 4, 1842. Love is eternal." The arrangements for the funeral are very elaborate and business in the city will probably be entirely suspended during the hours of the services.

Russian Refugees Returning Home.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Fifty-one families of Russian refugees, who came to this city a few months ago, left for New York last night, and will sail for Europe today. Of the 600 refugees who came to this city only one-third have found employment. The rest were supported by charitable Hebrews, and as a last resort they are sent back to Europe.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

B. F. ALLEN'S BANK.

Another Chapter in the Cumbersome Litigation Over the Concern.

Master-in-Chancery Sherman Finds It Indebted to Allen, Stephens & Co.

To the Extent of $593,228—What Receiver Burley Says About It.

A very able report was filed yesterday by Mr. E. B. Sherman, Master in Chancery, in the case of the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company against the Cook County National Bank and A. H. Burley, its Receiver.

This was a suit in equity brought by the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., against the Cook County National Bank, of Chicago, and A. H. Burley, its Receiver, alleging that the defendant bank, during the months of October, November, and December, 1874, and January, 1875, became indebted to the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., of New York City, to the amount of $699,935.43; and that the claim was, on the 8th day of February, 1875, assigned and transferred by the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., to the Life-Insurance Company, and that proof of such claim was duly filed with the Receiver, who refused to allow the same. It was further alleged in the bill that A. H. Burley, Receiver of the bank, was about to pay a dividend to its creditors of 10 per cent on the claims allowed by him; and that if such dividend was paid there would not remain sufficient money in the hands of the Receiver with which to pay a like dividend to the Life-Insurance Company in case such claim should be established. The bill concludes with the prayer that A. H. Burley, Receiver, be enjoined from the payment of the proposed dividend.

The Receiver answered, denying that the bank owed Allen, Stephens & Co. anything whatever. A temporary injunction was granted at the time, but afterwards modified so as to allow the Receiver to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. After some time the whole case was referred to Mr. E. B. Sherman, with very ample powers to examine into all the various and long-continued transactions between Allen and Allen, Stephens & Co. and the Cook County National Bank, and report whether anything, and if so how much, was due by Allen, Stephens & Co. to the bank, or the reverse; in short, to settle the accounts between the parties interested.

In order to understand the report, a résumé of the testimony will be necessary and interesting as showing how a National bank, a banking firm, and an insurance company were all crippled or ruined to satisfy one man's speculation.

MOST OF THE FACTS

have been previously published from time to time, but so long ago that many of them have been forgotten.

In 1856 Benjamin F. Allen commenced business in Des Moines, Ia., as a banker and merchant, and soon became known throughout the Northwest as a man of wealth. He invested in real estate, and soon became one of the large land owners of the State of Iowa, but was, however, considerably given to hazardous speculation. In 1867 the United States Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, then sitting at Des Moines, appointed him Receiver in the case of Mark Howard et al. vs. The City of Davenport et al., and as such he was intrusted with first mortgage bonds issued by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, worth $541,000, and about $100,000 in money. To these bonds were attached 7 per cent semi-annual interest coupons, and the interest coupons, and the interest being paid promptly, an additional sum of $37,870 per annum was added to the original amount, which sum, with its yearly additions, remained in Mr. Allen's hands until 1873, and aggregated at the latter date $841,000.

In May, 1873, Mr. Allen was ordered to pay into court the sum so held by him as Receiver, and in order to enable him to obey the order of court, in May, 1873, he purchased $275,000 of the stock of the Cook County Bank, its entire stock being $500,000, and its deposits $1,300,000. For this stock he paid $312,304.62.

Having thus purchased a controlling interest in the Cook County National Bank, and having paid for his stock out of its assets, Mr. Allen was chosen a Director of the bank, and became its President; and in June and July, 1873, paid into court a part of the sum held by him as Receiver, taking the same from the assets of said bank, and in July, 1874, he paid the residue due in the same manner.

On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co, was formed for the purpose of doing a banking business in the City of New York, and was composed of Benjamin F. Allen, William A. Stephens, and Herman Blennerhassett. By the provisions of the copartnership contract, Allen agreed to contribute the sum of $50,000 as capital for the firm, and Stephens and Blennerhassett to devote their time, ability, and energies to the management of the business, and all profits and losses were to be equally divided.

MR. ALLEN FAILED TO CONTRIBUTE

the sum agreed upon, or any sum, as capital, and the firm commenced business without any assets, but succeeded in building up a prosperous and lucrative business, securing among other depositors the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company. The net profits of the firm up to the 1st of May, 1874, amounted to about $200,000, two-thirds of which was drawn out from time to time by Stephens and Blennerhassett, Mr. Allen's share standing to his credit on the books of the firm. The average deposits with the firm at this time were about $500,000.

In April, 1874, Harren Hussey visited New York for the purpose of negotiating a sale of or a loan on what was known as the "Mono Mine," in Utah Territory. In May Mr. Stephens visited the mine, and for his firm made a loan to the owners of the mine, Warren Hussey and Mathew Gisborn, of $400,000, secured by a deed of trust upon the mine. The loan drew 7 per cent interest, and was to be paid as soon as the product of the mine would warrant it. Soon after this loan was made the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company took one-third of the loan, and subsequently paid Allen, Stephens & Co. $133,333.33 on account of the same, leaving the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. with a loan of $266,766.66 upon this mine. Both the mine and the loan proved worthless, yielding nothing but expense and trouble.

The firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. being thus practically insolvent, and B. F. Allen being indebted to the Cook County National Bank over $1,000,000, on the 4th day of August, 1874, Stephens, while on his way to Utah to ascertain the cause of the failure of the Mono Mine, stopped at Chicago and held a consultation with Allen, in which the

CONDITION OF THE FIRM AND OF THE BANK

was frankly and fully discussed. In this conversation, Stephens suggested to Allen that he (Allen) should obtain a loan of $500,000 from the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co., on his Iowa real estate, and that such loan could be easily effected.

The object of this loan was to "mobilize" some of Allen's assets for the benefit of the Cook County National Bank, and of the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co. Both were confessedly in great need of available funds, and each was fully aware of the other's condition and necessities. Pursuant to this plan an arrangement was made between White and Allen that the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co. should loan Allen $500,000 dollars upon real-estate collateral, worth double the amount loaned in case of improved, and three times the amount in case of unimproved property, such collateral security to be satisfactory to the company and to meet the requirements of its rules in all respects, or should purchase such collateral, the securities to be forwarded by Allen from time to time, and the money to be paid in installments, and not exceeding $50,000 per month, and such collateral to be guaranteed by Allen.

Pursuant to this arrangement, and a modification thereof made at that time, Allen, on or about the 24th day of October, 1874, executed and delivered to Allen, Stephens & Co., his twelve promissory notes of $25,000 each, and from time to time forwarded to them such real estate securities and collateral as he was able, to be delivered to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Co., on account of such loan, aggregating about $441,000. The Charter Oak Life Insurance Co., on its part, executed and delivered to Allen, Stephens & Co., or procured the same to be executed and delivered $300,000 of paper, a part of which they sold, and the proceeds of which, having been forwarded, were charged by Allen, Stephens & Co., to the Cook County National Bank, and a part of which they delivered to the bank, or its officers, and which they charged to the said bank.

AT THE URGENT REQUEST OF ALLEN,

the President of the Cook County National Bank, Allen, Stephens & Co. on the 1st day of October, 1874, advanced $30,000 to the said bank, and during that month advanced various sums of money, amounting to over $200,000. From that time forward until the failure of the bank Allen, Stephens & Co. were constantly advancing large sums of money to the Cook County National Bank, which in return made remittances to Allen, Stephens & Co., and sent to them a large amount of paper and other collateral to be sold, used, or hypothecated for its benefit. Allen, Stephens & Co. honored the drafts of the bank, advanced money to it, protected its drafts in New York, sold, guaranteed, and hypothecated its paper and collateral until the transactions between the firm and the bank aggregated about $3,500,000, and until the books of Allen, Stephens & Co. showed a balance due from the Cook County National Bank of over $800,000. On the 18th day of November B. F. Allen executed a mortgage of all his property to Allen, Stephens & Co. to secure them for indebtedness and advances made and to be made to the Cook County National Bank, which mortgage is known as the "blanket mortgage," and which has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States to be void, both at common law and as a fraud upon the Bankrupt act. On the 23d day of November an entry was made upon the books of the Cook County National Bank charging $600,000 to Allen, Stephens & Co., no reciprocal entry having been made at that time or any other time upon the books of Allen, Stephens & Co., and no mention ever having been made of the same in any of the correspondence between the parties, and no memorandum or note thereof having appeared in the monthly statements of Allen, Stephens & Co. During all this period, from Oct. 1 until the failure of the bank on the 19th day of January, 1875, Allen, Stephens & Co. and the Cook County National Bank

WERE UTTERLY AND HOPELESSLY INSOLVENT.

That each of these parties was aware, not only of his own financial condition, but of that of the others, was shown beyond a doubt by the evidence.

After the failure of the bank Allen, Stephens & Co. made out an account showing that the Cook County National Bank owed them a balance of $699,935.43. This claim was assigned to the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, and, the Receiver refusing to pay it, the present suit was brought. It was not denied that Allen, Stephens & Co. furnished the sums of money charged by them, but it was claimed that by the agreement of Nov. 18, 1874, a charge of $600,000 was authorized to be made on the bank's books against them, and should be allowed in stating the account. On the part of the bank it was alleged that certain items for sale of water bonds, collections of Cook County Bank bills, etc., amounting besides the $600,000 to $303,724.93, should be deducted, thus leaving Allen, Stephens & Co. in debt to the bank to the amount of $75,523.64.

One great controversy in the case was as to this $600,000 item charged on the books of the bank. Up to the 23d of November, 1874, Allen, Stephens & Co. had advanced nearly $500,000 to the Cook County National Bank, and had received a very large amount of collaterals, with full powers to hypothecate or sell the same. At the same time Allen really owed the bank $1,073,617.94. This, however, was shown only in part on the books of the bank, and was partly concealed or suppressed. After a visit from members of the clearing-house here to inquire into the affairs of the bank, six debit entries to Allen, Stephens & Co. were made on the books of the bank, one of which was a charge of $600,000, and corresponding entries made by which Allen's indebtedness appeared to be reduced $600,000. On the same day, Nov. 23, 1874, a credit item of $80,000 in favor of B. F. Murphy was wiped out by charging Murphy with $100,000 and crediting Allen with a like sum, thus reducing his indebtedness another $100,000. This charge was also made by direction of Mr. Allen, and operated to reduce his apparent indebtedness to the bank as shown by its books $100,000, though he is unable to give the reason why he directed the entry to be made. This latter entry was so clearly unauthorized and fraudulent that the Receiver, some time in May, 1875, by cross entries nullified the whole transaction and restored the account to its original status. "By these entries so made," the Master says, "on the 23d day of November, the indebtedness of Allen to the Cook County National Bank was diminished $700,000, simply by the exercise of the art of bookkeeping, unattended by the payment of any money, or the receipt of any article of value at that time."

The item of $600,000 was claimed to be rightfully charged, first because Allen, Stephens & Co. had received a large amount of collaterals, including $300,000 of Charter Oak Company paper and $300,000 of Murphy & Co. paper, on which they had raised or could raise money, and second because by the agreement of Nov. 18 Allen was expressly given authority to make such charge. The Master found that as to the first point the circumstances

GAVE NO WARRANT OR AUTHORITY

to Allen to make such a charge, as he could not at the same time act as President of the bank and member of the firm of Allen, Stephens & Co., and as to the second point the testimony was so contradictory that it failed to show any express authority given to Allen to make any such charge. On the most favorable showing for the bank Allen, Stephens & Co. had only $411,720 of paper in return for the $600,000 charged. In fact, the bills receivable and collateral, alleged to have been the consideration for the $600,000 entry, were at no time and in no manner distinguished from other bills receivable and collateral, or treated in any different manner, by either party to the transaction, at any time or in any respect.

The item of $600,000 therefore could not be allowed in favor of the bank because it was too large, was inconsistent with the accounts and evidence, because Allen, Stephens & Co., were at the time insolvent, and the charge was not binding on them or their creditors.

The bank made two statements of account, one by first allowing Allen, Stephens & Co.'s account, and then making offsets, showing Allen, Stephens & Co. owed it $103,860.91 after all deductions, the other by charging all the items for which Allen, Stephens & Co., were liable, leaving a balance of $38,373.16 in favor of the bank. One of the items which the bank claimed credit for was $300,000 of Charter Oak Life-Insurance paper given by the company to Allen, Stephens & Co., to be used for Allen's benefit, and which was secured by Allen's notes. After discussing the facts the Master sums up:

"While, therefore, the evidence regarding this item is somewhat conflicting, and the questions of law as applied to this anomalous state of facts, as suggested by counsel and considered by the Master, have been very perplexing; still, after mature deliberation, the Master is of the opinion that under the circumstances of this case, as already set forth, the Cook County National Bank

HAS NO RIGHT TO INSIST

on a credit for or a deduction of the amount of the Charter-Oak paper received by Allen, Stephens & Co., and in part delivered to Allen and Bowen for the benefit of the bank, in part sold for the benefit of the bank, and in part retained by the firm." The Master also found that the bank could not insist on a credit of $46,720.40 for the proceeds of securities sold to the Charter Oak Insurance Company, because there was an agreement between Allen and his firm that they should be allowed that amount on his share of the capital of the firm.

The Master then considers the status of a large amount of collateral sent on by Allen to Allen, Stephens & Co. to be pledged or sold, and credits Allen, Stephens & Co. with the actual collections made on such account, and with the estimated value of the remainder undisposed of, as shown by Blennerhassett's testimony. The value of paper in the hands of Allen, Stephens & Co. was fixed at $75,000. Certain small charges for expenses, commissions, etc., in favor of the firm are allowed, and the Master finds in conclusion that the Cook County National Bank is indebted to Allen, Stephens & Co., or their assignee, the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company, in the sum of $593,228.29. This was arrived at by taking the total amount due the firm by their books Jan. 20, 1875, $828,201.29, and deducting the following items, which were claimed by the bank:

Collections	$117,409
Value of securities	75,000
Proceeds of water bonds	23,252
Commissions deducted	7,500
Interest deducted	1,977
Charter Oak paper	9,833

The amount allowed is, as will be noticed, over $100,000 less than was claimed to be due by Allen, Stephens & Co.

RECEIVER BURLEY'S VIEWS.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called upon Mr. A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, and informed him of the conclusion arrived at by the Master in Chancery. Mr. Burley did not appear to be especially scared over the fact that the bank had been adjudged $593,000 in debt to one firm. In effect it seemed rather gratifying to him than otherwise. He explained that the Charter Oak Life-Insurance Company was only nominally the plaintiff in the suit, its claim having been assigned, as he was advised, to the American Exchange National Bank, the Continental National Bank, and the (defunct) Dry Goods Bank, of New York City. The reason why he did not feel bad over this large-sized judgment was that, when he took hold as Receiver of the bank, he found a debit of $600,000 against Allen, Stephens & Co., and a credit to B. F. Allen of the same amount. It was his duty to press the claim judicially, for there was no other way of adjudicating it. Now the finding of the Master (if confirmed by the court) will give the Cook County National Bank a claim against the estate of B. F. Allen for $593,228.29, instead of a like claim against Allen, Stephens & Co. The latter firm died totally insolvent, but the estate of B. F. Allen has already declared a dividend of 10 per cent, and is good for at least 6 per cent more. The finding of the Master (if confirmed) is therefore worth nearly $100,000 to the Cook County National Bank, and over this fact Mr. Burley did not feel called upon to show any special amount of despondency. He referred the reporter to seven large volumes containing the testimony in the case, which is badly tangled up with the famous blanket-mortgage suit, and when the reporter asked to have the story condensed Mr. Burley said that the statement given above covered it all. He did not know, of course, whether the Master's report would be confirmed or not, but supposed it would be. He had been compelled to go on and defend a suit, but, curiously enough, it suited him best to be defeated. Allen, Stephens & Co. had nothing, while the estate of B. F. Allen possessed some value, and in this case defeat was practically victory.

ABUSED THE WRONG MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 17.—Yesterday afternoon the inhabitants of Painter's Addition to this city engaged in high sport. It appears that some time ago Mrs. Andrew Glossiyn eloped with one Hodgens, but yesterday they were in town. The neighbors made a fruitless search for them, and then exploded their bodies in effigy with strong blasts of gunpowder. After this was done Glossiyn was the next to fall a victim to their sport. After giving him several rounds of abuse they succeeded in cutting his face almost to pieces and in breaking his nose.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Where machinery is used the Drew oil-cup will save 50 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Carl Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna B. Nelson, Chicago	[illegible]
James Reid, Lemont	[illegible]
Susan Cannon, Orland	[illegible]
James Komarek, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Veverka, Chicago	[illegible]
Carl A. Frisell, Chicago	[illegible]
Ida Stevenson, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Susralsky, Chicago	[illegible]
Maria Augscheaska, Chicago	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Albert Linman, Chicago	[illegible]
Hulda M. Anderson, Chicago	[illegible]
Hackan Nilsson, Chicago	[illegible]
Kana Waldon, Chicago	[illegible]
Albert Wilkes, Chicago	[illegible]
Maggie M. Cleary, Chicago	[illegible]
Paul Caspary, Chicago	[illegible]
Julia Cohen, Chicago	[illegible]
Frederick Nibeling, Englewood	[illegible]
Emma L. Jansen, Englewood	[illegible]
Peter Schoss, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary Kauleer, Chicago	[illegible]
Nicholas Lauderback, Chicago	[illegible]
Catharine Dressel, Chicago	[illegible]
Louis Baab, Chicago	[illegible]
Alvina Schwart, Chicago	[illegible]
James Forden, Chicago	[illegible]
Jane Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
John Nelson, Chicago	[illegible]
Hedvig F. Ackerblom, Chicago	[illegible]
Arthur Mayes, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie A. Winn, Chicago	[illegible]
Heinrich Isles, Chicago	[illegible]
Clara Huth, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Wissler, DeKalb	[illegible]
Katharine Herder, DeKalb	[illegible]
Frank J. Ginochio, Little Rock, Ark.	[illegible]
Mary V. Dwyer, Chicago	[illegible]
Lucien Pelletier, Chicago	[illegible]
Honora McCormack, Chicago	[illegible]
Oscar A. Matthews, Chicago	[illegible]
Nellie Hall, Chicago	[illegible]
Andrew Jansen, Chicago	[illegible]
Lickla Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Samuel Warsvska, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Goldstein, Chicago	[illegible]
Henry Williams, Chicago	[illegible]
Nettie O. Johnson, Northwood, O.	[illegible]
Walter S. Clarke, Chicago	[illegible]
Sarah L. Underwood, Chicago	[illegible]
Arnold Boss, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosa Stalger, Chicago	[illegible]
William West, Chicago	[illegible]
Minnie White, Chicago	[illegible]
Christopher Sheehan, Chicago	[illegible]
Elizabeth Dwyer, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank Romack, Chicago	[illegible]
Alvina Kepts, Chicago	[illegible]

DEATHS.

JACKSON—July 17, at the residence of his parents, 80 Nebraska-st., infant son of John B. and Mary Jackson, aged 4 months.

Funeral Tuesday at 10 o'clock to Rosehill.

VINTON—At Willis, Tex., on the 13th inst., Oliver Mills Vinton, aged 72 years and 2 months.

ROSSOW—July 16, at 8 p. m., Mary, wife of Fred Rossow, aged 26 years.

Funeral July 18, at 12 m., by carriages to Concordia Cemetery from residence, corner Twenty-first and Loomis-sts.

RYAN—Patrick Ryan, aged 44 years, native of Newport, County Tipperary, Ireland.

Funeral Tuesday, July 18, from residence, 441 Canal-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

HAYES—Of consumption, July 17, at the residence of his parents, 3624 Calumet-av., George E. Hayes, aged 31 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

GALLAGHER—July 15, at 4:25 p. m., at 203 Townsend-st., Thomas Gallagher, aged 27 years. Born near Crossmolina, Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral from the above number, Tuesday, July 18, to Church of Holy Name, thence to Northwestern depot by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

May his soul rest in peace.

BORNEMANN—At the County Hospital Monday, July 17, at 5 a. m., William, beloved son of Henry and Mary Bornemann, aged 17 years 11 months and 17 days.

Funeral from Zion's Lutheran Church, corner of Nineteenth and Johnson-sts., Wednesday, July 19, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Wunder Cemetery.

LEONARD—July 17, Frederick E. Leonard, infant son of Frederick B. and Mary McKay Leonard. Age 4 months and 15 days. Funeral services at residence 3411 Vernon-av., Wednesday a. m. at 10 o'clock.

☞ Stockton, (Cal.) and San Francisco, (Cal.) papers please copy.

MILLER—June 17, Nicholas Miller, aged 75 years. Funeral from the residence of his son, T. H. Miller, 2499 Wabash-av., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHARLES HERALD WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. Entrances 148 Madison-st. and 10 Arcade-court.

MRS. CHAS. GOODMAN WILL LEAD the Gospel temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today at 3 o'clock. Entrance 10 Arcade-court.

THERE WILL BE THE USUAL GOSPEL temperance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at 7:45 this evening.

THE Y. M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS in Lower Farwell Hall at 8 p. m. tomorrow. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

THE USUAL BIBLE READING WILL be given in the Bible work-room, 148 Madison-st., this morning at 10 o'clock.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 9:30 A. M.

SPECIALTIES.

Clothing, (bankrupt.) Mosquito Netting, (Balance 7,000 pieces.)

MICA (Isinglass),

A large consignment, thoroughly well-assorted in sizes—10 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

214 & 216 Madison-st.,

Will close out at Auction

Wednesday, July 19,

A nice, well-assorted line of seasonable

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS.

Retailers should be sure and attend.

Thursday, July 20, at 9:30,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE OF

Crockery and Glassware.

FULL LINES OF

W. G., C. C., Porcelain, [illegible], Rock., and Yellow-ware. New lines of Glassware, Lamps, etc.

Goods packed for Country Merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

Tuesday Morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL AT

112 DREXEL BOULEVARD,

GENTEEL

Furniture of Private Residence,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

Carpets, Bedding, Book Cases,

And General Household Goods of Private Family. Sale peremptory.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

NOTICE TO Mason Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Board of Real Estate Managers of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, at their office, 241 La Salle-st., up to noon of August 1, 1882, for furnishing all materials and doing all the masonry work required on the new Board of Trade Building at the head of LaSalle-st., according to the details and specifications on file at the office of W. W. Boyington, architect, 157 La Salle-st. The work upon the first story to be finished during the present building season, and the balance of the work to be completed by October 1, 1883. The building will be 174 by 225 feet, with a height of say 140 feet. The managers reserve the right to accept any proposal made or to reject any or all proposals submitted.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATED PRESS furnishes special news service to evening and morning dailies in all parts of the West. Special daily market reports, grain, provisions, live stock, etc., for newspapers and dealers. Daily New York financial stock letter by wire. Daily results of base-ball games and races furnished promptly by telegraph to individuals and clubs. Office open day and night. 35 Union Bank Building, Chicago.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Candy KRANZ'S CONFECTIONS are famous the world over. Wholesale and retail. Special rates on large orders. JNO. KRANZ, manufacturer, 80 State-st.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S Food for MOCKING BIRDS, At his Bird Store, 127 Clark-st.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

FOR SALE, Diamond, 12 3-4 Carats. Cost [illegible]. Will be sold for [illegible]. LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 93 Madison-st.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

Its Trip from Chicago to Lake Geneva.

A Good Time Among the Boys En Route.

Going into Camp—The First Guard-Mount—Religious Services.

Many Visitors—Description of the Camp—"Governors' Day."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 16.—The First Infantry arrived at "Camp Munger," on the shores of the lake, last evening, and are spending the day today in the usual way, following camp-routine. The command, consisting of eight companies, the field and staff, band and drum corps, left the Northwestern depot, in Chicago, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a special train of seven coaches, officers' car, baggage car, and ladies' car. The train should have left Chicago at 3 o'clock, ahead of the regular train, and arrived here about half-past 5; but there was a delay at the armory in issuing the new white helmets, and the special was obliged to bow to the will of the train ahead, which appeared to be

IN NO PARTICULAR HURRY,

but loafed along apparently oblivious of the opulent profanity from the sons of Mars, who were picturing to themselves luscious beef-steaks sizzling on glowing coals, and fragrant, steaming coffee, that awaited them in the mess-tents. They were obliged to content themselves, however, until a late hour with the nutriment that is to be found in a toothpick—a case of seeking oceans and finding puddles.

The train was under the personal charge of Mr. W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Northwestern, and he did everything in his power to make "the boys" comfortable. The officers were given a special private car; and cigars, etc.—

ESPECIALLY THE LATTER—

passed freely around. In the car, besides the officers, were Mr. A. A. Munger, an honorary member of the regiment; Mr. E. A. Potter, Mr. Thrall, Maj. Farlin Q. Ball, of the First Cavalry, and a little son of Surgeon Streetor, who wore full officer's uniform, and felt quite as important as the "regulars."

A walk through the seven coaches which the companies occupied revealed a very lively scene. White helmets, guns, and knapsacks were scattered everywhere, and the boys were spending the time in singing popular songs, telling stories, and cheering. The favorite song appeared to be

"GOOD-BY, MY LOVER, GOOD BY."

This broke at the depot when the train rolled out; and the fact that several young ladies on the platform blushed and cast down their eyes would indicate that the shot struck home. But, if these same young ladies had heard the same ditty addressed to the country lassies at every stopping-place on the road, they would feel like classing their young friends in uniform with the traditional sailor who is said to have a lover in every port. There was

A CURIOUS ARTICLE OF WARFARE

that was almost universal in its use. It consisted of a dark-colored liquid, surrounded by a curiously-shaped contrivance, partially opaque, which was ignited by application to the lips. The explosion, consisting of a hollow and musical gurgle, followed the throwing back of the head. This instrument was called a "bot," and it appeared to be "numerous and useful."

A stoppage of the train was the signal for an uprising on the part of the soldiers. They would rush from the cars, cheer every one and everything they saw, make a sortie on all the buildings in the vicinity of the station, and get back to the train just in time to catch on as it was moving off. Palatine was the first stop, and some watchful eye descried a sign bearing the mystic word

"BEER."

A charge was made (five cents a glass), and a quantity of the stuff was captured and brought back in triumph and bottles to the train, where the work of destruction was completed. One young man substituted pretzels for his shoulder-knots. They lasted but a brief moment. At Crystal Lake, the next stop, a doughnut-bank was raided, and a few of Goodyear's pies and several celluloid sandwiches were taken. A young lady with very flaxen hair, who was standing at the station, presented one of the invaders with a box of cherries. A crowd gathered around him at once and insisted on his dividing them—insisted so hard, in fact, that he

GAVE UP ALL BUT THE BOX.

At Richmond one of the boys captured an inoffensive pigeon that was loafing around looking at the train. Ere this he has probably contributed his share toward a toothsome pie.

Meantime the occupants of the officers' car had discovered that the Rev. Dr. Thomas, the Chaplain of the regiment, was not on the train; and, as Sunday services were deemed necessary, they began casting about for a substitute. Col. Knox suggested Mr. Munger, and that gentleman blushed furiously. He said, however, that, if they were really short, he would try and help them out; and the matter was laid on the table until camp was reached.

About 7 o'clock the train neared Geneva Lake, and every one began to gird on his armor. There was a large crowd around the depot and the main street was lined with people, all of whom had been waiting for two hours the arrival of the command. Line was formed and the regiment

MARCHED GAYLY UP THE MAIN STREET,

at company front, to the Whiting House pier. All along the line they were cheered, and presented a very fine appearance. The balconies of the Whiting House were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who welcomed the boys warmly. Two of the largest boats on the lake had been chartered to take the regiment to the camp, and only the smallest one was found at the pier. A few of the companies embarked, and the rest stacked arms and awaited the arrival of the other steamer. Meantime it began to rain and shelter was sought. A little after 8 o'clock the second steamer arrived, and started up the lake with the rest of the command. The trip up was a pleasant one—the boys singing and cheering—and all were

SAFELY IN CAMP BY 9 O'CLOCK.

About 10 o'clock the wind rose, and it began to rain very hard; but all were in their tents, and, as the camp is in a sheltered part of the shore, the boys did not get wet or suffer any inconvenience, although the storm raged until early morning. The evening was spent in arranging things in the tents, and but few ventured out in the rain. Guard-mount was postponed until this morning, and corresponding happiness reigned among those who had thought it "just their luck to be detailed such a night." About 6 o'clock it stopped raining, but the wind did not die down until late this afternoon, and the passengers to and from the camp on the steamers

WERE SHAKEN UP SOME.

Some few lost their presence of mind and their breakfasts, but no lives were lost.

After breakfast the first guard-mount occurred. The officers expected to see a failure the first time, but were surprised by a very creditable performance. The rest of the morning was passed in putting things to rights; but Quartermaster Bell and his assistants, Lieut. Downs, of Company B, and others, who had been at the camp during the past week, had done their work so thoroughly that but little remained to be done. The boys spent their time sailing and riding. They came and went as they pleased, and there was but little discipline shown; but it is probable that tomorrow they will settle down to work and follow the routine rigidly.

About 3 o'clock

THE REV. MR. GOLDTHWAITE,

a Methodist minister from the village, conducted religious services in front of the headquarter-tent. His pulpit consisted of a pyramid of six drums, covered with a flag. In his audience there was a noticeable absence of the gray uniform; but the band was in attendance in full. This phenomenon was explained when they began to play sacred music. At 7 o'clock a very creditable dress-parade was given on the parade-ground, and there was a large attendance of visitors. It is probable that many of the regiment will return to Chicago tomorrow morning, as a number accompanied the regiment to spend Sunday only.

All day long the camp was crowded with visitors, who peered into the tents and chatted with the soldier-boys.

AMONG THE CHICAGO PEOPLE

noticed were Mr. Charles Merrill and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wade, Mr. William Baldwin, Miss Daisy Goodman, Miss Florence Cassard, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Darnaille, Mrs. M. Barbe and family, Mr. McNally (of Rand, McNally & Co.) and family, Mr. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Belford, Mr. W. A. Thrall, Mr. A. A. Munger, Mr. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, Mr. T. J. Darcy, Mr. Charles White, Mr. D. S. Read, Mr. Thad Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Booth and Miss Booth, Mr. Charles Southard, Mr. Hopson, Mr. and Mrs. Murry Nelson, Mr. Thomas Cratby, Mr. Webb, Mr. Foreman, the Misses Hummell, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Hummell, Mr. Purdy and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ullmer, Mrs. Russell and children, Mr. Ed Carson, Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. Will Robbins, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. Adams and the Misses Adams, Miss Hattie Spiegel, Mr. M. O. Lewis, Mr. P. E. Stanley and family, and Mr. Wilson and family.

A military gentleman who was at the camp during the day expressed the opinion that it was

THE FINEST CAMP

he had ever seen; and his opinion was echoed by all who have seen it. As the steamer approaches the shore, the white tents can be seen through the trees, and the sight is a busy and pretty one. It is situated in a grove between Kayes' Park Hotel and Bon Ami Camp, on the southern shore of the lake. The tents are all in shade, except the headquarter-tents. The camp was laid out by Col. E. B. Knox, on the scale of an eighth of an inch to the yard. In it there are 135 wall-tents, twelve mess-tents, twelve kitchen-tents, a hospital-tent, and the headquarter-tent. The camp is approached from Kayes' Park by a broad avenue, which leads to the parade-ground, just east of the camp. In the centre of this is a flag-staff sixty feet high, from the top of which floats the Stars and Stripes. The ground is level and solid, and

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR PARADES.

Over the entrance to the broad avenue which leads through the camp to the headquarter-tent is the title, "Camp Munger," worked on woven wire. The company-tents are ranged on either side of this avenue in rows; and at its head, facing east, are the headquarter-tent and the staff-tents. In front of the headquarter-tent are the regimental and American flags. Along the camp-streets are posts, upon which are fixed reflector lamps, giving a good light at night. Back of each row of company-tents are the mess and kitchen tents.

The band is quartered in the camp, and will remain all the week, giving daily concerts. Thursday is

"GOVERNORS' DAY,"

and the Governors of Illinois and Wisconsin are expected to be present to review the troops. The Veteran Corps of the regiment, under Col. McClurg, will also be present on that day. The encampment promises to be a grand success.

Your correspondent will spend tomorrow in camp, and will relate his experiences in another letter.

BIFF.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

American Marines at Alexandria.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Please state in your paper what right the American marines had to land in Alexandria and act as police.

S. B.

[Only the right of common humanity. Nominally they went on shore to protect the American Consulate, but of course they stopped murder and robbery wherever they saw it.]

Judge Smith's South Park Decision.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The examination made by Judge Smith in the Paul Cornell quo warranto case must have been very superficial, as the Supreme Court in respect to this very park act has pronounced an opinion in People vs. Brislin, Eightieth Illinois Reports, page 432:

"The powers of the corporate authorities of this municipality are subservient to the legislative power, precisely as in the case of other municipalities, and are not interfered with by the present State Constitution. On the contrary, their existence is implied by the terms of Sec. 9, Art. IX., giving them power to make special assessments for local improvements, or by taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. This act of 1871 in no degree trenches upon this article, but is in conformity therewith. The argument seems to go to this extent: that the Legislature cannot enlarge, and if they cannot enlarge cannot curtail, the powers of public corporations. In all else save interference with such rights as may belong to the domain of contracts the Legislature is supposed to have plenary power. Should a city by popular vote adopt the act of 1872 for the incorporation of cities and villages, that act would, *eo instanti*, become the charter of the city or village adopting it. It will hardly be contended that amendments to this act, not invading the contract rights of the city or village, will be invalid and nugatory if not submitted to a vote of the people. We think it is a fair deduction from all the constitutional provisions, and from the very nature of our Government, changes demanded by the exigency of the times in regard to municipal corporations are within the domain of ordinary legislation."

It would be difficult to see in what way any contract right is interfered with, whether the Circuit Court, which should never be vested with appointing power, selects the Commissioners, or whether the appointment is made by the Governor who appointed the first board under the park act. This at most is a regulation which is a reserved power in the Legislature, and must necessarily be so, or there might arise contingencies when the appointing power would not exist at all.

LEX.

TRIUMPH OF THE HYDROGEN LOCOMOTIVE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A party of railroad and financial men rode out to Paterson Tuesday noon, and on alighting from the cars transferred themselves directly to the return train for New York, to which was attached the splendid locomotive "C. Holland," dazzling in the July sunshine with burnished brass and steel cap-a-pie, and deafening the crowd around her with the incessant roar of a 3-inch column of steam escaping at 140 pounds pressure. If these were ordinary railroad incidents I would not fill space with them for the sake of being picturesque. On the contrary, the scene was unprecedented. No such engine had been seen and no such force of steam from a locomotive had been heard by the oldest engineers, of whom several were assisting in the cab with the Superintendent, inventor, and master-machinist. Precisely at 1:30 p. m. the train, four heavy old Erie cars, with 113 passengers, moved out and sped on its way over the Newark & Paterson branch. At every station the same deafening roar of 140 pounds steam brought the people to their doors to see what could be the matter on the railroad. No railroad man computed the waste of steam at less than half, or enough to run another train. The firing was for this occasion avowedly regardless of expense, to show simply how much steam the fire could make, using all the oil possible. The actual consumption will be given further on. In spite of the new air-brakes, which worked like bulldogs, refusing to let go, whenever they got the train fast at a stand, until choked off by the united efforts of several engineers; in spite of the time and steam lost in dragging a fast-locked tender and stopping to release it; in spite of the general crankiness of a brand-new engine, and the weight of extra cars and passengers, the "C. Holland" went on ahead of time and carrying 140 pounds of steam at every station, and so came in at Jersey City as she left Paterson, after running four miles in four minutes across the Newark meadows. (The usual locomotive comes in with eighty pounds of steam, having started with 130 pounds).

Arriving at the tunnel, which is a mile long, the doors and windows of the train were thrown open, and the huge volume of products of combustion from what was once a "smoke-stack" was suffered to rush through the cars during the passage, with a decidedly refreshing and purifying effect. No smell or pungency was perceptible in the pure white vapor of hydrogen combustion as inhaled, and no speck upon the whitest linen from the cool spray that fell on the passengers from its condensation. Accordingly, at Jersey City, the engine had the unique and merited distinction of running into the depot to the very gates of the ferry, where her monstrous roaring brought the whole floating population of the railroad yards and offices to a jam around the strange arrival. Several railroad Superintendents who came in on the train united with the Erie officials at the terminus in the most unqualified congratulation of Dr. Holland on the brilliant success of the maiden trip.

The next object will be, of course, to bring economy to a fine point, no regard having here been paid to it, as is usual in the trial of a locomotive; power is at first the sole question. The measurement of oil by the master-mechanic, Mr. E. D. McCracken, showed sixty-three gallons used in ninety-five minutes, fifty-four minutes being running time. This is about forty gallons, or six cents per mile for the twenty miles run. The reports in the New York papers were grossly erroneous in this respect. Mr. Hall, a scientific expert employed by outside financial interests, made an idependent measure of half an hour, which exactly tallies with Mr. McCracken's, whose prompt explanation of the source of the press blunder removes all contradiction of his accuracy.

WM. C. CONANT.

Constipation, which gives rise to many graver troubles, is cured and prevented by Carter's Little Liver Pills. 25 cents a vial.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS SOLD CHEAP on $10 monthly payments; 50 new pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, slightly damaged; no injury to the instrument; will discount $100. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.,
W. W. KIMBALL,
and
EMERSON
PIANOS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
Sold on
MONTHLY PAYMENTS
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W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner of State and Adams.

KNABE, GUILD, HIGGINS, AND OTHER second-hand pianos for sale or rent at bargains. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

NEW
AND
SECOND-HAND
PIANOS
PIANOS
PIANOS
Sold on installments if required.

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ORGANS
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ORGANS
Sold on installments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison—Best stock of pianos and organs in the city. Cash or easy payments, to suit the purchaser.

STORY & CAMP—
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. JONAS GELDER, 237 South Halsted-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOME FURNITURE COMPANY, 568 West Madison-st.—Standard household goods at lowest prices, for cash or on time. Everything entirely new. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION secures patents, caveats, etc. Patent litigation throughout the U. S. given special attention. "Little Book on Patents" free. Offices: 97 Clark-st., Room 21, Chicago, Ill., and 635 F-st., Washington, D. C.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city and suburbs, we have established Branch Offices, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.
WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
249 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LEFT ON A STATE-ST. CAR July 15, 7:30 p. m., books and slate. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at Chicago City Railway Co., 56 State-st.

LOST — $5 REWARD — SATURDAY last, between 12 and 1 p. m., brown leather bag containing samples of platedware; above reward will be paid for its return to ANTHONY FREEMAN, 68 East Lake-st.

LOST—AT THE RACES JULY 17, ONE rubber-mounted opera-glass. Its full value will be paid if returned to 542 Wabash-av.

LOST — GOING ON INDIANA-AV. through Twenty-first-st., to Michigan-av., going south, a camel's hair shawl, red centre, with border. Reward will be given to finder leaving it at 2118 Indiana-av.

LOST—IN OR ABOUT THE SOUTH Park Hotel a single stone diamond. Will pay $50 for the return to E. B. SMITH, No. 77 South Clark.

STRAYED—FROM DOWNER'S GROVE, Sunday, July 16, a chestnut horse 10 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds, with heavy mane and tail, four black legs and feet; also one black horse, 1,400 weight, with halter. Any one sending information as to whereabouts of horses will be liberally rewarded. Address S. E. BEERS, 3403 Jones-st., city, or DR. E. H. LE DUC, Downer's Grove.

STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE OF H. C. Middaugh, at Clarendon Hills, Du Page County, Ill., on the night of the 13th of July, one sorrel gelding 16½ hands high, star forehead, one or two white hind feet, red mane and tail, coupe horse, weight about 1,200 pounds; also one bay gelding 16 hands high, black mane and tail, black legs, carriage horse; both barefooted and in good flesh. A liberal reward for the horses and arrest and conviction of the party who took them. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Hinsdale, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hat and men's furnishing goods business, located centrally in the most enterprising, wide-awake, and flourishing city in the Northwest. This is a rare chance, and those meaning business address for three days P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — COUNTRY MACHINE-shop and foundry now doing a good business; agricultural implement store attached. D. N. Brown Machine Company, 1109 Main-st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—AN ELEVATOR, WAREhouse, hay-press and barn, office, one large scale and three small scales, two fanning-mills, in excellent farming section; very desirable property; for sale much less than cost. Apply to ELMENDORF & CO., Times Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE RESTAURANT IN thriving Western city of 18,000 inhabitants and four railroads; restaurant having 135 regular boarders and large number of transients; 15 rooms in connection, rent of which aggregates $105; rent of rooms costs $22; located in centre of city; will be sold at a great sacrifice; cause of selling, sickness in family. Address Lock Box 384, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE, WELL ESTABlished and doing a good trade in a good location, of above seven tons capacity; will sell for cash or approved credit. Address, in real name, R 19, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WOODSTOCK HOTEL, 116 and 118 North Clinton-st., near Kinzie; in good running order; good bar; everything complete; first-class business, 25 regular boarders. Cause for selling, death in the family.

FOR SALE—A 1 GROCERY, WELL stocked, nicely fitted up, on a principal street, South Side; commands a large trade, mostly cash. Owner is going into other business. Address R 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MEAT-MARKET on West Madison-st., doing a good business. Reasons for selling. Address H 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE CIGAR STORE OF 12 years' standing, doing a retail trade of over $1,000 per month; owner going to Europe. Call at once and secure a great bargain.
O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR store, centrally located, doing a good business. None but those having $1,800 to $2,000 cash need answer. Address R 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL FITTED UP SAloon. 343 West Chicago-av.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q Ry. Co.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN TO manage and start a restaurant; must have ready cash $1,000 and experience; under Hotel Barnum, St. Louis; an established business; leading European Hotel in the city; best location in city, and exclusive privilege given to the restaurant. For further particulars apply to F. BARNUM, Hotel Barnum, St. Louis.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS man who can command a few thousand dollars to organize a company with capital to start a branch manufactory in Chicago for an article (patent) introduced into Eastern States four years ago with the most satisfactory results. Address MONOPOLY, 113 North Front-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHER WITH some capital to join me in opening a studio. Address R 17, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $3.50 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $3.00; day board $2.50.

237 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—DESIRable single and double rooms with board.

438 NORTH STATE-ST.—TO RENT, with board, two nicely furnished rooms; splendid view of lake.

WEST SIDE.

77 SOUTH MORGAN-ST. — FRONT room, with hot and cold water; also front parlor, with board.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS SINGLE or en suite, with or without board, for families or gents.

1612 WABASH-AV. — PLEASANT second-story front room; also a back room with good board. References.

2404 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY FURnished alcove; also one suite of rooms, with good board. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE NOW OPEN, 154 and 156 Clark-st., near Madison, over Burcky & Milan's new dining-rooms; 100 pleasant single rooms, 50c per night. BENTON MAUZY, Prop.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICE ROOM IN PRIvate family by a respectable young lady; no other boarders. R 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A WIDOW LADY IN private family. Terms must be reasonable. Address R 97, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP—ENERGETIC, EXPErienced man with capital wishes to connect himself with some established business. Best references. R 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $15,000 to $25,000 for well-established, safe cash and short time jobbing, manufacturing, and commission business, who can take full charge of finances and office work. Advertiser is established in Chicago, controls best goods in the market, is an experienced traveler, and commands a large trade in nine States. Reliable parties, with references, address for ten days MERCHANT, Tribune office.

WANTED — PARTNER WITH $600 cash to take half-interest and manage strictly cash business, well established and paying; will bear close investigation; advertiser's time all occupied in other business. Apply or address one week INTERNATIONAL BUREAU, 363 Wabash-av., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE, NEW Haven make, 11 ft. bed 18 inch swing, with blocks for blocking up 24 in.; modern and in excellent order; price, $250 on cars at Racine. Racine Hardware Manfg. Co.

FOR SALE—ONE 600 LB BELL, MAneely rotating yoke. Troy, N. Y. Elgin National Watch Co.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48-foot lot near Thirteenth-st., very cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, near Thirty-third-st., dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $18,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—An elegant stone-front house, in perfect order throughout, handsomely frescoed; over $5,000 has recently been expended on the house, and it is now better than new. Gas is lighted by electricity. The house is 25 feet wide, and has fine dining-room on parlor floor; $30,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., 2-story, basement, and mansard, 25 feet wide and 4 rooms deep, heated by steam. Large, fine dining-room on parlor floor, finished in cherry with cherry mantel, and floor and furniture to match. Plate-glass in front and in the library and dining-room. Lot 25x170 feet, with brick barn 25x40 feet. It is the most desirable location in Chicago and the best bargain now offered in a South-Side house.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
LAKE-ST.—Near Sacramento, lots of great depth, suitable for business, at a bargain; situated in the midst of a growing neighborhood of brick houses, with both street-car and steam facilities for reaching it; it will double in value in a short time.
LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV.—South fronts, between Wood and Lincoln-sts., at $1,100 each, and between Robey and Hoyne, at $900; on liberal terms; low interest; water and sewer in street.
LOTS ON HOYNE-AV.—North of Chicago-av., at $650 each; long time; low interest; water and sewer in street.
BLUE ISLAND-AV.—2 lots, just north of viaduct; cheap.

FOR SALE—66 FEET ON COTTAGE Grove-av., north of Thirty-ninth-st.
100x150 on Oak-av., corner Stanton; will sell inside 50 feet if wished.
62x125 on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.
66x125 on Johnson-place.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
DELAWARE PLACE—60 feet, full depth, facing south, east of Dearborn-av.
CLARK-ST.—Near Elm, 98x150 feet.
STATE-ST.—South of Delaware place, 42½x132 feet.
LA SALLE-ST.—Southwest corner Erie, 50x110 feet.
DIVISION-ST.—West of Larrabee, 25x110 feet.
LAKE VIEW-AV.—Southeast corner Surf-st., 55x500 feet running to Lake Michigan.
LOTS on Halsted, Dayton, Fremont, and Bissell-sts., cheap, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—137X178 ON VAN BUREN-st., east of Centre-av.
96x148 northeast corner Van Buren-st. and Centre-av.; this is some of the finest property for improvement on the street, and we want an offer for whole or part.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH PARK-AV.—Corner Ray-st., 37½x110 feet.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100 feet between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.—West of Cottage Grove-av., 50x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-fifth-st., 175x150 feet.
WABASH-AV.—Corner Thirty-seventh-court, 50x150 feet to alley.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., 50 feet, full depth.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two new and handsome pressed brick houses north of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, modern in all respects, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. Lots 25x180 feet each. $18,000 and $19,000.
NEW BRICK HOUSE—With 50-foot corner lot, one of Burnham & Root's best plans, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. $35,000.

FOR SALE—
24x125, on Warren-av., between Oakley and Western.
25x125, on Warren-av., east of California.
50x125, on Warren-av., adjoining above; very cheap.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
ERIE-ST.—East of State, south front, fine 3-story and basement brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, 25 feet front; can be bought at a bargain, and possession obtained at once.
DEARBORN-AV.—Between Goethe and Schiller-sts., fine 2-story and basement brown-stone house, with L, is 13 rooms deep, lot 30x150 feet.

FOR SALE—
27x178, on Jackson-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av., a choice lot for residence, and can be had low if taken at once.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., just south of Banks—A very desirable lot, 50x150 feet.
STATE-ST., east front, 200 feet north of Division—45 x160 feet; a bargain.

FOR SALE—60X165 FEET ON WEST Van Buren-st., with buildings, rented for $1,800 per year; a bargain. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PIECE OF business property, 51x180 feet, with 3-story stone-front; rented to one tenant for five years at $3,600 per year. Price $42,000. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
RUSH-ST.—Near Indiana, several very desirable brick and stone-front houses at from $9,000 to $15,000 each.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHIgan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $140 per foot; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HINMAN-ST.—A few choice lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts., cheap, near large manufacturing interests.
S. J. GLOVER, Room 8, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved; paying well; price, $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT CORNER near Milwaukee-av., 40x116 feet, with frame improvements; $10,000; a bargain; pays over 12 per cent net. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT. INquire at 257 Park-av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Union Park; three stories and basement octagon-front; must be sold.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIECE OF PROPerty on Jefferson-st., adapted to manufacturing purposes.
HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
THROOP-ST., facing Jefferson Park, 3-story and basement octagon stone-front house; lot 25x150 feet. Can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BUILDING ON West Madison-st., fine store and living rooms, large lot and barn, only $4,500. Address R 79, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
STATE-ST., northwest corner Huron—94x60 feet to 15-foot alley; fine site for block of flats.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., house and lot 25x162 feet; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, $11,500. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Indiana-st.—151x180 feet, with building; well rented. Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—RHODES-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., 40 by 165 feet at a bargain.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WARREN-AV., between Falls and California-av.—48 x120 feet, with 2-story frame house.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots at from $100 to $200, $15 to $25 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe: good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts.
Trains stop at Fifty-ninth-st., one block from this property.
Lots for sale on easy payments. Price from $375 to $450 per lot.
Title perfect; abstract of title and full warranty deed given each purchaser.
J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE HOUSE, near Fifty-eighth-st., in Englewood, with corner lot 163x180 feet, covered by choice elm, and maple, and fruit trees; 5 rooms on parlor floor and 5 rooms on chamber floor, besides bathroom, etc., hot and cold water; fountain in yard supplied by artesian well; house and barn cost $7,000 in 1875. Price $11,000, including the large grounds. A very desirable place. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—
Two fine houses in finest residence portion of Lake View; large lots. Price $5,500 and $6,500 respectively, on time or for cash. All modern conveniences.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT at Kenwood, corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Hyde Park-av., 200 feet front on Forty-seventh-st.; this is one of the most desirable locations in that vicinity, and can be had at much below its real value.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—160 acres at Highland Park, adjoining the village and near the depot, well suited for a subdivision or first-class farm. Call and make an offer at once. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES NEAR Pullman.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—18 LOTS, STATE AND Sixty-fifth-sts., $4,000; a great bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FORSALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, several good houses and large lots on very favorable terms, and well suited to the wants of city business men. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lumber to build without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 cottages, 22x40, with 7 rooms; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Come in any day at 10 or 3:30 and go and see the lots free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BY W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
VINCENNES-AV.—46x158, between Egan and Oakwood-avs.; $85.
WABASH-AV.—East front, near Fifty-third-st.; 28x153.
FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Corner Greenwood-av., 170x197 feet; cheap.
GREENWOOD-AV.—North of Forty-seventh-st., east front, 150x197 feet.
HYDE PARK-AV.—Southeast corner Fifty-fourth-st., 100x135 feet; $85 per foot.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad.
HENRY WALLER, JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOMES AT ENGLEWOOD, $2,000, $2,500, $4,000, and $5,000; gas, water, and sewerage; bath-rooms and all modern conveniences. E. N. TILLOTSON.

FOR SALE—100X164 FEET IN EGANdale, $2,500; will take good horse and buggy in part payment. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn; a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — KANSAS FARMS AND lands—1,600 acres, improved, in Greenwood County, $10 per acre; 2,080 acres, Greenwood County, both in one body, at $7 per acre; four section, or two miles square, one body, twenty miles from Topeka, Kas., $6.25 per acre; 720 and 640 in Harfer and Edwards Counties, $5 per acre. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BUSINESS-PROPERTY ON West Madison, Van Buren-st., Blue Island-av., Halsted-st., or any good business-streets. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE IN THE North Division worth from $4,000 to $7,000, for cash. J. H. KELLER, 175 Clark-st.

WANTED — A BRICK OR FRAME house west of Centre-av., from $4,000 to $7,000, for cash. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED CENtral business property. Apply JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3647 VERNON-AV., TWO-story and basement stone-front dwelling in thorough good repair; rent $50. WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 24 Portland Block, southeast corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—27 SIXTEENTH-ST., THREE-story brick house, 8 rooms and cellar, in good order, $45. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A VERY FINE 10-ROOM residence, completely furnished, or unfurnished, on Indiana-av. A. D. HYDE, Room 10, 126 Dearborn.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house and barn, West Monroe-st., near Wood; bath room, hot and cold water, furnace, mantels, gas fixtures, and screens; gas and water in the barn; everything complete and in fine order; possession on a few days' notice. W. J. HANNA, 67 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A FINE HOUSE, barn, abundance of fruit, 5 miles from Chicago; ¼ block of ground. Apply at 104 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, NEAR Van Buren and Ogden-av. cars; rent cheap to good tenant. 259 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FOUR ROOMS ON Madison-st., east of Union Park, to a family without children. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF EIGHT ROOMS and nine closets, on the West side; first-class. HOPKINSON & SILVA, Room 9, 125 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—293, 294, AND 316 Bissell-st., near Webster-av.; fine location; modern improvements; 7 rooms each, $25 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2968 WABASH-AV., 2 FIRST-class new and modern seven-room flats; entrances and yards separate.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT, 284 Thirty-first-st.; reasonable. Apply at 2314 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, gas, bath, for one or two gentlemen in private family. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED south front rooms; one for light housekeeping. 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Room 35. Transients taken.

TO RENT—38 EAST HARRISON-ST., a handsome front suite on first floor for two or three gentlemen; board if desired. Apply at Room 10.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL lighted and nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—288 WABASH-AV.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms; this house is under new management, and is furnished new throughout.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with closets and bathroom. 9 Hubbard-ct.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM — NEWLY furnished. 229 Park-av.; references required.

TO RENT—85 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., near Madison, large, pleasant front room; furnished; suitable for two.

TO RENT—445 WEST VAN BUREN-st., 3 rooms, with or without board; all modern improvements; south front. Call Monday.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 213 NORTH STATE-ST.—A furnished front alcove; use of gas, bath, etc.; convenient to business; private family.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHed, complete for housekeeping, for 2 or 3 months; large yard, bath, stationary washtubs, etc.; nice neighborhood; near cars; reasonable terms; two day-boarders if desired. Address R 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—THE 4-STORY AND BASEmet store building 35 Michigan-av. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—741 WEST MADIson-st., with basement; good location; $50 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT and two upper floors of large building 176 and 178 Adams-st.; elevators, vaults, etc.; suitable for wholesale or jobbing business. McCONNELL BROS., Room 21, 101 Washington-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—OFFICES—169 WASHINGton-st., on second floor, 3 rooms, $45 per month; 736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, two suites of offices, $20 and $25 per month. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD floors 88 Lake-st.; possession given immediately. Inquire at once. HENRY SEARS & CO.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—The one-story and basement building Nos. 58 and 60 Sherman-st. It is arranged for a barn, but can be adapted to other uses, if desired. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT CORNER OF State and Washington-sts., under Giles, Bro. & Co.'s jewelry store. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT — HOUSE OF about eight rooms at Hinsdale, near depot. Address R 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house until May 1; rent not to exceed $50 per month; family of 3. Best of reference. Address R 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 LADIES, 3 or 4 furnished rooms, modern improvements, suitable for light housekeeping; location must be respectable and not in a building or tenement-house. Any small family having such rooms will find a desirable tenant by addressing R 6, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—FOR A YOUNG LADY, A lady teacher of piano, who will board her pupil and furnish instrument, all at reasonable rates. References given and required. Address R 21, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE TWO FINE OIL PAINTINGS, large size, taken for debt, will exchange for good second-hand rockaway or light carriage, 2 seats. Address R 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPer, clerk, and timekeeper for wholesale house. Also a copyist in languages. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 5.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST class correspondent, one who has some knowledge of grain commission business, a good penman and short-hand reporter. Address today R 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, AND experienced stock-boy, acquainted with the wholesale boot and shoe business. None others need apply. ROTHSCHILD, GOLDSMITH & STEIN, 14 and 16 Madison-st.

WANTED—A RAPID PENMAN IN AN insurance general office; one acquainted with the business preferred. Address, in own handwriting, R 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CANdy salesman. C. F. GUNTHER, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK, one who can bring good references. FRANK PYATT, 438 West Madison-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods house, an experienced salesman; must have good trade in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Address R 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN. 128 LAKE-ST.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY FOR A wholesale grocery house; firstrate handwriting indispensable. Address by mail FRANKLIN MacVEAGH & CO., Chicago. No personal applications received.

WANTED—A RETAIL SHOE SALESman; only one of experience need apply. STREETER & TUCKER.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent assistant bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery house. Address, with references and stating salary expected, R 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AND BOOKkeeper for wholesale drug house; also porter. Apply for particulars at 128 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOY, who is a good penman; not over 18 years of age. Address R 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN QUICK AND and correct, as entry clerk and assistant bookkeeper. Address in own handwriting R 49, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTIcal gold, silver, and nickel-plater on stove and brass work. Constant employment. Must be sober. Address, stating wages, MORRISON & CORCORAN, 118, 120 and 122 Main-st., Cincinnati, O.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILroads in Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota; wages $1.50 to $2.25 per day; 50 for sawmills. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 103 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for the C. & N. W. Co. in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan; also 25 choppers; $2 per day; free fare, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers to sell grocery salesmen's cost-books; price $2. W. E. MINSHALL, Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED — FOUR DRAUGHTSMEN to go to Austin, Texas, to work on State House plans. Must have good recommendations. Pay $?? per month and transportation to Austin. TAYLOR, BABCOCK & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT THE Farwell House, a good, faithful, single young man to help the cook, and a good yard man also. Address R 42, Tribune office.

WANTED — PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERator. Apply at J. HENSHEL'S Gallery, 237 North Clark-st., corner Chicago-av.

WANTED — A THOROUGHLY COMpetent coffee-roaster. Apply at once to E. B. MILLAR & CO., 17 and 19 River-st.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYwhere; $1 test packages free to parties willing to work 6 hours a day for $30 to $70 per week. Papers for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL, EXPERIenced waiter, at Mrs. L. Hagemann's Vienna cafe, 77 and 79 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for second work, and assist in taking care of children. Apply at 2229 Calumet-av.

WANTED—AT ANNA HOUSE, 102 North Clark-st., a first-class dining-room girl at once.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FIRST class cook, washer and ironer. Inquire at 2450 South Park-av., corner of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL of experience at No. 2127 Michigan-av.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS COOK where there are a few boarders. 1329 Michigan-av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DINingroom girl at 311 North Water-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A THORoughly competent chambermaid. 16 Eldridge court.

NURSES.

WANTED—A GERMAN NURSE GIRL. Apply at 2229 Calumet-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-polisher. Apply to GEO. W. GORDON, 52 Jackson-st., city.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER AND nurse to keep house for gentleman (no children) and wait on sick wife. Call immediately at 632 West Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—161 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 71, intelligent, energetic ladies to learn our business and take positions at $60 per month, steady work; from $5 to $10 per week can be earned while learning.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN SELDOM OFFERED—$400 cash will buy the fine young trotting horse Iowa Boy, sired by the celebrated trotting stallion Wapsey, dam a Blue Bull mare; record 2:31.

Iowa Boy is 5 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,050 pounds, very handsome; has good mane and tail; has good disposition; fears nothing; is well broke in single or double harness; he is pure gaited; a square, natural trotter; he trotted three heats in a matinee race on the Gentlemen's private driving track in 2:25, 2:24, and 2:26¼; will warrant him to do it now, and show the time or no sale, and warrant him perfectly sound and kind, and give 30 days' trial to responsible party.

Any lady can drive him up to steam cars with safety; he cost $1,250 one year ago; satisfactory reasons will be explained to purchaser for being compelled to offer him so low. Call and ride behind him at private stable No. 7 East Thirteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs.

BARGAINS—BREWSTER TOP BUGGY, slightly used, $105; Timkin, $110; open business buggy, $70; first-class, slightly used, side-bar, $150. Phaetons and surrys low. 363 Wabash-av.

COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY ARE the largest producers on earth of first-class, stylish sidebars, surreys, phaetons, combinations, and carriages at bottom prices. 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TEN HORSES, FIT FOR all use; warranted sound; one week's trial given; also all kinds of carriages; jump seats, phaetons, side-bar top buggies, road wagons, trucks, top delivery wagons, express wagons; a large assortment of new and second-hand harness, whips, robes, etc.; horses and buggies to let by the day or week; money advanced on horses, wagons, and harness; will exchange; come and see for yourself the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest; Twenty jobs must be sold this week to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY, doing from $150 to $175 per week. Sole reason for selling: Sickness. Apply at 491 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; FINE location; doing good business; splendid opportunity. R 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY AND ice-cream parlor; everything new; good location, with rooms. R 81, Tribune office.

FORSALE—DRY GOODS; CLEAN AND well selected stock; splendid location; cheap lease; bad health the only cause of selling; will take part payment in real estate. R 83, Tribune office.

GREAT SACRIFICE—TWO LEATHER top buggies, used one week, $105; one open, $85. 363 Wabash-av.

G. GALE & CO. SELL THE BEST CARriages of all kinds the cheapest. 281 State-st.

HANDSOME ROAD MARE, CAN TROT in 2:40; a beauty; 6 years old; lady can drive; also handsome top side-bar buggy; a beauty; have also a No. 1 horse 5 years old and gentle; city broke; price $125; cost $175; sell separate at a sacrifice; owner has no future use. 48 Harrison-st., between Wabash-av. and State.

I WANT AN OFFER FOR A FIRST-class mare and phaeton; mare 6 years old; well broke; not afraid of anything; phaeton in use one year. Address R 99, Tribune office.

P. L. SMITH & CO., 304 WABASH-AV. have the largest assortment of carriages to be found in the city, which they offer at reduced prices to close out; also large lot of second-hand. Please call and examine.

TO LET—HORSES, WAGONS, AND harness by the day or week. Carriages, Surreys, top, side-bar buggies, or road wagons at the cheapest rates. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARriage and a matched pair of horses with harness in exchange for clear property located on Evans-av., near South Park. Address for five days, N 66, Tribune office.

YOUNG TROTTER FOR SALE OR trade for diamonds; sound, kind, and handsome, highly bred, and is right every way. 180 Dearborn-st., basement office.

$180 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK TEAM of horses; are worth $300 in any sale-stable; will sell separate as I have no further use for them. Residence 48 Harrison-st., near State.

PERSONAL.

MISS ADAH CLARK, CITY—THE package you left on board of steamer Idaho is left at Palmer House. Please call for the same.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN GRUNDEL, formerly of Baltimore, will communicate immediately with his sister Emma he may hear something to his advantage.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STENOGrapher; 200 words per minute. Good longhand writer; typewriter operator; first-class; three years' city reference. Legal, journalistic, and mercantile experience. Address P 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of experience in drug house as order clerk. P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGH bookkeeper, fully conversant with the Board of Trade business, is ready for immediate engagement; applicant can bring new business to the right party. Highest references given of last employers. Address R 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD, SMART young man would like to get a situation in an office or wholesale house. Can give the best of references. Has had three years' experience in the retail grocery business. Address P 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN drug clerk, 30 years old, single; experienced and reliable. Inquire at C. B. ALLEN'S drug store, 61 North State-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced man as coachman in private family. Thoroughly understands his business. Good city references. Address R 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROughly experienced coachman (English). First-class city references. R 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Danish man as coachman; understands how to take care of horses well, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. O R 38, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTor by a reliable young man. Best of city reference and security. Address R 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEnographer and type-writer operator. Address R 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER or valet traveling servant by a competent Hungarian; age, 28; speaks French, German, and English. First-class New York references. BERGER, 1907 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do light housework or as nurse girl. References. Call after 9 a. m. 723 West Lake-st.; third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIAble woman to do kitchen work. Can be seen at 96 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Norwegian girl as second girl. Address EMILY, 144 North Elizabeth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in a small private family to do second work. Call at 3625 Dashiel-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl in a small family to do general housework. Call at 2961 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced German cook in a boarding or private house. Call at 3011 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL to do general housework in an American family. Inquire at 2729 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GIRL to do general housework; with references. Inquire at 25 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY girl for second work or light housework in a private family. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 19.8 Archer-av., corner State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in small family; competent to do her work. Apply at 339 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl in a private family, or cook in a small family. Best city references. Please call Monday and Tuesday at 1708 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl as cook and laundress. Address 3011½ East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH-Canadian girl as cook; understands English and American cooking. 630 Carroll-av., down stairs.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHILD'S nurse and to assist in sewing or second work. Good city references. Address R 77, Tribune office.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED FOR AN EXcellent laundress; can go home nights if required. Call at 51 East Van Buren-st., Mrs. Balkam's office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEkeeper or nurse by a competent young woman. R 54, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD Scandinavian or German girls for all kinds of work; suburbs or city. Call at 215 East Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL educated Canadian lady as cashier, book-keeper or writing in office. Best references. Address NELLIE HILL, 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, or saleslady, or any other light employment. F. MOWRISEY, 417 West Taylor-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

INTERNATIONAL EMPLOYMENT BUreau, 363 Wabash-av., corner Harrison-st.—Employers can save expense of advertising and annoyance of interviewing many applicants by leaving their orders to our careful attention.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDRE, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A. GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 186 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN—ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 95 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 149 East Monroe-st., Room 12.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 73 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $400 FROM private party; good security by chattel mortgage. Address R 16, Tribune office.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 19 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done, and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington.

HARRY THOMAS AND MURRAY MILmine open the rooms, Nos. 163 and 165 South Clark-st., as a first-class restaurant for ladies and gents. They cut a watermelon at noon.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. Office open until 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the courts.

WANTED— A BABY-CARRIAGE IN good condition; a willow one preferred. Address C 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—ROOM-MATE FOR PLEASant front room on Michigan-av. Address R 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FRAME houses for removal on South Side. Address R 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—FRAME HOUSES IN either division for removal for cash or on commission. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

DR. KATE BISCHOP, BATHS, MAGnetic treatment. 451 West Madison-st., 1st floor.

MRS. J. EVANS, PRACTICAL MAGnetic physician. Baths. 279 West Madison-st., upper flat.

MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS AND magnetic treatment. MRS. BOWEN, 426 West Madison-st.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE BUSIness and medical clairvoyant; tells past, present, and future. 529 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE 48-INCH STANDard Columbia bicycles, separately or together, at a bargain. Reason for sale, owners have outgrown them. Address H. G. ROUSE, Secretary Peoria Bicycle Club, Peoria, Ill.

PROFESSIONAL.

MATTHEWS & JUDSON, LAWYERS, 79 Dearborn, Room 32. Business quietly and legally transacted; advice free; abstracts examined; damages for injuries recovered.

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ESTABLISHED..............................1859

A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
14 & 28 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

Alligator note-paper is one of the latest freaks in stationery. Going to bayou some?

"Pulverized meat" is what the Belgian Government is about to give out for army rations. This must be Belgian for "hash."

Nile green is the favorit color for the Egyptians.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.* Green isle is the favorit with the Irishmen.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

A fashionable summer drink is called "Jumbo julep." Probably because a man after imbibing a few glasses thinks he's traveling with a circus and feels as if he owns four legs.

They don't have rains out West. A cloud just saunters up and examines a town, and then collapses right over it. Nobody escapes but the newspaper-reporters and the book-agents.

They sat by the tower of Pisa,
And he did what he could for to pliesa;
He looked in her eyes,
He heaved many seyes,
Then stuck out his arms for to squiesa.

"We have banished that tall, long-necked fellow from our set," said a Fifth-avenue belle to a young Egyptian. "Yaas," drawled the descendant of a mummy, "I see he is ostrichsized." Music by the band and the surf on the shore drowned the subsequent conversation.

"You write a beautiful hand. I wish that I had such a hand," said Mr. Flasher to a lady clerk at the hotel. "Am I to consider this as a proposal?" asked the bright lady. "Well—er—yes—if my wife is willing to let me off," replied the accomplished Flasher.—*Detroit Post.*

The Shah of Persia lately underwent the operation of having a tooth extaacted. Prayers for his safe passage were offered up in advance in the mosques, and he made his will and took an affectionate farewell of all his wives. He never would do for a Philadelphia politician, who only says three words before having several teeth removed from his jaw, and those words are, "You're a liar!"—*Boston Post.*

The London *Spectator* says that "The humor of the United States, if closely examined, will be found to depend in a great measure on the ascendency which the principle of utility has gained over the imagination of a rather imaginative people." The humor of England, if closely examined, will be found just about ready to drop over the picket-fence into the arena, but never quite making connections. If we scan the English literary horizon we will find the humorist up a tall tree, depending from a sharp knot thereof by the slack of his overalls. He is just out of sight at the time you look in that direction. He always has a man working in his place, however. The man who works in his place is just paring down the half-sole and newly pegging a joke that has recently been sent in by the foreman for repairs.—*Fye's Boomerang.*

THE FOX AND THE CROW.

Perched on a tree, a crow, for a freak,
A Stilton carried in his beak.
Up comes Sir Reynard, sleek and sly,
Resolved his flattery to try.
He felt that, if he did but please,
He very soon could have the cheese.
And so he did! For, when his chaff
Had rather gone beyond a laugh,
And when he told the black one that he
Was male equivalent for Patti,
And asked him just to try his voice,
The crow perceived he had no choice
But to assert himself; and so,
To finish matters at a blow,
He dropped the cheese on Reynard's head,
And naturally killed him dead.

MORAL.

Would you make your flattery stick,
Do not lay it on too thick.
Compliments, however hollow,
May be more than one can swallow.
—*London Punch.*

Mr. Hugo Fritsch's Lost Button.

American Queen.

It is probable that Mr. Fritsch, of New York, will be the first man in America to offer a reward for a button. He was presented last season with a set of twelve large buttons for his coaching-club top coat. They were sent from across the ocean, hand made, and entirely unique. Each button bears a miniature painting of some coaching scene—the stables, the start, on the road, reaching home, and so on. Without any of these buttons the set is incomplete, and its beauty is spoiled. One of them has mysteriously disappeared since the spring parade. Whether it is lost, strayed, or stolen, nobody knows. And it would not be well for the thief, if it is stolen, to let some of the muscular members of the coaching-club lay hands on him, for the buttons are the club's pets.

What Dead Drunk Means.

"Dead drunk" is described by savants of the Paris Biological Society to be a condition in which there is a proportion of one part of alcohol to 195 parts of blood in the circulation. Should the proportion ever come to be one part of alcohol to 100 of blood death must ensue. This might happen, and, in fact, has happened repeatedly, where a very large quantity of alcoholic liquor is swallowed at one time and quickly. In ordinary drinking consciousness is lost, and with it the power to drink more, before the proportion of alcohol in the circulation becomes fatal.

To regulate the stomach, liver, and bowels, and promote digestion, take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills every night. 25 cents.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Open Strong, and Advance, but Close Unsteady.

Money 2 1-2 Per Cent, and the Undertone of Stocks Very Firm.

The Produce Markets Active and Very Much Unsettled—Provisions Turn Upward—A Good Demand for Lard.

Wheat and Corn Weakened by Large Receipts and Fine Weather—A Big Break in the Former—Other Grains Lower.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong, and at an advance on the closing quotations of Saturday. Transactions were large, and the influence of outside orders was plainly felt. Money was easy all day, closing at 2½ per cent. Insiders sold stocks freely. Signs of realizations were specially noticeable in Western Union and Northern Pacific, common and preferred. At the close the market sold down a fraction, but the undertone was good. As far as the temper of the operating public can be gaged, it seems likely that any reaction that may come will be but temporary.

Two raids were made. The first was in the morning, and forced Omaha and some other stocks down about a point. The second came in the afternoon, under the lead of a heavy operator, and was assisted by realizing sales, but did not produce much of an impression.

The outlook continues to increase in promise. The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* says: "Everything seems to be tending to make the situation more hopeful; and if we are only wise and do not permit ourselves to be too elated and carried away by another wild speculation, it appears as if a year of great prosperity awaits us. Of course, the primary cause of the better feeling is the daily improving crop condition and the prospects that the disturbance in Europe will enable us to realize fair prices for our products. But beside that a feature which has caued decided relief is the rectification in progress in the foreign trade movement, as indicated by the New York figures. Furthermore, and an important factor, are the railroad earnings, which even now continue surprisingly good."

Railroad earnings: Ohio Southern, first week in July, $6,183; increase, $638. Indiana, Bloomington & Western, same time, $46,040; increase, $713. Chesapeake & Ohio, estimated, month of June, $260,753, against $241,135 in June of last year; first six months of 1882, $1,388,490; in 1881, $1,296,123. The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the past week in July were $135,568, against $142,323 for the same week last year; decrease this year, $6,755. The gross earnings for the first six months and including the week above were $3,560,153, an increase of $171,871 over the same period last year. The earnings of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, June estimated, show $1,721,600 applicable to dividends, which is at the rate of nearly 10 per cent on the stock.

The following statement of railroad earnings for the first week of July is furnished by Day, Field & Colbron:

ROADS.	MILEAGE. 1882.	Inc., p. c.	EARNINGS. 1882.	Increase.	P.c.
Bur., C. R. & N.	630	10.12	42,674	dec. 1,071	2.4
Chi. & Gr. Trunk	335	......	32,973	12,026	57.4
Chi., M. & St. Paul	4,223	11.	331,000	dec. 33,834	9.2
Chi. & Northwest.	3,280	18.8	419,040	dec. 33,691	7.3
C., St. P. & Omaha	1,003	6.	75,259	dec. 10,559	12.3
Den. & R. Grande	1,066	55.6	113,406	dec. 20,896	15.5
Hannibal & St. Joe	292	......	38,877	dec. 8,224	17.4
Ind., Bl. & West'rn	544	......	46,040	713	1.1
Louisville & Nash.	2,074	13.	211,680	34,660	19.6
Mil., L. S. & West.	267	7.2	16,420	6,576	66.8
Northern Pacific	1,429	33.	159,200	67,440	73.4
St. P., M. & Man.	912	27.	170,116	85,831	101.8
Wab., St. L. & P.	3,588	37.7	254,907	17,887	7.6

The latest reported earnings of twenty-four railroads, including the above, show an average increase of 15.44 per cent in mileage and a decrease of 5½ per cent in earnings.

All the New York papers appear simultaneously with the details of a plan said to be under consideration by the Gould Directors of the Metropolitan for delivering the Metropolitan Road to the Kneeland pool, and then extend the Third avenue line to High Bridge and the Ninth avenue line, giving the New York Company a belt road, the Manhattan and New York companies to continue their present relations, while the Manhattan Company commences suit for $6,500,000 against the Metropolitan. The bondholders are opposed to this action being taken.

As to Rochester & Pittsburg it is now declared that upon the anticipation of an issue of new shares the stock has been liberally sold short by prominent speculators. The story now is that at the last meeting of the Directors it was decided that no further issue of the stock should be made.

The *Graphic* says: The future of the money market causes a feeling of uncertainty among operators. The belief that our foreign trade is diminishing, and that gold imports to this country will not be made this season is credited by many. Although rates for money on call loans are low at present, time contracts are not favored. With the past and possible future loss of specie; with the approaching demand for money with which to move the crops, and the small prospect which the banks have of securing further funds from the Treasury in the near future, there is predicted a stringency in the money market.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Canada Southern	90	58⅞	60	57¾	59¼
C., B. & Q.	182½	133¾	133⅞	133	133¾
C., C. & I. C.	32⅝	14	14¼	14	14
Central Pacific	102⅜	93½	93⅝	93⅛	93¼
Chattanooga	102	63	63⅛	63	63½
Ches. & Ohio	33¼	24⅛	25⅜	24⅛	25⅛
Do 1st pref	48¾	35	38	35	36¾
Do 2d pref	36⅞	27	27½	27	27½
C., C., C. & I.	101¾	85	86¾	85	86¼
Delaware & Hud	115¼	113⅝	113⅞	113¼	113⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	131	128½	128⅞	128¼	128⅝
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	62⅝	62⅞	61⅝	61⅞
East Tenn. & Ga	21	12¼	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛
Erie	52¾	40⅝	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞
Erie seconds	....	97⅝	97⅝	96⅞	96⅞
Han. & St. Jo pref.	121	90	90	89¾	89¾
Hous'n & Tex. Cen.	87½	82	82	82	82
I., B. & W.	57⅛	44	44	43¾	43¾
Illinois Central	146½	138¾	138¾	138	138
Kansas & Texas	54	38⅞	39⅛	38⅛	39
Lake Erie & W.	65¾	37½	38	37	37¾
Lake Shore	135¾	113⅛	113¼	112⅞	113
Louisville & Nash.	110¼	74⅞	74⅞	72⅞	73
Manhattan	59⅛	53	53	53	53
Met. Elevated	126	85	85	85	85
Met. "L" bonds	....	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
Michigan Central	126⅛	95⅛	95½	95¼	95½
Mil., L. S. & W.	114½	52	52⅞	52	52⅞
Missouri Pacific	114⅛	100¾	102⅛	100¾	101¾
Mobile & Ohio	39¾	21½	21⅛	21½	21
New Jersey Cen.	112	78⅛	78⅛	77½	77⅞
New York Central	155	135¼	135¼	134½	134⅞
Norfolk & Western	70	54½	55	54⅛	54⅛
Northern Pacific	51	46⅛	48⅛	46⅛	48⅛
Do pref	88¼	87⅝	88⅞	87⅛	88⅞
Northwestern	136	134¼	134¼	133⅝	133⅝
Ohio Central	37⅜	17	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	60	37⅞	39⅛	37⅞	39⅛
Omaha	51	46⅞	47	46	46⅞
Do pref	109⅛	107¼	107⅞	106⅞	106⅞
Ontario & Western	43⅝	28⅛	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛
Oregon	190	146	146	146	146
Oregon T. C.	......	77⅛	80	77⅛	79⅛
Pacific Mail	62⅛	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46⅞
Peoria D. & E.	57⅛	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛
Pullman	151	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞
Rochester & Pitts	......	33⅞	35⅞	33⅞	34⅛
Reading	74⅛	61⅜	61⅜	60⅞	60⅞
Richmond & Dan.	171	102⅛	102⅞	102⅛	102⅛
Rock Island	148⅛	133⅛	133⅛	132⅞	132⅞
St. Louis & San F.	55	39	40⅛	39	40⅛
Do pref	81⅛	55	55	55	55
St. Paul	129⅛	120⅛	119⅞	119⅛	119⅛
Do pref	140	134⅛	134⅛	133⅛	134
St. Paul M. & M.	113⅛	140⅛	141	140	140
Terre Haute	37⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Texas Pacific	73⅛	49⅛	49⅛	48⅛	49
Union Pacific	131⅛	117	117	116⅛	116⅛
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	35⅛	36	35⅛	35⅛
Do pref	96⅛	62	63⅛	61⅛	63⅛
Western Union	......	89	89	88⅛	88⅛

In foreign exchange the market was strong, though there is every prospect that the supply of bills against shipments of grain will soon be very large. Sterling posted rates were 486@489, actual 485¼@488½, and documentary rates 483@483¾. Posted rates for francs were 517½@513¾; documentary, 521¼. Marks, posted, were 95⅛@95¾, and documentary were 94@94¼.

Chicago bank clearings were $8,100,000. New York exchange between banks was 50@60c per $1,000 premium. Loans were quiet at 5@7 per cent, with loans on call to independent borrowers at 4 per cent.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

BEFORE CALL.

A., T. & S. Fé, 100 Ex Div. at 92¾, 100 at 93¼; W., St. L. & P. R. R.—C. Div. 5s, 5,000 at 80¾.

BETWEEN CALLS.

A., T. & S. Fé, 100 at 93¼, 100 at 93¼, 50 at 93⅜; C., M. & St. P. R. R.—C., P. & W. 5s, 10,000 at 92¼; A., T. & S. F., 50 at 93⅜, 50 at 93¼.

SECOND CALL—2:30 P. M.

A., T. & S. F., 50 at 93½; North Pacific R. R., 100 at 48, 100 at 48½; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 100 at 36¼, 100 s5 at 36¼; W., St. L. & P. R. R.—Chi. Div. 5s, 5,000 at 81, 5,000 at 81, 10,000 at 81¼; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, 100 s5 at 36¼.

AFTER CALLS.

A., T. & S. F., 50 b 3 at 94; A., T. & S. F., 100 at 93¼, 100 at 93½, 50 at 93¼.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	108	.....
Commercial National Bank	100	210	.....
Hibernian Banking Co.	100	105	.....
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	180	.....
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	.....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	190	.....
National Bank of Illinois	100	130	.....
Union Trust Co.	100	200	.....
LOCAL STOCKS.			
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. com.	100	.....	85
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. pfd.	100	.....	90
Chamber of Commerce	100	.....	80
North Chicago City Railway	100	190	215
Pullman Palace Car Co.	100	128	130
West Division City Railway	100	.....	300
MINING STOCKS.			
Columbia Iron Company	25	3.00	4.50
RAILWAY SHARES.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	93¾	93⅞
Chicago & Alton	100	138	140
Chicago & Northwestern	100	134	.....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	47	48
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha pfd.	100	107¼	.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	132¾	133
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	120	.....
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	11¾	12¼
Lake Erie & Western	100	37¾	.....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14⅞	.....
Northern Pacific	100	47	.....
Northern Pacific pfd.	100	87⅝	.....
RAILWAY BONDS.			
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s	.....	.....	90
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 5s	1919	104	.....
C., B. & Q. Iowa Div. 4s	1919	88¾	89¼
C., B. & Q. Denver Ex. 4s	1922	85	86
C., B. & Q. B. & M. in Nebraska 4s	1910	82¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	119¾	.....
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	115	116
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107½	.....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103½	104½
C., M. & St. P., Minn. Point 5s	1910	91½	91⅞
C., M. & St. P., C. Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92	92⅜
C. & N. W. sinking fund 5s	1929	99½	100
Jacksonville Southern 6s	1910	.....	100
Northern Pac. Land Grant 6s	1925	101½	.....
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s	.....	105½	.....
Wabash, St. L. & P. Chi. Div. 5s	1910	80½	80⅝
Wabash, St. L. & P. Gen. M. 6s	1920	81	.....
LOCAL BONDS.			
Chicago City 7s	1884	106	.....
Chicago City 7s	1887	110	.....
Chicago City 7s	1888	112½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1889	113½	.....
Chicago City 7s	1890	116	.....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	.....
Chicago City 7s	1893	121	.....
Chicago City 7s	1894	122	.....
Chicago City 7s	1895	124	.....
Chicago City 7s	1896	125	.....
Chicago City 4s	1901	104⅜	.....
Chicago City Railway 4½s	.....	100	100½
Cook County 7s	1892	120	.....
Lincoln Park 7s	.....	.....	108
North Chicago City Railway 6s	.....	112½	.....
South Park 6s	.....	106	107
South Park 7s	.....	107	108
West Division Railway coupon 5-20 6s	.....	108	108½
West Division Railway regular 6s	.....	106½	.....
West Park 7s	1890	113	.....
West Town 5s	1899	104	.....
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.			
Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s	.....	74	.....

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Governments were stronger and ⅛@¼ higher.

Railroad bonds were generally strong on a moderate volume of business.

State securities were inactive.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101	4s	119⅝
5s	102	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114⅛		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	116¼	Union Pacific pfd	117
Erie seconds	96¾	U. P. land grant (old)	114½
Lehigh & W.	[illegible]	U. P. sinking fund	125
Louisiana consols	70	Virginia 6s	30
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia consols	55
St. Joe	110¼	Virginia deferred	9
St. P. & S. C. firsts	105	Tex. Pac. land grant	69¼
Tennessee 6s, old	57½	Tex. Pac., R. G. Div.	87¾
Tennessee, new	57		

STOCKS.

Adams	139	Northwestern	133¼
Alton & Terre Haute	32	Do preferred	147½
Do preferred	70	New York Central	134¾
American	94¼	Ohio Central	16¾
B., C. R. & N.	78	Ohio & Mississippi	39¾
C. C. & I. C.	59¼	Do preferred	106
Central Pacific	13¼	Ontario & Western	28¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	93⅝	Pacific Mail	46⅞
Do first preferred	25¼	Panama	167
Do second preferred	36¼	P., D. & E.	35⅛
Chicago & Alton	27	Pittsburg	139
Do preferred	139	Reading	60¾
C., B. & Q.	135	Rock Island	132¾
C., St. L. & N. O.	133	St. Louis & San F.	40
Cin., San. & Cl'd	79⅝	Do preferred	54⅞
Cleveland & Col.	58	Do first preferred	97
Delaware & Hudson	86¼	St. Paul	119⅞
Del., L. & Western	13⅜	Do preferred	133⅝
Denver & Rio G.	28¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	139
Erie	61⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	46⅞
Do preferred	40⅞	Do preferred	67
Fort Wayne	79⅞	Texas Pacific	49
Hannibal & St. Joe	130	Union Pacific	16⅞
Do preferred	85	United States	73
Harlem	89⅞	W., St. L. & Pacific	35⅞
Illinois Central	205	Do preferred	63⅞
I., B. & W.	43⅞	Fargo	129
Kansas & Texas	38⅞	Western Union	88⅞
Lake Erie & W.	37⅞	East Tennessee	11⅞
Lake Shore	13⅜	Do preferred	19⅞
Louisville & Nash.	72⅞	Caribou	1⅞
L., N. A. & C.	59	Central Arizona	1⅞
M. & C. first prefd.	10	Excelsior	1
Do second prefd.	7½	Homestake	18⅞
Memphis & Ches.	52	Little Pittsburg	1¼
Michigan Central	95⅞	Ontario	35
Missouri Pacific	1⅞	Quicksilver	9½
Mobile & Ohio	20⅞	Do preferred	46½
Morris & Essex	121	Silver Cliff	⅞
Nashville & Chat.	66	Standard	17⅞
New Jersey Central	77⅞	Sutro	⅞
Norfolk & Western	54⅞	Robinson	1
Northern Pacific	48	South Pacific	15
Do preferred	88⅞		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 17.—The course of the stock market is onward and upward. In the Boston market Atchison was still a leading feature, advancing from 93¾ dividend on to 94@94¾ dividend of 1½ off. Mexican Central sold at 31@30, against 32½ on Saturday. The No. 2 blocks advanced from 120@123¼, and the No. 3 delcined 1, to 111. The Northern Division of the road was opened to Encinillas yesterday, 182 miles south from El Pasco. Atlantic & Pacific blocks were in good request and advanced 1, to 111; Union Pacific advanced from 116¼ to 117. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which has not heretofore shared in the recent advance, today comes to the front, advancing from 130 to 133½@133, and the rights have advanced to 100@295. Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis is still active, and advanced today from 8 1-6 to 8⅜@8½; Connotton Valley advanced from 7⅛ to 7½; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon advanced from 72½ to 74¼; do preferred from 122¼ to 123; Wisconsin Central from 18¾ to 19¼; do preferred was steady at 30; Flint & Père Marquette preferred advanced from 94 to 94½; Louisiana & Missouri River from 17 to 18; Iowa Falls & Sioux City from 90 to 91@90¾; Chicago & West Michigan declined 1, to 65. In the home roads, Eastern advanced from 44¾ to 46; Northern from 108¾ to 109; Boston & Providence from 158⅝ to 160; New York & New England from 51¾ to 56½@56⅜; Boston & Albany from 165¼ to 166; Old Colony from 131½ to 132.

In bonds, Mexican Central advanced from 87¼ to 88½, but receded in the afternoon to 87⅜; Sonora firsts advanced from 106½ to 107¼; California Southern 6s from 80½ to 81½; Atlantic & Pacific income 6s from 27¼ to 29¾; Atchison firsts were steady at 120; do Land Grant 7s at 115; Union Pacific 8s advanced ¼, to 119¾; do 6s declined ⅛, to 117¼; Oregon Short Line 6s advanced 1, to 103; do subscriptions ½, to 118; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska exempt 6s were steady at 112; Denver extension at 85¼; Northern Pacific advanced ⅛, to 102½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Division 6s, sold up to 70; do incomes at 109¼@119; do main line incomes at 23½@23; do Southeastern Division at 109¼@119; Milwaukee & St. Paul 6s, Wisconsin Valley Division, advanced ½, to 100½; Hartford & Erie 7s advanced from 53¼ to 57; Eastern from 109⅝ to 109½; Rutland 6s from 99¾ to 100; Massachusetts Central declined from 40⅞ to 39¾; Bell Telephone advanced from 142 to 144½@144¾.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REPORT.

BOSTON, July 17.—From the *Post:* The following table shows the total gross exchanges at twenty-five leading Clearing-Houses in the United States—twenty-four for week ending July 15 and one (Louisville) for week ending July 12:

New York	$809,374,753	Hartford	2,270,526
Boston	78,256,247	Cleveland	2,260,421
Philadelphia	50,653,915	Indianapolis	2,192,000
Chicago	44,786,540	New Haven	1,507,780
Cincinnati	15,500,000	Columbus	1,349,580
St. Louis	17,085,273	Portland	1,050,032
Baltimore	12,888,906	Peoria	964,443
San Francisco	13,959,041	Worcester	964,458
Louisville	9,093,459	Springfield	920,358
Pittsburg	8,834,245	Memphis	461,988
Milwaukee	7,425,000	Lowell	633,162
New Orleans	7,548,935		
Providence	4,353,700	Total	$1,098,869,557
Kansas City	4,008,400	Outside N. York	289,494,804

Columbus and Portland are not included in the totals.

The exhibit this week on the whole is most gratifying, both as compared with that of last week and with the corresponding week of last year. It must be borne in mind, in comparing the figures of the week just closed with those of the previous week, that the former contained six business days and the latter only five. The aggregate clearings for the week just closed were $1,098,869,557, against $816,250,701 the previous week. As compared with the corresponding week of last year the percentage of decrease amounted to only 3.2, against a decrease of 6.9 per cent last week and one of 24.4 per cent the previous week. These figures must be regarded as quite favorable in the face of the fact that the present is a particularly quiet time in trade circles at Chicago, Boston, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville, and lesser points. The boom in the stock market and much more liberal speculative operations in breadstuffs, provisions, petroleum, and cotton have contributed their full quota towards increasing the clearings at New York, so that in that city the clearings this week show a decrease of only 4.2 per cent against a decrease of 36.3 per cent last week and one of 25.8 per cent the previous week. Outside of New York in the country at large the clearings do not look quite so favorable, showing a decrease of 0.5 per cent against an increase of 2.8 per cent last week and a decrease of 2.6 per cent the previous week. The Western cities present fairly favorable exhibits.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 17—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 99 13-16; account, 99⅞.

Railroad securities—Bonds, Erie, 41½; seconds, 103. Pennsylvania Central, 64; New York Central, 138¼; Reading, 31.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes, 81f 52½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sight exchange, $2.00 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 486½.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Mining stocks active and irregular; Robinson advanced from 130 to 145 and Decatur declined from 97 to 70, closing at 75; Oriental and Miller sold at 23 and 24; State Lines Nos. 2 and 3 advanced from 22 to 27, closing at 24; South Pacific sold at 15, and Stormont declined from 45 to 40. Sales 130,530 shares. Horn Silver declared a dividend of 75 cents per share, and Eureka Consolidated a dividend of 25 cents.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 17.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Silver Islet	18
Franklin	15	Osceola	32
Pewabic	11¾	Huron	1¾
Quincy	64½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	1¼	Mono	1
Alta	13-32	Noonday	29-32
Belcher	13-32	North Belle	12⅝
Best & Belcher	6⅞	Ophir	3⅛
California	[illegible]	Overman	[illegible]
Chollar	19-32	Potosi	11-32
Con. Virginia	19-32	Savage	⅞
Eureka Con	13⅞	Sierra Nevada	5⅞
Exchequer	¾	Tip Top	1⅛
Gould & Curry	3	Union Consolidated	8⅞
Grand Prize	3-16	Wales	11-32
Hale & Norcross	1	Yellow Jacket	1⅛
Martin W.	4	Navajo	5⅞
Mexican	6	Scorpion	11-16

Chollar is assessed 25 cents. Eureka Consolidated declares a dividend of 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, July 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Congress st, 176¾ ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 25x135¾ ft, dated June 13 (Dewitt C. Howard to James Rochford)	$ 1,000
Paulina st, 215 ft n of Thirty-seventh, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 19 (E. C. Larned to William Schroder)	350
West Lake st, 72 ft e of Valentine, s f, 24 ft, dated April 1 (James Morgan to Elizabeth Johnston)	1,500
Rees st, e of Halsted, s f, 22x126 ft, dated July 15 (Charles Bernert to W. Boerlin)	875
Fulton st, 120 ft w of Fairfield av, s f, 24x120 ft, dated June 24 (Albert Willey to John Sackley)	550
West Adams st, 307 ft e of California av, s f, 27x124 7-10 ft, dated July 14 ([illegible] W. Pauton to Edwin Lake)	750
Wallace st, 224 ft s of Douglas av, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 3, 1881 (John R. Winterbotham to John Mandler)	532
West Washington st, 141 4-10 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 50x118¾ ft, dated July 12 (Albert Enderlar to William Heinemann)	3,000
Racine av, 47 3-10 ft s of Belden, e f, 48x124 ft, dated July 10 (John C. Broeksmit to John De Vos)	1,400
Centre av, 100 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 17 (Henry Valk to Isaac S. McGowan)	4,750
Ashland av, 49 ft n of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 11 (Frank Wells to Laura Reider)	1,200
Hastings st, 240 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 17 (David Welch to James D. Quinn)	1,450
West Madison st, 71 ft w of Robey, s f, 22½x124 ft, dated July 13 (Mary T. O'Hara to Gesina W. Greenfield)	7,200
Washtenaw av, 191 ft n of Chicago, e f, 25x126 ft, dated July 3 (S. E. Gross to W. and M. Altmanns)	875
West Washington st, 91 9-10 ft w of Halsted, s f, 60x152 ft, dated July 8 (Otis P. Granger to Granger Farwell)	12,000
Cottage Grove-av, 156 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated July 15 (Willard F. Myers to George C. Morton)	3,840
Von Horn st, 350 ft e of Western av, s f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated July 17 (Joseph Trojan to Katerina Namecek)	1,000
Ogden av, 78 ft n e of Robey st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 17 (M. and T. Tommaso to Thomas Wilson)	1,400
Genesee st, 265 ft s of West Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated July 5 (L. C. Stifel to George Lloyd)	600
Indiana av, 125 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 8 (R. B. and D. Keller to John J. Kearns)	3,500
Archer av, s e cor of Wallace st, n f, 200x200 ft, dated July 12 (Ashbel G. Ligare to George G. Ligare)	16,500
Oakley av, 65 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 27 (Charles W. Nicholes to Allie I. Turvene)	700
Centre av, 98 8-10 ft n of Jackson st, w f, 49 4-10x125 ft, dated June 21 (Mary J. Reynolds to John Coughlan)	4,950
Talman av, bet Fulton and Lake sts, 288x126 ft, dated July 6 (Charles S. Fairchild to George Woodland)	13,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Montana st, 120¾ ft w of Berry, n f, 25x119¾ ft, dated July 14 (estate of William Lill to Maria Richter)	$ 350

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fifty-eighth st, 51 ft w of Winter, s f, 25x115 ft, dated June 15 (J. and D. Volkman to M. Wagner)	$ 300
Hickory st, 75 ft n of Smith av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (N. Corwith to Clara R. Smith)	300
Chestnut st, 66¾ ft e of Jessamine, n f, 33⅓x100 ft, dated May 2 (Julius Carr to E. L. Roberts)	2,300
State st, s of Fifty-first, w f, 33x161 ft, dated July 13 (William M. Zearing to Dennis Quaid)	1,330
McCaffery av, e of Sacramento, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 27 (John McCaffery to N. H. Burke)	250
Winter st, 450 ft s of Forty-fifth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 13 (John Wigelsworth to James Lynn)	700
Washtenaw av, n e corner of Egan, w f, [illegible]x125 ft, dated July 6 (Byron L. Smith to the Catholic Bishop)	3,000
Hart av, 145 4-10 ft n of Fortieth st, w f, 24 2-10x122 ft, dated Oct. 1, 1881 (D. Ackerman to John Murphy)	300
Bissell st, 98 ft n of Fifty-third, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 4, 1880 (A. and M. Marchal to Edward Seibert)	1,050

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 75 ft e of Ballou st, n f, 25x118 ft, dated June 1 (W. W. Allport to Joseph C. Holt)	$ 500
Rockwell st, 213¾ ft n of Wabansia av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 17 (S. E. Gross to John Daley)	450
Hoffman av, n of Milwaukee, w f, 25x135 ft, dated July 17 (James M. Allen to Jacob Smith)	1,650
Hoffman av, 100 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 75x125 ft, dated June 28 (J. W. Farlin to James M. Allen)	900

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	5,372	15,498	3,541	15,818
Wheat, bu	87,108	33,247	261,773	83,353
Corn, bu	232,887	318,791	216,077	431,964
Oats, bu	60,953	59,454	52,549	108,137
Rye, bu	2,924	1,153	2,009	2,361
Barley, bu	989	3,122	1,625	1,400
Grass seed, lbs	23,300	44,000	15,814	42,601
Flaxseed, lbs	79,150	481,700	26,100	1,112,668
Broom-corn, lbs	20,000	32,000	8,523	19,190
Cured meats, lbs	245,540	518,200	2,976,852	2,331,949
Beef, tcs	......	......	......	250
Beef, brls	......	......	574	224
Pork, brls	......	363	646	891
Lard, lbs	120,000	44,040	728,052	1,774,715
Tallow, lbs	49,060	14,947	103,800	28,549
Butter, lbs	574,116	455,650	512,520	244,690
Live hogs, No	6,204	13,870	7,078	5,194
Cattle, No	2,872	3,841	1,326	1,868
Sheep, No	635	823	142	......
Hides, lbs	152,690	310,107	228,800	350,070
Highwines, brls	......	......	98	......
Wool, lbs	345,161	432,049	232,135	200,215
Potatoes, bu	6,354	5,224	1,162	28
Coal, tons	13,860	3,929	2,717	1,969
Hay, tons	176	172	56	30
Lumber, m	11,914	8,073	3,206	4,252
Shingles, m	4,007	5,665	75	430
Salt, brls	2,841	8,617	4,503	6,299

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 315 cars winter wheat, 71 cars long berried do and amber, 28 cars lower grades (414 winter); 11 cars No. 2 spring, 21 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars low grades (39 spring); 244 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 corn, 88 cars high mixed, 264 cars and 6,100 bu rejected, 8 cars other grades (604 corn); 15 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed, 53 cars and 19,500 bu low grade do (78 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do, 2 cars No. 4 barley. Total (1,145 cars), 575,000 bu. Inspected out: 62,970 bu winter wheat, 162,770 bu spring, 105,308 bu corn, 1,708 bu oats, 934 bu rye, 1,033 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and badly unsettled. Grain was weak. Wheat was very heavy on account of the large movement from first hands, the depression being deeply marked all around the horizon. Chicago received over 450 car loads of wheat, and St. Louis was reported to have received even more than that. Corn was lower, but steady at the decline. The receipts were large, but there was more disposition to buy at the break of last week, and the market looked as if it would have been firm but for the weakness in wheat. The market for oats was lower, following the lead of corn, and rye ditto. Provisions declined further and then reacted briskly under a fair demand from parties who had put out shorts nearly at the top last week. This was especially true of lard, which was wanted to fill buying orders from New York. There was one failure in grain circles, but it was not a very large one, though some estimated it as high as $40,000. Mess pork closed 35@37½c higher, at $20.85 bid seller August and $22.05@21.07½ for September. Lard closed 25c higher, at $12.42½ bid for August and $12.52½@12.55 seller September. Short ribs closed 25c higher, at $12.25@12.30 seller September. Spring wheat closed irregularly lower, at $1.28 bid seller the month and $1.07¼@1.07⅜ for August. Red winter wheat closed 6c lower, at $1.10 bid for car lots. Regular wheat closed 3½@4¼c lower, at $1.09½@1.09¾ seller July and $1.04¾@1.04⅞ seller August. Corn closed 2¼c lower, at 75¼c bid seller July and 74¾@74⅞c for August. Oats closed 1@1½c lower, at 54c for spot, 50¾@50⅞c for July, 38@38¼c for August, and 34¾@34⅞c for the year. Rye closed 1@1½c lower, at 70c cash, 71@71¼c for August, and 69¾@69½c for the year. Barley closed nominally unchanged, with no transactions reported. Hogs were easy, with light at $7.50@8.15 and heavy grades at $7.50@8.60. Cattle were 10@15c lower, with sales at $3.00@7.10.

The movement in dry goods continues light, as is to be expected. In prices few and no important changes are taking place. The market has a steady tone. In the boot and shoe market not much was doing, but jobbers have their traveling men on the road, and a liberal flow of orders is looked for soon. Prices are firm. There were no changes in the grocery market. A fairly satisfactory business is in progress, and there is a steady tone to the general market. Sugars are active, but the long-looked-for advance in prices has not yet appeared. Coffees are strong. The butter market was without new features, and the situation of the cheese market also was without noteworthy change. Oils sold at steady prices, as did also bagging, leather, and pig-iron.

Broom-corn continues in fair demand and steady at our quotations given elsewhere. In green fruits berries were in fair supply at about Saturday's prices, with apples a drug on the market and selling at almost any price for the bulk of the stock, only a small proportion of fine commanding as high as $2.50@3.00 per brl. Peaches were steady and improving in quality. Eggs held steady at 17c per doz. Hides, grease, and tallow were in light request at the advance noted at the close of last week. Potatoes were steady at Saturday's prices, receipts being light. Wool is moving fairly at last week's figures. Hay was firm at Saturday's quotations, with moderate receipts. In seeds timothy seed was a shade firmer, a choice lot selling at $2.25. Clover seed was firmer, in sympathy with a stronger feeling at other points, though little was done. Flaxseed was firm at $1.27. Hungarian and millet unchanged.

Very little was done in lake freights, the sudden drop in the prices of corn and wheat keeping orders back. For corn and wheat to Buffalo 1¾c, and in one instance 2c, was offered early in the day, the latter being to a party who had no room to offer. Only only charter was announced to take 15,000 bu wheat and 10,000 bu corn, the former on private terms and the latter at 2c.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs of grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was reported nominal. The latest reported quotation was 33½c asked.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit reported Saturday aggregated 457,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 555,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 504,000 bu.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the leading grain markets East and West during last week were as follows:

	Received for the week.	Shipped for the week.
Chicago	403,000	453,000
Milwaukee	163,000	74,000
St. Louis	742,000	606,000
Toledo	54,000	56,000
Detroit	24,000	94,000
New York	597,000	809,000
Baltimore	260,000	165,000
Philadelphia	88,000	121,000
Total	3,331,000	2,378,000
Last week	1,308,000	1,119,000
Same week in 1881	2,567,567	2,386,000

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 2,071,715 brls flour, 3,331,857 bu wheat, 24,382,234 bu corn, 11,773,550 bu oats, 530,320 bu rye, 2,801,488 bu barley, 58,445,051 lbs flaxseed, 58,523,700 lbs hog meat, 27,711,623 lbs lard, 28,215,948 lbs butter, 3,203,990 hogs, 738,860 cattle, 330,639 sheep, 35,492,894 lbs hides, 20,974,395 lbs wool, 1,565,725 tons coal, 863,637,000 feet lumber, 684,659 brls salt.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week end July 15, 1882.	Since Jan. 1, 1882.	Week end July 16, 1881.	Jan. 1 to July 16, 1881.
Flour, brls	119,959	1,769,737	111,594	3,913,809
Wheat, bu	1,330,152	17,036,329	1,540,358	43,294,126
Corn, bu	79,972	9,704,348	2,260,445	35,265,864
Oats, bu	1,148	25,710	21,105	114,048
Rye, bu	49,397	1,132,734	3,178	751,357
Barley, bu	....	6,626	....	7,377
Pork, brls	2,198	150,216	4,778	162,845
Lard, lbs	5,975,889	127,795,366	5,944,081	180,911,355
Bacon, lbs	4,649,286	204,562,334	10,838,836	376,064,005

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	July 15, 1882.	July 8, 1882.	July 16, 1881.	July 17, 1880.
Wheat bu	2,871,808	3,318,158	3,075,000	2,090,000
Corn, bu	1,082,046	1,035,571	2,281,000	503,000
Oats, bu	378,460	456,901	1,592,000	396,000
Rye, bu	264,857	230,713	51,000	22,000
Barley, bu	1,024	1,024	7,500	25,000

A stalk of corn thirteen feet high has come all the way from San Antonio, Tex., and was exhibited on 'Change yesterday by Martin & Bennet. Mr. J. R. Brown, the sender, says that the corn there will be ready to grade in September, and that heaps of it can be shipped to Chicago if present prices are sustained.

We note that a considerable percentage of our large receipts of winter wheat yesterday came to fill previous sales. It had been sold to arrive. Hence there was not half as much on the market as might have been supposed by those who saw the way in which the bears batted it down. We note that 100,000 bu was taken on Saturday for shipment, and some yesterday. We note, too, that the liberal shipment of wheat from St. Louis, reported yesterday, included a big lot for Chicago. Parties in that burg made offers by telegraph to sell red winter wheat deliverable here this month at $1.12 per bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and stronger, but in a very irregular way. The local hog market was reported higher, though the quotation was not verified, and Liverpool was called 6d higher on lard and long clears. There was a good buying demand for lard all through the session, mostly on Eastern orders from parties who had sold at higher prices last week, and this stimulated pork, though the latter was much unsettled. Meats were very strong, but chiefly after about noon. The stocks of winter meats are understood to be very small, and the new product is moving out quite freely.

MESS PORK—Declined 20@22½c per brl, then advanced 52½c, and fell back 30c, improved 30c, and closed on 'Change 25c above the latest prices of Saturday at $20.92½@20.95 for September and about 20c less for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 18,000 brls seller August at $20.35@20.80; 73,000 brls seller September at $20.47½@21.00; 11,500 brls seller October at $20.60@21.10; 7,500 brls seller the year at $19.25@19.60; and 7,000 brls seller January at $19.50@19.92½. Total, 117,000 brls. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call-Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
July	$20.50	$......@......	$20.85
August	20.50	20.35 @20.85	20.85
September	20.67½	20.47½@21.05	21.05
The year	......	19.25 @19.60	19.65
January	......	19.50 @20.02½	19.97½

LARD—Advanced 25@27½c per 100 lbs, and closed 25c above the latest prices of Saturday, at $12.52½@12.55 seller September and $12.37½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $12.25; 19,000 tcs seller August at $12.12½@12.40; 54,000 tcs seller September at $12.25@12.55; 26,000 tcs seller October at $12.32½@12.62½; 500 tcs seller November at $12.50; 250 tcs seller the year at $12.15; 6,750 tcs seller January at $12.40@12.55; and 4,000 tcs seller February at $12.45@12.60. Total, 112,750 tcs. The following gives the range of the day, including Call-Board transactions:

Lard.	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
July	$12.15	$ 12.25	$12.40
August	12.15	12.12½@12.40	12.42½
September	12.27½	12.25 @12.57½	12.52½
October	12.32½	12.32½@12.62½	12.60
January	12.30	12.40 @12.55	12.50

MEATS—Advanced fully 25c per 100 lbs on short ribs, with other cuts nominally stronger in sympathy. Sales were reported of 3,850,000 lbs short ribs at $12.00@12.22½ for August, $12.00@12.25 seller September, $12.07½@12.20 seller October, $10.30 seller the year, and $10.45 seller January. The prices of the leading cuts were as follows at the close of trading:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.40	$12.30	$12.30	$12.75
Do, boxed	9.65	12.55	12.55	13.00
August, loose	9.40	12.27½	12.30	12.75
September, loose	9.40	12.27½	12.30	12.80

Short ribs closed at $12.30 asked seller August and $12.25@12.30 seller September. Long clears were quoted at $12.00 loose and $12.25 boxed; Cumberlands, 12¼@12½c boxed; long cut hams, 13¼@13½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13¼@13½c for 18@16 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12¼@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 11@11¼c for shoulders, 13½@13¾c for short ribs, 14@14¼c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.50@13.00 for mess, $14.00@4.25 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active, and generally at lower prices, especially for shipping grades. A few lots were taken for export. Sales were reported of 160 brls winters partly at $6.00; 475 brls and 600 sacks springs, partly at $6.50@6.75, with $8.25@8.75 for patents; 1,265 sacks low grades at $3.75 upwards, and 50 brls rye flour on private terms. Total equal to 1,990 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.00@7.00; shipping springs, $5.50@7.00; the low grade springs, $3.50@4.50. Rye flour was quoted at about $4.25@4.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were scarce, and firm in spite of the weakness all around. Sales were reported of 1 car bran at $14.75; 1 car coarse middlings at $19.50; 1 car shorts at $21.50; and 3 cars wheat screenings at $10.00@16.00—all per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was active and very weak. The market declined 4¾c on July and 3¼c on August from the latest prices of Saturday, and closed near the bottom. The British telegrams said "unchanged, but rather dull," while private advices foreshadowed a poor crop in Russia, and only a mediocre one in the British Isles. But St. Louis was weak, with receipts at first reported to be about 300,000 bu, and sent orders here to sell at low prices. Our own receipts exhibited a further increase, exceeding 450 car-loads, and the weather was favorable to a vigorous movement from first hands all over the West. These were bearish facts, and the bears seized on them as forming a fulcrum for the lever with which they sought to depress prices. There was, however, little need for bearishness. The situation was heavy enough of itself. Holders were large sellers, especially for July. Many people had gone long for this month under the impression that there would be a squeeze on small arrivals, and they were simply appalled by the magnitude of the movement at such an early date. This made July specially weak, and August bore down in sympathy; while September was relatively firm, a good many people thinking that the price for that month was low enough to tempt investment. The failure in corn induced the calling of a good many margins, which forced out numerous wheat holders. Seller August opened at about $1.07⅞, fell speedily to $1.06, reacted to $1.06¼, and declined irregularly to $1.05½ bid at the close. Seller July was 5¼c above August early, to only 4¼c premium later. September was 1¾@2¼c below August, and the year was 1¼@1¾c below September. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Seller July	$1.13¾	$1.09¼@1.13¼	$1.09¼
Seller August	1.08¼	1.04¼@1.07⅞	1.04¾
Seller September	1.05⅝	1.03¼@1.05	1.03⅛
Seller the year	1.03⅝	1.01¼@1.03¼	1.02

SPRING WHEAT—Declined 2@3c per bu in sympathy with the regular market, and closed on 'Change about 2c lower, but the decline was recovered on the afternoon call. Seller July was quoted at $1.28 early, afterward at $1.25, and closed at 1 o'clock at about $1.26. Seller August was quiet at $1.06@1.08, closing at $1.07. Seller September and the year were nominally about the same as regular for the same deliveries. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at $1.26, and the lower grades were unmentioned. Spot sales were reported of 10 cars No. 2 at $1.25 and 11 cars by sample at 60c@$1.05. Total about 8,000 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Declined about 6c per bu for car-lots of No. 2 red, which closed at $1.10 bid. Spot sales were reported of 20,000 bu and 54 cars No. 2 red at $1.10@1.11¼; 10 cars long-berried do at $1.11@1.12; and 17 cars by sample at 1.10@1.17. Total about 58,000 bu.

CORN—Was active at a much lower range of prices. The market for next month declined 2¼@3½c, and closed 2c lower than on Saturday. Liverpool reported an advance of ½d per cental, but our receipts were again large, or rather larger than on any previous day since the agitation about a short corn crop last year begun, and the shipments were relatively small. The weather was favorable to a large movement of wheat, and that tended to depress corn. The early decline squeezed out one operator on the long side, and this demoralized the market, causing a break while a few holders rushed to realize, and a 1c reaction in a few minutes after they had finished. There were some buying orders in from the East, which would probably have made the market firm but for the weakness in wheat. Shippers took hold more freely, though some of them held back when futures tumbled. Car-lots of No. 2 closed at 75¾c, with 73c for rejected, and 77½c for high mixed. Spot sales were reported of 46 cars high mixed at 77½@78½c; 2 cars new do at 76c; 89 cars No. 2 at 75¼@76¼c; 89 cars new mixed and rejected at 72c; 11 cars by sample at 65@80c on track; and 58 cars do at 72½@91c free on board. Total about 130,000 bu. Seller August opened at 76½@76⅝c, fell off to 75¼c, reacted to 76¼c, declined to 75¼c sellers, improved to 76¼c, and closed at 75¾c bid. Seller the month ranged about ½c above August, and September was ¼@½c below August. October was 1¼c below September, and the year was 7½@7¾c below October. Seller November was quiet at 69½@70¼c. The following was the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Saturday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	77¾	75¼@76¼	75¼
Seller July	77¾	75¼@77	75¼
Seller August	77⅝	74¼@76¾	74¾
Seller September	77	74⅛@76¾	74⅛
Seller October	75⅝	77¾@74¼	73⅞
Seller the year	67¼	65½@67	65½

OATS—Were weak and lower, the decline ranging from 1c to 1¾c, the market closing ¼@1c lower than the latest prices of Saturday. The weakness was due to the decided tumble in corn and wheat, though the light receipts and a liberal demand for the July and August deliveries had a tendency to prevent a greater break in prices. Cash sold in a small way at 54c, a decline of 1c from the price paid on Saturday. Seller the month sold from 50½c to 51¾c, closing at the outside figure. Seller August ranged at 37¾@39c, closing at 38¼c. September sold at 35¼@36¼c, closing at 36¼c. October ruled ⅛@¼c below September. Seller the year ranged at 34⅛@35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c. Samples were active and lower. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 54c for No. 2 in store; 15 cars by sample at 52@55c for rejected mixed, 57@59½c for rejected white, and 58½@59½c for No. 2 white on track; 51 cars at 52@53½c for rejected mixed, 55@60c for rejected white, and 58½@59½c for No. 2 woite free on board. Total equal to about 51,000 bu. The following were the closing prices on Saturday and the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Saturday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do, bid.
Spot	55	54	54
Seller July	52¼	50¼@51¾	50¾
Seller August	39¾	37¾@39	38
Seller the year	36⅛	34⅛@35⅛	34¾

RYE—Was active and 2c lower, spot selling at 70@71c, closing at the inside figure, with seller the month at 70c, August and September at 71c, the latter closing at that price bid, and seller the year at 70c. Cash sales were made of 6 cars and 5,000 bu at 70@70½c for No. 2 in store; 1 car and 160 bags by sample at 70c for not graded and 75c for choice in store. Total equal to about 9,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, with no transactions reported in store and very few samples offered. No. 3 was nominally quotable at 65c. Nothing was done in futures, buyers and sellers being 5@10c apart. No sales reported.

SEEDS—There was little trading outside of flaxseed, which was firm and 1c higher, sales being made at $1.27 for merchantable seed. Timothy showed a little more firmness, selling at $2.35 for choice. Clover seed was quiet and firm on reports of a strong market at the East. Hungarian and millet were steady. Sales were reported of 51 bags choice timothy at $2.35; 8 cars flaxseed at $1.20@1.27 cash, and $1.22 seller August.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

REGULAR WHEAT—Closed ½c lower, at $1.09½@1.09¾ for July, $1.04¾@1.04⅞ for August, $1.03¼@1.03½ for September, $1.03½@1.03⅝ for October, and $1.02⅛@1.02¼ for the year. Sales were made of 940,000 bu at $1.09½@1.09¾ seller July, $1.04½@1.05¼ seller August, $1.03½@1.03¾ seller September, $1.03⅝ seller October, and $1.01¾@1.02 seller the year.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed nominally 2c higher, at $1.28@1.28½ for July, $1.07¼@1.07⅜ for August, $1.03½@1.03¾ for September, and $1.02⅛@1.02¼ for the year. Sales were made of 125,000 bu at $1.28 seller July, $1.07¼@1.07⅜ seller August, $1.03½ seller September, and $1.02¼ seller the year.

WINTER WHEAT—Closed ⅜c lower, at $1.09½@1.09¾ for July and $1.05@1.05¼ for August, with sales of 10,000 bu at $1.09¼ seller July.

CORN—Closed ⅛c lower, at 75¼@75⅜c for July, 74¾@74⅞c for August, 74⅛@74¼c for September, 73¼@73⅜c for October, 69⅞@69⅝c for November, and 65½@65⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 1,245,000 bu at 75¼@75½c seller July, 74⅞@75⅛c seller August, 74⅛@74⅜c seller September, 73¼@73⅜c seller October, 70⅛c seller November, and 65⅝@65⅞c seller the year.

OATS—Closed ⅛c lower at 50¾@50⅞c for July, 38@38⅛c for August, 35⅛@35⅜c for September, 35⅜@35⅝c for October, and 34⅞@34⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 170,000 bu at 50¾@51c seller July, 38c seller August, 35⅛@36⅛c seller September, 35⅝c seller October, and 34⅞@35c seller the year.

RYE—Closed easier at 71@71⅛c for August, 71¼@71½c for September, and 69⅛@69⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 40,000 bu at 69⅞@70c seller the year.

MESS PORK—Closed 12½c higher, at $20.85@20.87½ for August, $21.05@21.07½ for September, $21.15@21.20 for October, $19.65@19.67½ for the year, and $19.97½@20.00 for January. Sales were made of 7,750 brls at $20.85 seller August, $20.97½@21.05 seller September, $21.17½@21.20 seller October, and $20.02½ seller the year.

LARD—Closed unchanged at $12.42½@12.45 for August, $12.52½@12.55 for September, $12.60@12.65 for October, $12.55@12.60 for November, $12.40@12.42½ for the year, $12.50@12.52½ for January, and $12.57½@12.60 for February. Sales were made of 5,000 tcs at $12.55@12.57½ seller September, $12.42½ seller the year, $12.50@12.52½ seller January, and $12.57½ seller February.

SHORT RIBS—Closed a shade firmer at $12.20@12.25 for August, $12.25@12.30 for September, $12.20@12.25 for October, $10.60@10.65 for the year, and $10.65@10.70 for January. Sales were made of 700,000 lbs at $12.25@12.27½ seller September, $12.25 seller October, and $10.55@10.65 seller the year.

The later futures in wheat and corn indicated a firmer feeling at the close.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—All descriptions are steady at the following figures. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	10¼@11
Green, self-working	9½@10
Red-tipped, self-working	8
Inferior and common	7 @ 9
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BEANS—Were neglected at $3.00@3.25 for common to good and at $3.50@3.90 for choice.

BAGGING—Remains firm. There is unusual activity in grain bags, the demand being stimulated by the prospect of a big wheat crop. Other lines rule fairly active, with prices steady. We quote:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@12
Auburn No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@27
American	20	Wool sacks	35@40

BUTTER—In this market there was continued fair activity, and prices were firmly supported. Receipts are still large, but the demand is sufficient to keep stocks down to moderate dimensions and holders are confident:

Creamery, fancy	24@25	Common grades	13@14
Do, fair to choice	21@23	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	19@21	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	15@18	Grease	7@ 9

CHEESE—Was unsettled. The demand continues light, and under the pressure of full stocks there is a decidedly weak feeling in all except choice grades. We still quote as follows:

Full cream	9½@10
Part skim, Cheddar, choice	6½@7
Part skim, flat, choice	6¼@6¾
Skim, common to fair	5 @5½
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—The retail trade remains dull, and the market is not strong. Stock are ample:

Anthracite, egg	$7.00@7.25	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50@7.00	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Minonk	4.00

EGGS—A shade easier at 17c per doz.

FISH—This branch of trade was characterized by less activity than for some time past, but there is still quite as much doing as is usual to the season and the market remains steady for most descriptions:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.25
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.25 @ 4.50
Codfish—George's, 100 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Codfish—Summer-cured, 100 lbs	5.75
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.10 @ 1.15
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.00 @ 9.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this branch of trade there were no changes. Trade is fair, and the market maintains a firm tone both for domestic and foreign dried. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¼@ 7
Figs, layers	11 @ 12
Prunes, Turkish	7½@ 7¾
Prunes, Bohemian	6½@ 6¾
Raisins, layers	2.70 @2.75
Raisins, London layers	3.20 @3.25
Raisins, Valencia	12¼@ 12½
Raisins, loose Muscatel	2.75 @2.80
Zante currants	5½@ 6
Citron	16 @ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	15 @ 16
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	6½@ 7¼
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¼@ 6¾
Apples, Southern	5¼@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries	37
Blackberries	13½@ 14
Pitted cherries	21

NUTS.

Filberts	12 @ 12½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6 @ 6½
Pecans	14½@ 17

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6½@ 7¾

GREASE—Trade is quiet at the recent advance. We quote:

City white	8¾
City brown	5¾@6¼
City yellow	6 @6½
Country white "A"	8 @8½
Country white "B"	6 @7
Country yellow	6¼@6½
Country brown	4 @ 5

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were in fair supply, red raspberries selling at $1.75@2.00 per 24 pt, gooseberries $1.50 per 16 qt case, blueberries $1.60 per ½ bu box, and cherries $2.00@2.25 per bu. Apples plenty and cheap, and peaches steady. We quote:

Lemons, per box	$6.00@ 8.50
Oranges, Messina, per box	[illegible]
Oranges, Valencia, per case	12.00@13.00
Strawberries, per case	1.50@ 2.00
Blackberries, per case	1.50@ 2.00
Cherries, per bu	2.00@ 2.25
Peaches, per box	2.00@ 2.25
Apples, per brl	1.00@ 1.50

GROCERIES—Dealers in this class of goods have no fault to find with the character of the demand. Trade is more than ordinarily good for this time of year, and there is a steady and healthy tone to the market. Below are the prices current:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 8¼
Louisiana	[illegible]
Ragoon	6 @ 6½
Patna	6¾@ 7½

COFFEE.

Java	[illegible]
Java, choice Mandaling	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]
Mexican, prime to choice	[illegible]
Mexican, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, fancy	[illegible]
Rio, prime to choice	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, common	[illegible]
Rio, roasting	[illegible]

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	[illegible]
Crushed	[illegible]
Powdered	[illegible]
Granulated, standard	[illegible]
Granulated, not standard	[illegible]
A standard	[illegible]
A No. 2	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]

SIRUPS.

Corn	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Blackstrap	[illegible]
New Orleans molasses, new	[illegible]

SPICES.

Allspices	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]

HAY—A firm market was reported for choice grades at yesterday's prices. We quote:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$16.00@17.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	13.00@14.00
Mixed	11.00@12.00
Upland prairie	12.00@13.00
No. 1 prairie	8.00@ 9.00

HIDES—With a more active demand for light hides the market is steady as below:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8 @ 8¼
Green-cured, heavy	7¾@ 8
Part cured	[illegible]
Damaged hides	[illegible]
Green-salted, bulls	6½@ 6¾
Calf, per lb	[illegible]
Dry-salted, per lb	[illegible]
Dry flint, No. 1	11 @12
Damaged dry	11 @11
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skips are classed as damaged hides.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—An active business is reported, with prices of all descriptions holding firm. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 6.75
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	8.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	[illegible]
Pig-tin, per lb	24 @ [illegible]
Car-tin	25 @ [illegible]
Solder	15 @ 16
Bar-lead	7
Lead-pipe	6¾
Copper-bottoms, per lb	[illegible]
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	[illegible]
Planished, cut to size	[illegible]
Sheet-zinc, per lb	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 24	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 and 26	[illegible]
Sheet-iron, No. 27	[illegible]
Common bar-iron rates	[illegible]
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 18	14 @ [illegible]
American planished iron, "B"	[illegible]
American do, "A"	[illegible]
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	16 @ [illegible]

Discount on galvanized iron is 30 per cent on Juniata and 35 to 40 per cent on charcoal.

NAILS—Were strong at $4.00 rates.

OILS—No changes were reported in this market. Trade was quite up to reasonable expectations and the prevalent feeling was firm. We quote:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	[illegible]
Carbon, 175 test	12¼	Whale, winter	[illegible]
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm	$ [illegible]
Carbon, 110 test	8¾	Neatsfoot, pure	[illegible]
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, extra	[illegible]
		Neatsfoot, No. 1	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	10½	Bank	[illegible]
Carbon, Wis., P. W.	8½	Straits	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich. W.W.	11½	Turpentine	[illegible]
Carbon, Mich., P.W.	9¾	Miners' white	[illegible]
Lard, current make	98	Naphtha, deo, 60deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 1	77	Gasoline, deo, 74deg	[illegible]
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo, 87deg	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	53@55		

POTATOES—Were steady, the receipts being light. Sales in a jobbing way were made at $3.25 per brl.

SALT—Trade is light and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ [illegible]
Coarse salt, per brl	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ashton dairy, per sack	[illegible]
Ground alum, in bags	[illegible]
Liverpool fine, brown	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 8½c for city, 8c for No. 1 country, and 7¼@7½c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady on a basis of $1.10 for finished goods.

WOOL—A fair movement is noted at the subjoined prices:

Good to choice medium tub	37@40
Coarse and dingy tub	[illegible]
Fine and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and unwashed fleece	[illegible]
Medium and washed fleece	[illegible]
Fine washed fleece	[illegible]
Coarse washed fleece	[illegible]

Mauger & Avery's circular July 13: "There is no apparent change in the wool market since our circular of June 19. The only class of stock that has been in *good* demand has been *choice* Indiana and Virginia strictly graded half and three-eighth blood unwashed. Other classes of medium have been in fair request, but close discrimination has been made in price. Fine wools of superior staple or condition if unwashed have met with moderate demand at very low prices; so low in fact that they must have paid a loss to shippers, unless the invoices contained enough meduim to pay the expenses on the entire shipment. For fine washed wools there has been scarcely any inquiry, and old wools can be purchased at less price than the new clip can be laid down for. Quarter blood, or low medium unwashed, has been salable at low figures. Washed wools of same grade have accumulated. Coarse wools have not recovered their position at all, and continue to be neglected. For combing wools the demand varies. Fine delaine is weaker. Medium combing in good request and quarter blood as well. Coarse combing salable only at low figures."

Coates Bros.' (Philadelphia) circular July 15: "Since our last circular was issued there has been but very little change in the value of wool or the condition of trade. Far Western wools and unwashed Eastern wools continue to arrive freely, and most kinds have sold readily at good prices. Washed fleece comes forward slowly. A portion of the clip of Ohio and Michigan has been sold by growers at figures that would not pay shippers a profit, and buyers have accordingly withdrawn in many sections until they can purchase at more reasonable figures. The general receipts at all the Eastern markets have been much smaller than usual, but this has not been sufficient to overcome the indifference of manufacturers who cannot find a good market for their product. The late rise in the price of cotton has stimulated the trade for cotton goods, and the prospect seems better for some classes of woolens. The assured success of the grain crops should now warrant a good trade for wool and woolens throughout the coming season."

LUMBER.

There was a light showing on the Franklin street dock for Monday, and prices were firm for lumber, while shingles sold at an advance. We quote:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$10.75@12.50
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@38.00
Green good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.50@ 2.70
Extra shingles	2.65@ 2.90
Lath	2.25

A fair yard trade is reported, with all descriptions holding steady. We quote dry lumber as follows:

First, second, and third clear, 3@4 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.50
Common dressed siding	[illegible]
A siding strips	[illegible]
A siding	[illegible]
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	[illegible]
Fencing, flooring	16.50
Fencing, first quality	14.50
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 18@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26@30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	12.00
Pickets, square head	18.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.00
Shingles, standard	2.80
Cedar posts, 4 to 11 inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4 inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4 inch	40.50
Maple, common	20.00
Maple, clear, flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, first and second, clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	90.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following shows the receipts of lumber and shingles from Jan. 1 up to Saturday last:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	850,767,000	386,088,000
1881	721,408,000	322,007,000
Increase	129,359,000	64,081,000

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 8,000; same time last week, 7,484; total last week, 38,304; shipped last week, 19,576. Although the total receipts were among the largest ever reported for a Monday there were comparatively few droves of well-fatted natives, and for that class, therefore, the market held up well—was in fact fully as good as on the closing days of last week. Common and medium qualities did not fare so well. There was not a large supply of such, but there were more of them than the trade required, and prices were weak and irregularly lower. Some sales were at nearly Saturday's prices, but most of the trading was at 10@15c off. The movement was very slow at the decline, and not all sold. From $4.75@5.25 for lean grassers, prices ranged upward to $7.10 for good ones. No choice were offered. Sales were mostly at $5.00@6.75. New York was reported dull, and from ¼@½c lower.

Native butchers' stuff sold slow and lower, in sympathy with Texans, of which there was an exceptionally heavy supply. There were some sales of fat cows and heifers at about steady figures, but all other descriptions were off anywhere from 10@25c. Stockers were scarcely mentioned. Veals were taken at pretty full prices, or at $4.00@7.75 per 100 lbs for poor to choice.

With one or two exceptions so many Texas cattle were never before received in one day. They were in active demand, shippers as well as canners buying of them freely, but buyers took advantage of the enormous supply to depress prices, and the day's trading was done at a decline of 10@15c. Nearly all were taken, the bulk of them in blocks of from 300 to 400, or in train-loads. Prices ranged from $3.50@5.60 for poor to choice, though $4.25@4.70 got the bulk of of them. There was a sale of Texas half-breeds at $6.00, and two considerable droves of Colorado-Texas sold at $6.75 and $7.10. The latter were fed in Kansas.

British cable reports to the *Drovers' Journal* show no quotable change in cattle and sheep from last week. Supplies moderate and demand fair. Prices are 10@17½c per lb, estimated dead weight, for cattle and 17@20c for sheep.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 7.75@ [illegible]
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	7.30@ 7.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6.75@ 7.10
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	[illegible]

BRADFORD, July 17.—PETROLEUM—Weak but stubborn; opened at 57⅛c; highest, 57⅜c; lowest, 56¾c; closing, 57c. Sales 1,357,000 brls; total shipments Saturday and Sunday, 108,244 brls; charters, none.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Active; united certificates steady; closed at 57c; refined, 6⅞c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 17.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 57¼c, highest 57¼c, lowest 56½c, closed 57c; shipments, 106,493 brls; runs, 148,000 brls.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 17.—On the Board of Trade today butter brought 24@25c and cheese 5@7½c; 148,700 lbs creamery butter and 280,200 lbs skim cheese sold at these prices. Buyers are a little diffident about taking butter at the market figures, but indications favor a further rise.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull at 42½c.

BLUNDERS IN PRINT.

Some Remarkable Specimens.

All the Year Round.

An absurd blunder appeared in the Parliamentary report of the *Daily Telegraph* on the occasion of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Eastern policy of Lord Beaconsfield's Government. There a right honorable gentleman was represented as accounting for the action of another member of the House by the statement that he had "sat at the feet of the Gamebird of Birmingham," an allusion to his perception which was not so intelligible as the rendering of other journals, "the Gamaliel of Birmingham." Perhaps Irish reporters, owing to the recognized tendency of the soil and climate, are privileged in matters of this kind. One of them, in describing the result of a recent conflict between the police and the people in which firearms were used, writes: "In the Union Infirmary lies John Smith with his shattered leg, which was amputated on Tuesday last." Ordinary mortals might have imagined that the surgeon would have caused the shattered member to be removed from the immediate vicinity of the crippled patient. That Ireland has a strict monopoly of this class of composition can hardly be sustained if this be correctly credited to a Glasgow paper's account of a shipping disaster: "The Captain swam ashore, as did also the stewardess. She was insured for £3,000, and carried 200 tons of pig-iron."

But less ephemeral publications than newspapers have occasionally furnished instances of ludicrous ambiguity. Morse's old geography, for example, pointed out an architectural peculiarity of an extraordinary character when it informed the rising generation of its time that a certain town contained "400 houses and 4,000 inhabitants all standing with their gable-ends to the street." A few months ago an Irish county journal, in reporting the remarks of the County Court Judge, who condoled with the bereaved family of a recently deceased solicitor, actually ascribed to his honor the expression that he "sympathized with his depraved wife and family," which a rival print dwelt on with satisfaction as "a melancholy instance of advancing imbecility." History does not record whether this modification was due to the unconscious ingenuity of the reporter or printer. Sometimes, however, the mistakes which occur are so clearly the work of the compositor that a denial will not avail, and he will then, too often justly, pass on the blame to the abominable caligraphy of the writer. If a certain pressman, for instance, had written a "copper-plate" hand a daily paper in its obituary notice of a distinguished continental character, referring to the time at which the subject of the notice left his alma mater, would not have informed its readers that at the age of 19 he left his "alum water." Nor, under similar circumstances, would a London daily, in an advertisement of the recent International Temperance Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, have informed the public that by a visit to the teetotal show they could see "strong drinks from foreign countries," instead of "strange drinks," etc. It is, on the other hand, open to question whether the best caligraphy ever produced would have prevented a reverend gentleman, who, in a sermon at Cardiff spoke of "women clothed with sanctity," being reported, owing to an unfortunate transposition of a single letter, as alluding to women clothed with "scantity." A young member of the British House of Representatives, much addicted to the use of inflated diction, expressed at a meeting of his constituents a wish that he had a window in his bosom that they might see the working of his heart. Among other blunders which a hastily composed report of his address contained was the substitution of "widow" for "window."

Nowhere are more ludicrous blunders to be met with than in the compositions of advertisers, due, no doubt, in some measure to the restraint imposed by limited space, and it is scarcely possible to look through the columns devoted to these in any of the principal daily papers without meeting numerous instances of the inability of many persons to state exactly what they wish to announce, and of very loose use of words and phrases, frequently giving rise to amusing ambiguity. Thus the *Times* announced, "Two sisters want washing," and the tobacco manufacturer's ideas of public propriety are evidenced by his advertisement, "Twenty boys wanted to strip." We are aware, too, of the existence of the enfant terrible for whom was required "a handsome Shetland pony suitable for a child with a long mane and tail," and we have heard of the lady whose idea of her own physique is ingeniously conveyed in the intimation that she has for disposal "a splendid lady's gold watch." Women of peculiar personal appearance, too, occasionally engage in barter of this class, for recently a purchaser was wanted for "a black highly-ornamental lady's fan." When the vendor is of the other sex we have for sale "a massive gentleman's gold chain," "a most reliable gentleman's gold watch," or "a rich gentleman's gold chain." No doubt some of those who adopt this style of expression are ready to enter into a defense of it by an argument respecting adjectives and their relation to nouns. But what excuse will be advanced by the author of the following, which appeared a few months ago in the *Times*, showing on the part of the advertiser some extraordinary ideas respecting horse-flesh: "For sale, a four-wheeled covered business horse and cart."

MARINE NEWS.

A Very Limited Demand Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

Room Taken for Only 96,000 Bushels of Corn and Wheat.

The Inquiry for Lumber-Carriers and Coarse Freighters Very Meagre.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

There was but a limited demand yesterday from grain-shippers for vessel-room to Lake Erie ports, while there were free offerings of carriers at 2 cents on either corn or wheat to Buffalo. There was some demand for vessels for lower Canadian ports, and rates were firm at 5 cents a bushel on corn and 5¼ cents on wheat to Kingston. For some time past the rates on corn and wheat to Buffalo and other Lake Erie ports have practically been the same, and in a great many instances shippers have had the privilege of changing their shipments from corn to wheat, or vice versa, after the vessel was taken to the elevator, and thereby have caused an apparent discrepancy to appear in the quantity of the different kinds of grain shipped by lake from that published in the papers of the day before. Shipments are made on the receipts given the elevators, and when the grain is delivered the receipts are canceled. Some parties have become greatly exercised over the statements of the quantities of the different kinds of grain shipped, and seem to think that there is a huge conspiracy of some kind afoot, but what it is they are at a loss to know. Nobody pretends or believes that the *exact* number of bushels of grain received or shipped each day is given. The totals may be a few hundred bushels more or less, but are very nearly correct. For instance: The steamship Onoko was chartered on her first down trip to take 100,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo, but took only 96,000 and odd bushels. On her second trip she was again chartered to carry 100,000 bushels of corn, but loaded 105,000 bushels. So it is with nearly every vessel that loads grain, but in the end there is an average. Those parties who have had their fears excited that there is collusion to everestimate or underestimate receipts or shipments of grain can rest assured that they are groundless. Yesterday's charters (that is, those made public) were:

For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Propeller Idaho, wheat	15,000
Propeller Idaho, corn	10,000
For Kingston.	
Schooner Bolivia, wheat	23,000
Schooner Jamaica, wheat	21,000
For Collingwood.	
Propeller Oneida, corn	27,000
Total capacity	96,000

Dullness was the prevailing feature yesterday in the lumber-carrying trade, and only two charters were reported. Several more vessels were laid up yesterday, their owners being unable to secure engagements for them. Rates are still nominally quoted at the figures given below, but shippers are pressing for lower rates:

From Grand Haven	$ 1.25
From Muskegon	1.25
From White Lake	1.37½
From Pentwater	1.62½
From Ludington	1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½@1.75
From Bay City	2.00 @2.25
From Cheboygan	1.75
From Black River	1.75
From Ashland	3.25 @3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25 @3.50

Ten thousand shingles are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, and 5,000 lath count as 1,000 feet of lumber.

There was no demand whatever yesterday for vessels to bring ties, posts, etc., to this port, and no charters were made. Rates remain as quoted below:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6½	...	4
From points in Green Bay	*7½	...	‡5
From East Shore (opposit)	...	†5¾	...
From Alpena	7½	9	5½
From Georgian Bay	8½	...	...
From White Lake	...	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	...	...

*Rafted, 7 cents. †Free on board. ‡On dock.

Iron-ore freights are very dull at the late reduction, shippers making very little inquiries for carriers, and no charters at this port were reported by agents. Rates continue weak at the following figures:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$ 1.15
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	85@ 90
From Escanaba to Chicago	90
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday were quiet, but rates to this port and Milwaukee remained steady. The supply of coal at that port remains light, with carriers scarce, which fact has much to do with keeping the rates at the present figures, which are as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 75
From Toledo to Chicago	70@ 75
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.40
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.30
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	75
From Toledo to Milwaukee	80
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80
From Buffalo to Kenosha	80

The Schooner J. Loomis McLaren.

The following is the official survey of the new schooner J. Loomis McLaren, made by Capt. W. H. Rounds for the Inland Lloyds: The McLaren was built at Manitowoc by Hanson & Scove and is owned by Christerson & Michelson, of this city. She has a wide shelf and twelve iron hanging knees on each side; has four streaks of 4-inch clamps, scarfed and well fastened and keyed in the seams; has five bilge streaks 5½ to 4 inches inside and outside, all edge bolted; the dead rise is one inch to the foot; frames 22-inch centres; the main keelson is 10x26 and has two riders 10x12 inches; the sister keelsons are 8x10 inches; her keel is 12x12 inches; sister keels 8x10, and garboards 6x12, all thoroughly bolted and edge-bolted to the keel; her stanchions are well secured with iron straps over the beams; the beams are 8x11 inches, with 30 inches space; she has two breast-hooks forward and one aft; her partners are kneed; she has 3x19-inch stringers under the rail inside, and 3x12-inch stringers outside; the rail is 4x14 inches; there is a monkey-rail the whole length of the vessel; she has four hatches, and cabin on deck. She is 132 feet in length, 26 feet 6 inches beam, and 9 feet 6 inches hold. She has three masts, and is wire-rigged, and is supplied with two patent iron pumps. Her sheer is large and model good, with a most beautiful stern. She rates A1, and is valued at $17,500. She is a model vessel in all respects.

Another New Steamer Line.

Recently the managers of the Grand Trunk, Great Western & North Shore Railroad and the Richelieu & Ontario Steamboat Company held a meeting at Quebec to consolidate those lines and put them under one management. This being accomplished, they have decided to build five steamboats at Charlotte, to form a steamboat line which is to be strictly American bottom. It will be similar to the old American Line, making connections at Alexandria Bay instead of Clayton. Three of these are to be river and two lake boats, built upon the best models for speed and comfort. Under the present ruling of Secretary Folger, Canadian boats can carry passengers from one American port to another, giving more privileges than our American boats enjoy. A bill is about to go before Congress to protect American boats from being entirely routed out by Canadian lines.

Dock and Other Notes.

The Sailors' Union meets tonight.

The yacht Cora was towed to a dry-dock last evening.

The schooner Live Oak goes to Muskegon to load lumber for this port.

The schooner Berger goes to Sutton's Bay to load wood for Milwaukee.

There was a lumber-laden vessel at the docks of the market last evening.

Three tugs went beyond Waukegan yesterday to catch two little lumber-hookers.

The schooner Starlight arrived yesterday minus her jibboom, lost down the lake.

The schooner Phoenix, Capt. Maloney, is at South Chicago discharging a cargo of lumber.

The schooner King Sisters made the run from Marquette to Cleveland in four days and four hours.

The 2,570 tons of ore were unloaded from the steamship Onoko at Ashtabula in five days and four hours.

Among the fine Lake Ontario schooners now in port are the American, William I. Preston, Bolivia, and Jamaica—all smart sailers and commanded by Oswego seamen.

The schooner Typo is to have a new square sailyard, and the schooner R. P. Mason a new mainboom.

The schooner J. V. Jones was chartered yesterday to go to Pensaukee for a load of lumber for this port.

The fine passenger propeller Idaho, of the Western Transportation Line, leaves this evening for Buffalo.

The propeller Messenger, of Graham & Morton's Line, leaves every evening for Benton Harbor and St. Joseph.

The steam-barge C. W. Moore is in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for general repairs to her machinery and for calking.

Recent dispatches indicate that there will be no coal shipped from Buffalo to Duluth before Aug. 1. The docks there are all blockaded.

Capt. Peter Peterson has returned to his love, the neat and swift schooner Winnie Wing, he having resumed command of her again yesterday.

Capt. Harmon, of the Erie tug Mary A. Green, has challenged the Detroit tug Miner to meet him on the lake and pull on the opposit end of a line for $100 a side.

A new steamboat company, under the name of the "American Steamboat Company of Middle Bass Island," has been incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000.

Alexander Skillen, President of the Oswego Branch of the Sailors' Union, is described as a smart young man, 25 years of age, and of considerable marine experience.

The schooner Jennie Mullins lost her jibboom yesterday by fouling with the Division street bridge. Since Judge Harlan's decision the bridges seem to have the best of collisions and vessels the only sufferers.

The Commercial and Lehigh Valley Lines have joined in the movement not to touch grain freights at this port at less than 2 cents on corn to Buffalo. The five lines are now fully agreed on this point, and sensible men will acknowledge that their demands are very reasonable.

The crew of the tug Union had a rather slim supper last evening, due to the fact that the steward, while getting on board with a fine roast and steak of beef, missed his footing and fell into the river. He was fished out with a pike-pole, but the beef sank to the bottom and was lost.

The bridgetenders are again falling into the habit of swinging their bridges with the "red ball" up. It is against the law for them to open a bridge with the "ball" up, and it is probably through forgetfulness on their part that they are again violating the ordinance in relation thereto.

Vesselmen say that a lighthouse is greatly needed at the entrance to Little Traverse Bay. The harbor, it is said, is a natural harbor of refuge and well sheltered from gales. It is to be hoped that the Inspector of Lighthouses will recommend that an appropriation be made for the establishment of a light there.

Bay City is afflicted with a superabundance of tugs. The Maytham, Cheney, and Oneida were sent from Buffalo to Bay City when all the boats there were starving. Now it is told that Capt. Blanchard has purchased an iron tug in New York City and Capt. John Henning, late of the tug Maytham, has gone to the metropolis to bring her to Bay City.

As an evidence of the hard times and its effect upon those who make their living by sailing the lakes, seven sailors yesterday entered one of the most prominent saloons on South Water street and told the proprietor that they could only raise 25 cents among them, but that they wanted seven glasses of buttermilk. They got the buttermilk, after which they shouldered their bags and went out to look for a "site" on some outgoing schooner.

The tug Alpha, Capt. Mike Driscoll, returned from Milwaukee yesterday towing a dredge, which she went after at that port. The Milwaukee *Republican-Sentinel* of yesterday has the following regarding the Alpha: "The tug Alpha arrived yesterday and towed one of Starke, Smith & Co.'s dredges to Chicago for work in the outer basin at that point, where no less than ten dredges are already employed. The Alpha is an iron boat, and considered the largest harbor tug on the lakes. She has powerful compound machinery, and with fuel on board draws over twelve feet of water."

The elegant passenger steamer Oneida, Capt. Charles McInnes, of the New England Transportation Line, leaves for Collingwood and way ports this evening. Capt. McInnes has furnished his fine boat with an elegant new upright piano, thus adding to the pleasure of those traveling on the boat. As an evidence of the popularity of the Oneida with the traveling public, nearly every stateroom was taken yesterday. Besides being one of the neatest and stanchest boats in the line, the Oneida is officered by most careful and experienced sailors and courteous gentlemen, whose aim it is to look after the comfort and safety of those who trust their lives to their care.

There was another jam at Eighteenth street yesterday, the steam-barge Clyde, propeller Idaho, steam-barge Rube Richards, barge May Richards, schooner Rouse Simmons, and a number of other vessels getting mixed up and across the channel. The jam was too much for the new Harbormaster recently appointed to look after things from Eighteenth street south, and Harbormaster McCarthy had to be sent for. After about two and a half hours' work Harbormaster McCarthy managed to get things straightened out, much to the relief of the different masters of the vessels, and especially of the new Harbormaster, who worked at a great disadvantage from the fact that his marine bicycle was out of order and Chester had failed to furnish him with one of his patent fog-horns to hail passing tugs with.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Belle Cross and barges, 7:30 a. m.; propeller James Fisk Jr., 9 a. m.; steam-barge Ira Chaffee and barges, 5:25 a. m.; propeller Commodore, 8 a. m.; steam-barge J. H. Johnson, 9 a. m.; propeller Europe, 8:25 a. m.; steam-barge Kershaw with schooners J. Paige and Bavaria, 10:20 a. m.; schooner Floretta, 5:25 a. m.; schooners Kate Winslow, John O'Neill, and Russell, 5:50 a. m.; schooner Ellen Spry, 6:20 a. m.; schooners Hoboken, Itasca, and Riverside, 10 a. m.; schooner Redington, 9:40 a. m.

Passed down — Steam-barge D. Lutty and barges, 3:10 a. m.; steam-barge Music and raft, 5:10 a. m.; steam-barge R. Wallace and consort, 10:30 a. m.; steam-barge Columbia with schooners Sunnyside, S. H. Johnson, and Monguagon, 7:25 a. m.; steam-barge Colonel with schooner Camden, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 6 a. m.; steam-barge Lothair and consorts, 7:20 a. m.; steam-barge Albion and consort, 10 a. m.; propeller Japan, 10:10 a. m.; schooners F. Palms, Owasco, M. J. Cummings, and C. Nelson, 10:30 a. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 10 a. m.; steamer Flora, 10:30 a. m.

Wind northwest, light.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17—10:30 p. m.—Passed up—Propeller Acadia, 6 p. m.; steam-barge Mary Pringle, 7 p. m.

Passed down—Propeller Arctic, 2 p. m.; propeller Celtic, 8 p. m.; steam-barge Glasgow and barges, 7 p. m.; steam-barge Stranger and barges, 8 p. m.; steam-barge J. B. Lyon and consorts C. J. Wells, J. G. Master, and J. M. Hutchinson, 8 p. m.; tug Stranger and barges, 6:25 p. m.; schooners E. A. Nicholson, Michigan, Mary Copely, and Henry Folger, 3:10 p. m.

Wind south, light. Weather fine.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 17.—Arrived—Steam-barge Argonaut, steam-barge H. C. Ackley, steam-barge Monohansett and barge Metacomet, steam-barge W. L. Wetmore and barge Brunette, steam-barge Escanaba, steam-barge W. L. Brown, schooner Unadilla, schooner A. B. Morriss, schooner M. L. Bacon.

Sailed—Steam-barge Argonaut, steam-barge Monohansett and barge, steam-barge Metacomet, steam-barge H. C. Ackley, schooner Acorn, schooner J. W. Doane, schooner Marengo, schooner T. H. Howland, schooner Golden West.

Wind south, light.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other Interesting News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 17.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Lehigh, sundries; steam-barge H. Ketcham, corn; propeller Fountain City, corn, flour, etc.; propeller Lycoming, sundries. From Duluth—Propeller Roanoke, wheat, copper, etc. From Menominee—Schooner Morning Star, pig-iron. From Marquette—Schooner Annie Voight, ore. From Duncan City—Schooner Fleetwing, lumber.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Lehigh, coal, etc.; propeller Rochester, coal, etc.; propeller Chicago, sundries; propeller Lycoming, sundries. For Houghton—Propeller Alpena, coal. For Hancock—Schooner Wenona, coal. For Duluth—Propeller Roanoke, sundries.

Coal freights were quiet today, and rates to Chicago and Milwaukee were steady at 75 cents. Toledo and Detroit rates are again demoralized, the former having dropped to 35 cents. The supply of coal is still light, and it is well that tonnage is scarce. Charters—Steam-barge R. A. Packer, coal to Chicago at 75 cents; steam-barge Oakland and barge William Case, coal to Toledo at 35 cents; barge Tim Baker, coal to Saginaw at 50 cents.

The Canadian schooner Florida has been engaged to carry ties from Wallaceburg to this port at 10 cents each.

Canal freights were almost lifeless, a couple of cargoes being shipped on the basis of 4¼ cents on wheat and 3⅞ cents on corn to New York.

Speaking of unprofitable grain-carrying, here is a strong case in point. A week ago the small schooner Theodore Voges took on at Central A and B Elevators at Detroit according to their figures, 9,634 bushels and 48 pounds of wheat, for which her master signed a bill of lading, the rate of freight being two cents per bushel to this port. In due time the cargo was delivered here at Schenck's elevator in good order, but it fell short 104 bushels and 48 pounds. For this the vessel was charged $1.31 per bushel, amounting to $137.29. The vessel paid $50.08 for elevating and shoveling, and this, with the storage, being deducted from the total freight, $192.70, left exactly $5.38 coming to the vessel. The trimming at Detroit cost more than this balance, so the vessel's freight money did not pay the expense of handling her cargo, to say nothing of wages, provisions, etc. Most of the vessels loading at Detroit this season have fallen short here, the average being forty to fifty bushels on an 18,000 load. The case of the Voges is the most glaring shortage known in proportion to her cargo. The elevator scales here were tested after she discharged, and were found correct. It seems as if those Detroit men ought to be looked after.

The steam-barge P. H. Birckhead today brought in the tug Hull, bought at Algonac last winter. The Hull seems lightly built, but is of good model. Her length is 78 feet, beam 15½ feet, and hold 8½ feet. Mr. Fortier will put into it a 20-inch square engine and a 7x13-foot boiler.

The propeller Potomac has had part of her cabin cut away to facilitate the handling of coal and lumber.

The schooner Annie Vought has been changed into a two-masted barge, and will tow behind the propeller Potomac.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 17.—Entered—Schooner Julia Willard, from Kelly's Island, stone; schooner James Couch, from Escanaba, ore; propellers Lycoming and Conemaugh, from Chicago, grain and merchandise; propeller China, from Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Lehigh, from Buffalo, merchandise and coal.

Cleared—Propeller Lehigh, for Chicago, merchandise and coal; propeller Conemaugh, for Buffalo, flaxseed; propeller Lycoming, for Buffalo, merchandise; schooner Julia Willard, for Kelly's Island, light; propellers Angus Smith and W. H. Barnum, for Milwaukee, coal.

Milwaukee Marine News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—The divers at work on the sunken barge Thomas A. Scott today recovered a large quantity of chain and part of her capstan.

Ore freights today were weak and shippers were offering but 80 cents on ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports, but no charters were reported.

Arrived—Schooner John B. Merrill, from Buffalo, coal.

Cleared—Schooners David Vance and Maria Martin, for Buffalo, light, schooner Melvin S. Bacon, for Cleveland.

The Propeller Scotia Sinks a Tug in St. Clair River.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 17.—The tug Swain arrived here today, and reports that the tug J. P. Clark was sunk five miles below the cut at the St. Clair Flats this morning by the propeller Scotia, of the Commercial Line. The Clark passed her last night at 9 o'clock, bound down, light.

Cleared for Cheyboygan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 17.—Cleared—Propellers Canada, Scotia, St. Paul, Champlain, Atlantic, Celtic, and Ste. Marie, and schooners Montpelier and Rising Star.

Arrived—Schooners North Cape, Parana, Nelson Bloom, and Barbarian.

Southwest wind, heavy. Weather warm and pleasant.

Arrivals and Clearances at Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 17.—Arrived—Steam-barge Superior, steam-barge Sparta, schooner Sandusky, schooner Sumatra, schooner Kate Bruce.

Cleared—Schooners Ganges, schooner Negaunee.

Passed up—Propeller Winslow.

Passed down—Propeller Empire State.

Vessels Chartered at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—Charters—Schooner Our Son, coal, Erie to Milwaukee, 75 cents; schooner Bacon, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, 85 cents; schooner Danforth, coal, Toledo to Duluth, private terms.

Cleared—Propeller Chicago, merchandise for Chicago.

Arrived and Cleared at Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., July 17.—Arrived—Steamer Campana, from Duluth, with passengers and freight; propeller Toledo, from Chicago, with passengers and freight.

Sailed—Steamer Campana, for Duluth, with passengers and freight; propeller Michigan, for Duluth, with passengers and freight.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 17.—Passed up—Schooner G. M. Case, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Passed down—Schooner Manzanilla, Bay City to Kingston, timber; steam-barge Abercorn and consort, Manistee to Ogdensburg, lumber.

An Exciting Trip.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, July 17.—R. K. Wing, of Brooklyn, who sailed from Buffalo down the lakes, arrived here today. He had an exciting trip.

Bound to This Port.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., July 17.—The propeller Prussia, from Montreal for Chicago, with a general cargo, passed up today.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Allegheny, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop R. G. Ingersoll, Montague, lumber.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Holland, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, sundries.
Prop Rube Richards, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr May Richards, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Gessine, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Mantinee, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, lumber.
Schr White Cloud, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Stafford, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Erie, coal.
Schr George Steele, Manistique, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, White Lake, wood.
Schr Frank Crawford, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Hamlin, lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Cheboygan, wood.
Schr Harry Bissell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr John Schuette, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr F. S. Spinner, Jacksonport, bark.
Schr Merchant, Garden Bay, sundries.
Schr Jesse Hoyt, Garden Bay, lumber.
Schr C. Michelson, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr B. Parsons, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Potomac, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Starlight, Masonville, posts.
Schr Orkney Lass, Summer Isle, posts.
Schr Moses Gage, Green Bay, posts.
Schr Mystic Star, Oswego, coal.
Schr J. G. Simmons, Frankfort, lumber.
Schr Maj. Terry, Montague, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Buckeye, Port Sherman, light.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, mdse.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, light.
Prop Douglas, Holland, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Ogdensburg, 27,397 bu wheat.
Schr Two Fannies, Cleveland, light.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Buffalo, light.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Z. Y. M. C. A., Manistee, light.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Manistee, light.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, light.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ludington, light.
Schr A. J. Covill, Montague, light.
Schr Gessine, Ludington, light.
Schr City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Rosa Belle, Pentwater, light.
Schr Antares, Port Sherman, light.
Schr Jessie Martin, Port Sherman, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr J. B. Wilber, Cedar River, light.
Schr Mercury, Ludington, light.
Schr Ataunto, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. G. Peters, Alpena, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Alpena, light.
Schr Maj. Ferry, Montague, light.
Schr Live Oak, Ludington, light.

An Anti-Crinolet Crusade.

London Medical Press.

The crinolet cannot with propriety be called the thin edge of the wedge of crinoline, but it may perhaps be correctly described as the first elevation on the ascent of that mountain of absurdity which was such a nuisance twelve or fifteen years ago. The crinolet is simply a ludicrous excrescence which gives an English woman the outlines of a Hottentot and must be highly inconvenient, being something in the nature of a birdcage stuffed under the dress and fixed in the region of the archaic bustle, but it does not in any way interfere with functional activity nor endanger health. With crinoline, however, the case is far different. That was not only a social vexation of the first magnitude, tending to the dissemination of nervous irritation by universal ruffling of temper and creation of embarrassment, but it was a cause of disease and a danger to life. By exposing the lower half of the body to currents of cold air and chilling, it helped to set up various disorders and to induce general debility, and by spreading out the inflammable materials of clothing in such a way that they were beyond control and almost beyond cognizance, it kept up a constant risk of conflagration whenever an open fireplace was approached. Many lives were sacrificed, owing to crinoline-inflated skirts catching fire. It behooves all sensible women firmly to set their faces against any attempt at the reintroduction of this pernicious fashion. Our modern culture is not good for much if it is not strong enough to put its foot down (to speak metaphorically and in mixed metaphor, too) and to burst once for all this big silly bubble of crinolet. Let the crinolet change its name, and be popularly spoken of as the Hottentot, and we predict that it will speedily cease to offend the eyes of those who, without any Grosvenor Gallery proclivities to the love of leanness, still admire the human form divine when unmillinered, and detest unsightly protuberances.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30; Prepaid Steerage Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier, between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st. General Agents for Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE,
Established 1840.
Three and four sailings a week. No overcrowded ships and no live stock carried. This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat. Passage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Draft for £1 and upwards. P. H. DU VERNET, Agent.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Department, 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW VIA DERRY.
ANCHORIA, July 22, 10 a m | ETHIOPIA, Aug. 5, 10 am
DEVONIA, July 29, 3 p m | CIRCASSIA, Aug. 12, 3 pm
Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outward, $28; prepaid, $30.
For book of "Tours in Scotland," rates, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York, and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY
DAKOTA, MONTANA, IDAHO, WASHINGTON, and OREGON Traversed by the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD,
The Great Wheat Belt and Grazing Range of America.
The Northern Pacific country cannot be excelled in HEALTHFULNESS OF CLIMATE, FERTILITY OF SOIL, and Wealth of NATURAL RESOURCES.
The quality of wheat grown in the Northern Pacific country proving superior to any ever before known and bringing higher prices, it required a new name to designate it in the markets, and it is known as "No. 1 HARD."
THE LANDS offered by the Northern Pacific Railroad range from $2.60 to $4.00 per acre, and are the cheapest and best lands now in market. In Minnesota, Dakota, and Montana there are over 10,000,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE. Crops are large and sure; stock-raising is very profitable, and there are ready markets at the East by rail or lakes, and at the West at numerous mining-camps—good business opportunities; fine chances for paying investments; and work for all at good wages. The prosperous condition of existing settlements along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota and Eastern Dakota is the best guarantee of the permanency of the agricultural interests of the entire region.
VAST GOLD and SILVER mining sections occur in Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon and each is famous as the best agricultural, grazing, and stock-raising country in the United States.
For rates of fare and freight for colonies and parties of land-seekers and land-buyers, and information relating to local Land Agencies, apply to A. L. STOKES, General Agent, 52 Clark street, Chicago, or P. B. GROAT, General Emigration Agent, St. Paul, Minn.
For detailed information on all points relating to land, and for maps, books, circulars, etc., FREE apply to or address R. M. NEWPORT, General Land Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

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Composed largely of powdered Mica or Isinglass, is the BEST and CHEAPEST lubricator, in the world—the BEST because it does not gum, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft; the CHEAPEST because it costs NO MORE than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of any other make. Answers as well for Harvesters, Mill Gearing, Threshing Machines, Corn-Planters, Carriages, Buggies, etc., as for Wagons. GUARANTEED to contain NO Petroleum. Sold by all dealers.
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Sole Agents for the Dominion.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Cresson Springs, Cambria Co., Pa.
Opens June 22, 1882.
On main line of Pennsylvania Railroad, 2,300 feet above sea level, situated in a park of 100 acres, amid the matchless scenery of the Alleghenies; its accessibility, pure air, and freedom from malaria, flies, and mosquitoes, render it the most desirable resort in the State. During 1881 a new hotel was erected, first-class in all its appointments, and capable (with cottages) of accommodating nearly 1,000 guests. Cottage residences may be rented by those desiring the quiet and seclusion of home. For description, circular, diagram, and terms, address
W. D. TYLER, Sup't.
The celebrated Logan House, Altoona, Pa., is also under Mr. Tyler's management. Send for circular.

The Wentworth,
Newcastle, N. H.,
Will open June 24. It has accommodations for 400 guests, and offers more attractions than any other seaside resort on the Atlantic coast. Excellent advantages for boating, fishing, and bathing. Contains every modern appliance, spacious rooms, best spring beds, large parlors, passenger elevator, Music Hall for dancing and theatricals, Orchestra of 20 pieces, Bowling Alleys, Billiard Room, Steam Yacht for excursions, Sail and Row Boats, First-class Livery and Boarding Stables. Grounds illuminated by electric light. New York and Boston Stock reports received every hour. Two miles from Portsmouth and two hours' ride from Boston by Eastern Railroad. Coaches of the Hotel always in waiting.
Address, Portsmouth, N. H.
GEORGE F. THOMPSON, Manager.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
THE LARGEST IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON OF 1882.
W. WHITNEY, Manager. THOS. CHASE, Cashier.
D. T. MORGAN, Musical Director.
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors.

HOTEL LA FAYETTE,
Minnetonka Beach, Minn.
The finest Summer Hotel on the Continent. Rates, $3 to $3.50 per day; $15 to $20 per week. Special rates to families.
EUGENE MEHL, Manager, Minnetonka Beach, Minn.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Apply to JOHN B. SWINERTON, Proprietor.

WESTMORELAND VILLA,
Cape May City, on the beach near Denizot's Pier, opposite Hot Salt Baths. A new house, well furnished, and first-class in all appointments.

THE ALLAIRE,
Spring Lake, N. J., opens June 17. Directly on the beach; modern construction; superior appointments.
Thos. Farley, Man'r. E. M. RICHARDSON, Prop'r.

THE Original Summer Resort of the Northwest, The "Oakwood." No place equals it for health, rest, and comfort. Write for illustrated circulars. David Greenway & Sons, Dartford P. O., Wisconsin.

AUCTION SALE of LANDS
AT
EFFINGHAM, ILLINOIS,
ON
TUESDAY, the 15th of August, 1882.
All the lands now belonging to the
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Located in the counties of Coles, Moultrie, Shelby, Cumberland, Effingham, and Jasper, will be offered at Public Auction at the above time and place. For further particulars see large bills posted at the various Stations on the line of the road and elsewhere. Full information will be given by all Station Agents of the Company, or at Room 36, No. 78 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill., on application in person or by letter to
P. DAGGY,
Land Commissioner.
July 13, 1882.

THE CROPS.

Illinois Will Have a Yield of Hay Nearly Up to the Average.

The Crop Is the Second in Value, and Was Worth Twenty-four Millions Last Year.

News of the Pleasantest Character from a Wide Region in Kansas.

A Discouraging Report of the Corn Crop in Illinois and Iowa.

Official Showing of the Illinois Hay Crop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 17.—The late reports received at the Illinois Department of Agriculture concerning the hay crop of the State are given below. In value the hay crop of the State exceeds any other crop grown in the State excepting corn. The 1881 hay crop of this State was valued at $24,184,087:

The condition of meadows has considerably improved during the past month in the northern and southern portions of the State, and the prospects in Central Illinois are as good for nearly an average yield per acre as on the 1st of June, 1882.

The area of meadows is not as large as last season, but the improved condition gives encouragement for as large a hay crop as in 1881.

The excessive and continued rains during the winter and spring have been favorable for a very rank growth of grass on all except overflowed lands, and the hay will be coarse and not of average quality.

Meadows that were injured by the drouth last season are in much better condition than one month ago. Reports from localities where the army worm was at work on the meadows early this spring are of an encouraging character and indicate a much larger hay crop than anticipated early in June.

The following tables give the comparative acreage and condition of the hay crop in each county in the State.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

More than half the area of meadows of the State is in the Northern Division, where the condition indicates about an average yield of hay per acre.

The area is not quite as large as last season, but the condition is better than the last two years at corresponding dates.

Counties.	Acreage, 1881...	Acreage 1882, compared 1881.	Av. condition June 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1881...	Av. condition July 1, 1880...
Boone	28,071	99	100	101	94	92
Bureau	41,834	93	98	87	87	112
Carroll	30,319	100	90	105	95	78
Cook	87,406	100	87	84	81	91
De Kalb	63,677	100	85	98	91	95
Du Page	24,182	100	105	100	75	90
Grundy	22,296	100	92	85	100	105
Henderson	9,421	94	85	100	97	91
Henry	44,588	100	93	108	88	90
Iroquois	60,309	103	90	97	94	110
Jo Daviess	37,908	100	90	100	98	73
Kane	54,499	96	102	100	98	75
Kankakee	55,445	100	84	100	86	100
Kendall	29,297	94	91	100	71	90
Knox	45,047	90	101	97	97	93
Lake	45,484	100	95	96	93	95
La Salle	76,081	93	93	99	92	106
Lee	62,429	100	102	105	105	86
Livingston	61,529	100	94	99	80	130
Marshall	12,865	96	93	97	93	112
McHenry	41,541	99	100	118	91	80
Mercer	29,134	100	98	100	94	93
Ogle	43,141	99	99	105	85	96
Peoria	27,440	84	87	97	82	121
Putnam	6,314	101	103	106	97	100
Rock Island	20,414	98	95	97	86	93
Stark	13,040	95	99	104	94	96
Stephenson	32,747	97	87	90	100	91
Warren	24,496	92	105	101	95	91
Whitesides	34,720	93	84	87	[illegible]	85
Will	77,537	100	93	95	93	94
Winnebago	31,684	93	106	115	94	78
Woodford	31,080	100	88	90	94	96
Total—average	1,306,384	97	95	99	91	95

In all the northern counties there will be 90 per cent or over of an average yield per acre excepting Bureau, Cook, and Grundy.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

There is considerable complaint of the damage to meadows by overflow in many of the central counties, and the following table shows that nearly one-third of the hay crop of the State is produced in this division of the State:

Counties.	Acreage 1881...	Acreage 1882, comp'd 1881...	Av. condition June 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1881...	Av. condition July 1, 1880...
Adams	22,280	86	98	79	90	100
Brown	9,963	85	102	90	100	112
Calhoun	3,250	97	99	105	92	96
Cass	1,102	92	97	100	105	106
Champaign	44,800	102	100	104	89	100
Christian	29,914	105	93	101	81	115
Clark	17,889	98	91	118	100	93
Coles	20,303	97	100	100	77	97
Cumberland	12,810	100	101	104	93	106
De Witt	15,498	90	93	85	95	103
Douglas	23,747	98	99	96	105	95
Edgar	24,552	101	107	102	94	96
Ford	23,966	103	100	107	82	95
Fulton	24,647	91	89	102	90	103
Greene	12,883	94	94	93	90	100
Hancock	37,125	94	102	96	85	105
Jersey	9,563	95	90	100	92	109
Logan	18,234	94	92	100	102	106
Macon	19,636	96	95	100	98	105
Macoupin	26,883	97	84	86	99	105
Mason	2,905	99	96	91	103	113
McDonough	21,000	87	80	77	68	105
McLean	58,630	94	94	96	87	111
Menard	23,972	92	99	95	103	104
Montgomery	29,054	100	93	102	103	103
Morgan	36,244	102	88	88	95	122
Moultrie	10,007	94	95	96	86	120
Piatt	9,101	102	102	103	90	98
Pike	15,565	91	81	84	86	101
Sangamon	17,976	79	87	96	100	107
Schuyler	14,325	92	88	92	95	110
Scott	4,142	87	88	46	100	100
Shelby	25,864	97	96	95	89	110
Tazewell	22,447	94	97	96	98	107
Vermilion	39,551	100	100	105	112	96
Total or av'ge	732,328	95	95	95	93	104

There will be a limited yield of hay per acre in the Counties of Adams, De Witt, Macoupin, McDonough, Morgan, Pike, and Scott. The yield per acre promises to be some better than at the corresponding date in 1881 for the Central Division.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

There has been much improvement in the condition of meadows during the past month, and those that were damaged early in the season by the army-worms have made rapid growth, and the prospect is encouraging for more than three-fourths of an average yield of hay per acre.

The condition is nearly as promising as at corresponding date in 1881.

Counties.	Acreage, 1881...	Acreage 1882 compar'd 1881	Av. condition June 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1882...	Av. condition July 1, 1881...	Av. condition July 1, 1880...
Alexander	540	103	83	85	103	97
Bond	13,577	88	77	86	110	96
Clay	18,732	84	84	80	100	97
Clinton	10,926	85	61	87	107	87
Crawford	12,146	88	96	92	98	125
Edwards	3,678	80	60	110	71	100
Effingham	19,807	103	98	102	105	105
Fayette	14,859	89	93	100	107	102
Franklin	3,744	90	70	70	70	110
Gallatin	4,570	100	58	75	90	100
Hamilton	7,667	90	65	78	66	100
Hardin	2,264	81	67	100	100	100
Jackson	9,771	78	58	92	100	106
Jasper	20,683	94	94	88	95	98
Jefferson	19,494	84	66	93	63	103
Johnson	5,622	85	65	84	62	96
Lawrence	10,326	87	76	....	77	110
Madison	23,909	99	101	92	98	93
Marion	14,026	95	89	98	101	83
Massac	4,117	98	46	40	58	97
Monroe	9,649	93	80	80	94	97
Perry	6,708	90	60	66	70	100
Pope	4,200	112	46	86	82	93
Pulaski	2,792	100	66	96	85	104
Randolph	10,787	85	50	82	101	108
Richland	14,564	82	75	85	105	107
Saline	5,350	91	77	110	88	107
St. Clair	17,058	90	60	101	120	87
Union	7,970	84	68	80	94	100
Wabash	7,951	90	70	77	64	100
Washington	4,706	87	76	....	62	100
Wayne	22,307	78	34	80	97	97
White	11,011	81	71	70	99	95
Williamson	9,250	88	67	66	83	102
Total or av'ge	345,654	90	70	85	89	100

All the southern counties promise more than three-fourths of an average yield of hay per acre except Franklin, Massac, Perry, and Williamson.

A Large Portion of the Arkansas Valley Visited by a Copious Rain.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WICHITA, Kas., July 16.—Copious showers have fallen here during the last twenty-four hours, which report says have covered a large area of the Arkansas Valley. The last two weeks have been dry though owing to a cool breeze. The effect of the dry weather have been very little felt, but this rain has straightened out the corn which had begun to curl, thoroughly soaking the ground and roots of the crop. Experienced corn raisers say that they now regard the corn crop as assured. If their predictions are correct Southern Kansas will produce as fine a corn crop as she has wheat, the yield in two counties last year being 5,000,000 bushels each. The promise at present is for even a larger crop than last season, as the acreage is fully one-fourth more. The corn in Kingman and Harper Counties is reported to be more forward even than in the older counties, having less rain this spring the farmers were enabled to plant earlier. A gentleman who has just driven well over Kingman and Harper Counties says that sod corn in these counties will produce fully twenty-five bushels per acre.

Progress of the Harvest, and Other Agricultural News from Points in Illinois.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., July 15.—The farmers of this section of the country are enjoying unusually fine harvest weather. Oats and rye are yielding large returns, and timothy and grass are heavier than known before for years. Corn is looking splendid, and with good weather from now out will yield well. We have had no rain for two weeks, except light showers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 17.—Finer harvest weather than has favored this section during the past week has never been seen. As a result, all of the wheat and rye has been harvested in the best condition and thrashing has begun. New wheat is now pouring into every warehouse, the farmers being anxious to sell, as buyers only guarantee a dollar per bushel up to the 25th inst. In some places the harvesting of oats begins today, but the bulk of the crop will not be ripe until the last of this week. The yield will not be remarkably heavy, although the acreage is immense. Corn has not picked up much since I last reported. The soil has changed from an extreme of moist to that of dryness, and is almost as hard as a brickyard. The demand now is for showers to moisten but not to deluge the surface. Grapes are rotting badly, and a complete failure of the crop is feared.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HENNEPIN, Ill., July 17.—Harvesting has been the order of the day during the past week. The weather has been all that could be desired. Wheat and rye are in excellent condition—the berry being plump and sound. The yield of each of these grains will be much greater per acre than last year. Well-posted farmers put the average yield of wheat in the entire county at twenty-two bushels per acre. One farmer stated that he would have 300 bushels of wheat from nine and one-third acres of ground.

Oats are looking well, but none will be cut for ten days yet. Corn is somewhat backward, although it has improved greatly within ten days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ill., July 17.—The wheat harvest in this county is nearly over, and the farmers well advanced into the hay harvest. Edgar County never had such a crop of wheat, oats, and hay. It can be safely relied on for one and a half million bushels of wheat, and I think 300,000 more might be added to that amount. Corn is growing rapidly, and will be much better than at first anticipated. There has not been grander harvest weather in the history of the county. The steam thrasher can be heard in every direction, and thousands of bushels are being marketed, our dealers paying $1 per bushel delivered.

People at Hays City, Kas., Well Contented.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., Kas., July 14.—Harvest is over and thrashing commenced. Wheat is yielding more than was expected. It is now thought the average will be twenty-five bushels per acre, although some fields are averaging over thirty bushels per acre, and none reported as yet less than twenty bushels per acre. Corn stands from four to six feet high and a good color. Wild grass never better at this time of the year. Strangers are appearing on our streets once more in search of cheap homes and stock ranches, and everybody feels contented and happy over the present outlook.

Corn in Central Wisconsin Improving—Wheat Above an Average.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 17.—The warm, bright weather of the past few days is having a beneficial effect on corn, which is pushing along rapidly. Winter wheat will be harvested in about five days from now, and will be far above the average in yield. Barley will be an unusually fine crop, and oats are doing splendidly. Spring wheat promises unusually well, and thus far there have been no chinch-bugs or rust. Much hay has been spoiled by bad weather, but there will be a second crop in most cases, and, with a good season to come, there will be no lack of hay this fall. Farmers are feeling well.

A SWINDLER EXPOSED.

Thomas F. Jacobs, a Confidence Man, Arrested in Cincinnati and His Little Game Exposed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—A swindler in the person of Thomas F. Jacobs, recently of Cleveland, was arrested in this city today, just in time to interrupt his operations here. It appears that a young man named W. F. Bessinger, of Cleveland, was induced through an advertisement in one of the daily papers of that city to enter into a partnership with Jacobs on the 19th of June last in the photograph and oil-painting business at Room 7 Hurd's Block, Euclid avenue, Jacobs agreeing to guarantee his partner a return of $2,000 the first year on his investment. All the necessary papers were executed by a Notary of that city, making the firm a legitimate concern upon the payment of $1,100 by Bessinger as provided in the contract. Bessinger promptly paid over the money. After several delays on the part of Jacobs, whose excuses were beginning to excite the suspicion of Bessinger, the former suddenly decamped between two days. His next appearance was in this city, where he has been engaged in laying traps to inveigle new victims, who are expected to respond to the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Commercial*, *Enquirer*, and *Gazette*:

"Wanted—A partner with $1,000 to $1,200 in a safe and highly-respectable business that is not only permanent and sure of large income, but is certain to realize a respectable fortune within a reasonable time. The investment is secured. The advertiser desires an equal partner in every respect, and will invest equally in cash. Address Manufacturing, this office."

Bessinger arrived in this city yesterday morning in pursuit of Jacobs, and called at the office of the Chief of Police. He gave a minute description of the man, and Detectives Wappenstein and Crawford were detailed to hunt up the fugitive. The detectives stationed a boy who knew him at the *Commercial* office corner and took a position themselves a few steps eastward. The boy gave the officers the "tip" as Jacobs and his wife were entering Snowden's store. Jacobs weakened visibly when lassoed, and attempted to pass over to his alleged wife a roll of money containing about $1,000, but Detective Crawford noticed the movement and took possession of the money. At the Chief's office a compromise was effected by Bessinger, who agreed to accept $800 from Jacobs in cash and an order for all the furniture in the alleged office at Cleveland. The money was paid over, for which Jacobs took a receipt. Jacobs and the woman left the Chief's office in a despondent frame of mind, saying that they were going to New York. They were shortly afterward seen to enter a ticket office and purchase tickets for the East, where it is supposed Jacobs will continue to prosecute his questionable schemes. The detectives captured at the newspaper offices letters addressed to "Manufacturing" from a dozen or more well-known and well-respected citizens of this city making inquiries as to the character of the business and expressing willingness to invest their capital as well as their services. The prompt appearance of Mr. Bessinger and the action of the police no doubt saved some of these gentlemen a snug amount.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

An Irate Father Attempts to Shoot the Man Who Ran Off with His Daughter—What They All Have to Say for Themselves.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE told of the arrest of a young man named Fred Williams and a 16-year-old girl named Cora Price on a charge of adultery. The arrest was made Sunday night in a room of the Florence Hotel, No. 268 West Randolph street, to which place the erring couple had been traced by the girl's father, who came here from Kankakee for the express purpose, as he afterward stated, of killing the seducer of his only child. He made no attempt, however, to slaughter Williams Sunday night. The latter was supposed to be a drummer for a Chicago jewelry house, but in the police report he is designated as a "fakir," while the young man himself says he is a bricklayer. His appearance certainly bears out the statement that he knows more about laying brick than he does about selling jewelry. Williams passed the night behind the bars, but Cora was bailed out about midnight. Yesterday the case was called for a hearing before Justice Walsh, and all the interested parties were present. Williams, when asked to plead, promptly answered that he desired a change of venue, and the court granted him one. In the meantime the stern parent had sworn out a warrant for abduction against the bricklaying jeweler, which, it was understood, would be executed immediately after the disposition of the first case. From the court-room Williams was

TAKEN BACK TO HIS CELL

to await transfer with the other "changes" to Justice Demars. It was noticed that Price lingered about the basement entrance to the cells, through which he had been informed Williams was to pass, but no particular attention was paid to the fact. The old man carried a cane which he held with a savage grip, and his face was by no means wreathed in smiles. When an officer finally started out with Williams the turnkey said to the prisoner: "Look out for the old gent; I hear him pounding the sidewalk with a big cane." But it was not the cane that Price wanted to use. When Williams appeared in sight and started across Waldo place with the officer, the old man, who was about a rod in the rear, suddenly whipped out a new 32-calibre "Blue-Jacket" and blazed away at the prisoner. The girl, though, was right near her father at the time, and when she saw him leveling a revolver at her lover gave a shriek of warning which so startled Williams and the officer that they jumped into a new position just as the deadly missile sped by. As it was the bullet cut through the prisoner's clothes near the left hip and scratched the skin a little. It also frightened him mightily, and when the officer started toward the would-be assassin Williams broke away and started on a run down Desplaines street. But the report of the revolver had brought another officer to the scene, and in less than a minute the escaped prisoner was recaptured, while Price was also arrested and disarmed. Under the circumstances, it was concluded best to lock up all three of the parties to the sensation, and this was done. Today the matter will receive another airing in court.

A TRIBUNE reporter who conversed with the prisoners as to the history of the case met with

SOME VERY CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

The girl, who is a slim, delicate-looking creature with banged hair, accepts the situation very coolly for one of her tender years and supposed verdancy as to the ways of the world. She said that her pa and ma had not lived together for several years, and that she lived with her mother most of the time in La Fayette, Ind., her mother working in a laundry at that place. A few weeks ago she met Williams and learned to love him. He never asked her to marry him, but always led her to believe that some day they would be made one. He induced her to come with him to Chicago last Monday from Kankakee, where she had gone to visit her father, and since their arrival here she had lived with him as his wife, believing that he would keep his promise to "make everything all right."

Williams said he met the girl first in Lafayette, where she was introduced to him by some fellows who gave him to understand that she was not the most modest person in the world. He saw her again in Kankakee. It was as much at her own suggestion as his that she came to Chicago with him. In other words, Mr. Williams claims that he is not the girl's seducer.

Thomas Price, the father, is a bridge-carpenter by trade, and is a man about 50 years old. He declares that Cora was a good girl up to the time she left Kankakee with Williams. When asked if he came to Chicago with the determination of killing Williams, Price answered calmly in the affirmative, and said further that

HE WOULD KILL HIM

as soon as an opportunity presented itself. Cora was his only child, the sole survivor of seven children, and he thought himself perfectly justified in sending to his long account the man who had ruined her and disgraced the family.

Williams shows a letter written to him by Cora in which she makes use of some rather "fly" language for a country lassie. The West Side detectives say that Williams is not a bricklayer or a drummer, and is not even Williams, but that he is "Frenchy" McNichols, a notorious thief and pickpocket who has already served a term at Joliet for larceny.

SYLVAN WORSHIP.

Services Yesterday at the Lake Bluff Assembly—The Cynical Reporter's Ideas of Camp-Meeting Flirtation.

At Lake Bluff the weather was "most charming" yesterday. It could not have been better, and the summer sojourners at the sacred place made the most of it. To keep outdoors was the problem of the hour, and it was an easy one to solve, for nothing less than Brother Truesdell's dinner-bell had sufficient power to bring people under cover. The lectures were sparsely attended, and it is feared the summer studies lacked in interest, for the refreshing shades of the grove were too enticing for many to think of mind-and-heart cultivation. The assembly closes Thursday and the commencement exercises will take place Wednesday evening. On July 26 the camp-meeting begins.

One of the misfortunes of Lake Bluff this season is the absence of young men. There seems to be a dearth of them. The consequence is that the numerous pretty young ladies summering at the Bluff are sad and drooping. Instead of stowing away adipose gained by drinking freely the pure milk from Judge Blodgett's farm, and wearing the rosy color country air is expected to paint on their cheeks, these maidens are looking lean, pale, and all forlorn. The Cornell cadets and a few "odds and ends" of young fellows from the city and surrounding country contribute the sole stock in trade of the young misses, and this stock is made to do double and treble duty till the young men go about saying, "O give us a rest," and sighing, "Two is company, three is none." It is true the reporters have furnished food for gossip among the charming maidens, and two of the Milwaukee fraternity have been "mashed"; one so badly he has not dared to show himself at the Bluffs since, and the other suffered from such a severe attack of compliment that he did not return till after many days. But even the nymphs of the grove get tired and sigh, like old Alexander, for more worlds to conquer. Up to date they have not found it easy work to strike up a lively flirtation with the parsons, probably because nearly all of them are accompanied by their wives, who judiciously keep an eye open. And Mr. Peck is so vigorously exercised that he is losing his appetite, and is getting so thin the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church won't know him when he returns to the choir. Hence the demoiselles from necessity fall back on the poor, fagged-out cadets. Yesterday they gave the boys a picnic. The whole crowd marched off to the woods, a girl escorting a fellow, and some of the girls, like old Mother Hubbard, had none. Waltz and polka music was heard in the direction of the party, and report has it that there was dancing enough to make a Methodist heart quake.

HERE ARE A FEW SPECIMENS

of the young ladies' conversation, gleaned in part from the hotel porch, where they congregate after dinner like fellows around a country tavern: "I think Mr. —— is the best looking fellow in the band." "I am just dying for a fresh 'mash,'" said a languid beauty. "Do you know what us girls did when Dr. Vincent said he did not like to see girls give up playing with dolls? Why, we just went and made us some rag babies." "It is so awfully dull I shall be glad when the school is over." Cruel, if true. "Don't you think the cadets ought to expend the proceeds of their concert studying music?"

At the morning meeting of the normal class yesterday Brother Pond gravely advised the preachers present to make it a daily practice to read and commit to memory several passages of Scripture. One of the ministers turned and quietly asked Mr. Pond if he really supposed preachers prayed. Brother Pond responded with one of his beautiful smiles.

Bishop Warren spoke before the Ministers' institute yesterday morning on the duties of a minister. He should go to his work with the feeling that God had sent him; he should never be afraid to speak; he should think that his word was of God and not man; he should preach of the experience of Christianity. The minister should not appeal to the intellect but assert the truths of God, with Christ as the model. If brilliant things were to be said they should come out unexpectedly, and not as if they were premeditated. Though modest, the preacher should occupy the pulpit, conscious the Lord had sent him to declare to man His Word.

DR. VAN HUDA, OF MINNESOTA,

lectured in the morning on "Christianity as a Social Factor." He spoke of the condition of woman before and after Christ, and remarked that in Christian lands marriage was often a question of money, and many husbands appeared to have less respect for their wives than for those of other men. Woman in Christian lands, however, was far in advance of her sisters in heathen countries. Women were the first missionaries to teach Paul's work. Christianity had created a system of charity which was unknown in lands where Paganism prevailed.

Dr. D. S. Gregory, President of the Lake Forest University, lectured on psychology, his subject being "General View of the Powers of the Human Soul." His argument was against the materialistic school of philosophy.

Bishop Warren lectured last night on "The Force of the Sunbeam." A reporter asked the gentleman for an abstract of his lecture, and received the reply, "I have not seen it for ten years."

The sisters at the Bluff are having a quiet laugh at Dr. Vincents' expense. One of them says: "We could not help smiling when we heard Dr. Vincent laying it down to the preachers that those who sported perfumed handkerchiefs, wore gold eyeglasses, and talked from notes never saved souls. All the while he was talking the Doctor had his manuscript before him, and gold eyeglasses adorned his face."

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax lectures this afternoon on "Our Martyred Presidents, Lincoln and Garfield." Dr. Gregory speaks this morning, and Dr. Stocking, of Detroit, this evening.

Eloping on a Yacht—A Summer Story of Love, Marriage, Chase, and Capture.

Baltimore American.

The news of an elopement, capture, arrest, and separation comes all in a lump from the green fields of Harford County with an aroma of freshness about it which makes it all the more delightful. Moses Gantt was a sailor bold, and his big heart had been an empty thing for the longest kind of a time until he chanced to meet Miss May Whitton. The way he met her was this: Gantt had charge of a summer sailing vessel—a yacht, or something of the kind—which he anchored in front of the house at Cedar Grove where dwelt May Whitton with her father. The tender-hearted Moses applied at the parental mansion at Cedar Grove for board, and his request was granted. Then he began his love-making. Sitting opposite Miss May at the table, little wonder is it that they soon began to exchange glances full of meaning. Moses told the young girl of a cottage for two and of all the pleasure they would have together when she became his wife. She believed his story, just as all of them do, and promised to go with him, take her where he would.

So one day last week she went with him, and, pulling up the sails, the lovers went happily down the river, thinking only of love and where their breakfast was coming from. Moses Lochinvar anchored his craft about eight miles from the home of Mr. Whitton, but did not remain long when he heard that Mr. Whitton and his son were in hot pursuit, vowing vengeance upon him for carrying off the girl. To act quickly was his only hope. So across the river he sailed to Kent County, hunted up a magistrate, and in less than fifteen minutes Miss May Whitton was pronounced Mrs. Moses Gantt, with all the rights and titles thereto attaching. In Kent they staid but a short time, and returned to Harford, trying their best to elude capture. But, alas for their love, they were caught Sunday morning at a house on the Philadelphia pike, near Hanway's store, about four miles from Magnolia Station. The county Sheriff had heard that they were there and started out bright and early in the morning with two wagon-loads of Deputy Sheriffs. They surrounded the house. Gantt made a break for the woods, but the officers fired several rounds at him and he came to a halt. He is now in jail at Belair and his love-story stops here. The girl is a minor.

BRAVE-BEAR.

He Received the News of His Respit by the President with Grunts of Satisfaction.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., July 17.—The first Indian upon whom a death-sentence was ever passed in Dakota was Brave-Bear, who was convicted last winter and sentenced to hang March 9. His motion for a new trial having been denied by the Supreme Court, he was in May sentenced to hang July 20. Brave-Bear's alleged crime was the murder in 1879 of Joseph Johnson, a discharged soldier near Fort Sully. The Sisters of Mercy and other Catholics have taken great interest in Brave-Bear. Not only have they given religious instructions, but they have labored diligently to secure a pardon. Though they have been told that Brave-Bear was a bad Indian, that there was no reason to doubt that he killed Johnson, and was blood-thirsty, and would destroy other lives if let loose, they have persisted in their cause, and late Saturday night a telegram was received from the Assistant Attorney-General to Judge Campbell announcing that the President had given Brave-Bear a respit of sixty days. C. S. Palmer, Assistant United States Attorney, conveyed the tidings to Brave-Bear. The Indian has a slight knowledge of English, and with words and signs he was given to understand that the great Chief had delayed the time of his death. Though Brave-Bear knew that next Thursday was the day set for his execution, and though he has been decidedly downcast, he has all along felt, he knew not exactly how, that relief would come. When, therefore, Mr. Palmer broke the news to him yesterday, and when a calendar was procured and the Indian informed that he had sixty days longer to live, he was a happy and joyful savage. He rushed to his cell and brought out a photograph of himself which he presented to Mr. Palmer, expressing his thanks in half broken English, by many signs and grunts. The particulars of Brave-Bear's lease of life are to come by mail, but it is now generally thought that his execution will never take place. While there are many who believe Brave-Bear guilty of murder, he was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and not a few would hang him on general principles. The public, in view of the terribly bungling work in hanging Egan last week at Sioux Falls, sixty-five miles away, feel a relief that we are not soon to have another judicial murder, even though the victim be an Indian dog.

A WAR OF RACES.

A Row in Georgia Between Whites and Blacks, in Which One White Man and a Negro Were Killed and Six Colored Men Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—Two months ago men who were compelled to leave Polk County on account of the passage of the "option law" established a drinking-saloon at the mouth of a tunnel being constructed on the Macon & Brunswick Extension Railroad, Paulding County. The railroad authorities have used every endeavor to get rid of the great annoyance, but to no purpose. Those who have generally frequented this place have been white men and desperate characters. A short time ago Hagan, employed in getting timber, went there to get cheese and crackers, when John Hicks got into a quarrel with him and shot him. Wednesday last the proprietor of the saloon went to camp and into the commissary with two revolvers searching for one of the hands, who he found and shot at, saying this man had informed revenue officers against him. A few days ago some of these men went into the camp armed with revolvers and shotguns ostensibly to sell peaches. Whilst trading they accused one of the negroes of stealing some of their peaches, and pointed a gun at him, as they said, to make him disgorge. Their conduct caused a crowd to gather, when they left. A short distance off one of them turned and fired at the crowd, when the fire was returned, and a running fire was kept up between the negroes and the peach sellers, in which some fifty shots were fired. Friday morning Hicks, the desperado, went to camp armed with two revolvers and with a box of cartridges in his pocket. Saturday (pay day) John Hicks again came to the camp armed, and attempted to disarm the negroes, many of whom had armed themselves for self-protection. Hicks succeeded in disarming some four or five of the negroes, when he was resisted by one man, and a fight ensued. This was at the mouth of the tunnel where the saloon is located. In the fight Hicks and one negro were killed and six negroes were wounded, Hicks receiving eight balls in his body. The negroes succeeded in driving the whites from the saloon, of which they remained in possession until yesterday noon. On Saturday night the Sheriff of Paulding County was notified and assembled a posse, and went immediately to the tunnel, where the Sheriff of Polk County also assembled his posse. The negroes first refused to surrender, but afterwards submitted to the arrest of those engaged in the disturbance, and the remainder quietly dispersed.

A PAIL OF CHERRIES.

A Fight Over Their Possession Resulted in the Death of One of the Participants.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 17.—Today Henry Myers, who killed a man near Berwick for a pail of cherries a few days ago, surrendered himself to the authorities in this city. The victim of the tragedy was William Hufnagle, who kept a disreputable groggery and assignation-house out in the country. A quarrel ensued over a pail of cherries, all the parties being drunk, and Hufnagle drew a revolver, and, with a terrible oath, told Myers he would kill him. Both men clinched and a fight for the revolver followed. After a struggle of some minutes Myers succeeded in throwing Hufnagle to the floor and wrenching the revolver from his grasp. While the prostrate man was regaining his feet his murderer kicked him in the stomach, prostrating him again. He followed this up with a number of kicks about the head. Myers having on heavy stoga boots, every kick had a fatal effect. Ten minutes after Hufnagle fell to the floor he was dead. His head was bleeding terribly, and the bones of the forehead were all crushed to a jelly. Myers escaped to the woods, where he was pursued by bodies of men, whom he succeeded in eluding. Hufnagle's friends would have lynched Myers, but the community are glad that the former is out of the way and his villainous bagnio broken up.

THE CATTLE-DRIVE.

Fifty Thousand Cattle Have Passed Up the Trail in Indian Territory Within the Past Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 17.—An Indian Territory special says: Within the past week more than 50,000 head of cattle have passed up the trail. Herds are reported coming in from Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, Kansas, and the borders of Iowa. The following are names of owners and number of stock which passed up during the last six days: W. West, 3,300; Johnson & Assmer, 2,500; James Ray, 440; E. Slaughter, 600; John Butler, 1,200; Jones Bros., 1,700; Hamilton, Hewins & Co., 1,000; William McCutcheon, 3,500; Houston & Lemons, 700; E. C. Odin, 1,100; Kimberlin & Mitchell, 3,650; J. Sacra, 1,400; W. W. Waford, 3,300; M. V. Brounfield, 1,900; E. C. Suggs & Co., 2,500; Reynolds & Mathews, 950; L. Estes, 340; John Lake, 900; H. B. Stoddard, 2,400; Wilson & Davis, 1,600; J. A. Johnson, 2,800; B. Kable, 858; Hall & Johnson, 730; Wilson & Davidson, 2,650; Smith & Forsyth, 2,200; Thomas Lemons, 1,000; S. Erskine, 2,900; J. W. Vander, 1,500; J. S. Carr, 800—making a total of nearly 50,500 head, and a grand total of over 185,000 cattle that have passed up the trail during the present season. Experienced cattle men say that large additions will be made to this number within the next thirty days.

WILL WED A BARON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—It is announced that a Philadelphia belle, a young lady with many attractions besides being an heiress, is about to wed a real live German Baron. The bride is Miss Margaret Price, of Arch street, a granddaughter of Mr. Harlan, one of the original members of the famous ship-building firm of Harlan & Hollingsworth. The happy groom is a great deal older than she whom he is to wed. His title is Edmund Baron Wucherer von Huldenfeld, Chamberlain and First-Lieutenant in the Artillery Regiment, Leopold, Prince of Bavaria No. 7, and attaché to the Court of her Imperial Highness Madame the Archduchess Elizabeth. The nuptial ceremonies are to be celebrated in Baden-Baden.

A SEASONABLE AND TRUSTY FAMILY REMEDY.—Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, and all Affections of the Bowels, incident to either children or adults at this season of the year, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. It allays the irritation and calms the action of the stomach and bowels, and, being pleasant to the taste, is an acceptable remedy to the youngest in the family.

HEAR THE WITNESSES:

Were we permitted to publish the extraordinary cures made with this remedy, the incredulous would be convinced; but, owing to the nature of the disease, many persons shrink from publicity in connection with the remedy. Nevertheless, we are permitted to refer to the following persons who have known and witnessed the wonderful effects of S. S. S.

PERRY, HOUSTON CO., Ga.

We have known "Swift's Syphilitic Specific" tested in hundreds of most obstinate cases of Syphilis, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, etc., and do conscientiously testify that it met with the most perfect and signal success, effected radical and permanent cures in every case without a single exception.

Hugh L. Dennard,
John Green Brown,
Wm. Brunson,
James D. Tharp,
Moore & Tuttle,
J. W. Wimberly,
W. D. Pierce, Sheriff,
C. C. Duncan,
Day & Gordon,
Geo. W. Killen,
Geo. W. Singleton,
John H. Hose,
Eli Warren,
J. W. Belvin,
J. W. Woolfolk,
J. W. Mann, Co. Treas.
T. M. Killen,
T. M. Butner, Sheriff.

We are personally acquainted with the gentlemen whose signatures appear to the above certificate; they are citizens of said county, of the highest respectability and character.
A. S. GILES, Ord'y Houston Co., Ga.
D. H. CULLER, Clk S. Ct. Houston Co., Ga.

Nothing but favorable reports. Believe S. S. S. is a specific for all Blood Disease. It gives universal satisfaction. G. W. JONES & CO., Memphis.

S. S. S. gives better satisfaction than anything we have ever handled. JACKS & CO., Helena, Ark.

Have never had a complaint of S. S. S. ARTHUR PETER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

S. S. S. has given entire satisfaction to every one. A. B. RICHARDS, Sherman, Tex.

I have had an excellent sale for S. S. S., and the results have been most satisfactory. J. O. BURGE, Bowling Green, Ky.

Our sales of S. S. S. have been good, and its success has been perfect. JONES & CARY, Montgomery, Ala.

S. S. S. has given entire satisfaction to every one. E. REUSS, Paris, Tex.

S. S. S. has given universal satisfaction. R. W. POWERS & CO., Richmond, Va.

S. S. S. has given perfect satisfaction. C. J. LINCOLN, Little Rock, Ark.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S. one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, ... $1 00
Large, " 1 75
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "ECCE HOMO."
NATURAL RELIGION.
16mo., cloth, uniform with "Ecce Homo."
PRICE, $1.25.

This new book by the celebrated author of that remarkable book, "Ecce Homo," is published by arrangement with him. Says the author in closing: "If religion fails us, it is only when human life itself is proved to be worthless. It may be doubtful whether life is worth living, but if religion be what it has been described in this book, the principle by which alone life is redeemed from secularity and animalism, can it be doubtful that if we are to live at all we must live, and civilization can only live, by religion?"

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD'S NEW ROMANCE.
The Marquis of Carabas.
By HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.
16mo., cloth. Price, $1.00.

THE LATEST "NO NAME."
ASCHENBROEDEL.

"The 'No Name Series' has made a big hit in this Summer novel," says the Pittsburg Telegraph. "There is a class of novels which the reader always delights to think over after reading. To this class belongs 'Aschenbroedel.' It is one of the most delightful novels of the season," says the Springfield Union.

Sold by all Booksellers. Mailed, postpaid, by the publishers,
ROBERTS BROS., Boston.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, REOPENING in restored building. Both sexes admitted. College and Preparatory School. Under care of members of the Society of Friends. The main building, destroyed by fire 9th month, last, has been completely rebuilt, enlarged, and fitted up with all conveniences. Thorough instruction in Languages, Literature, Mathematics, and the Sciences. New Scientific Building containing Laboratories, Drafting Rooms, Machine Shops, and all appliances for pursuing a thorough course in Chemistry, Mechanical and Civil Engineering. The next term opens 9th month (Sept.) 12th. Apply early, as, other things being equal, places will be given the earliest applicants. For full particulars address EDWARD H. MAGILL, President, Swarthmore College, Delaware County, Pa.

HIGHLAND HALL.
FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.
Highland Park on Lake Michigan, 23 miles from Chicago. Unsurpassed for educational and healthful advantages and refining influences. Fall session Sept. 20. Address NATH'L BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER. 21st Year opens September 13th. New Buildings. Superior accommodations. Appointments complete. English, Collegiate, Chemical, Civil Engineering Courses. Degrees conferred. Apply to T. A. Cosgrove, Esq., No. 85 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW
CHICAGO, ILL.
The twenty-fourth year begins Sept. 20. Diploma admits to the bar of Illinois. For circulars address H. BOOTH, Chicago, Ill.

BALTIMORE, MD.
EDGEWORTH SCHOOL, 59 FRANKLIN-ST.
MRS. H. LE FEBVRE, Principal.
A thorough English and French home school for girls. The twentieth annual session will begin Sep. 21. For further information apply to the Principal.

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.
Fifty-third year opens Sept. 13. Preparatory, Collegiate, Musical, and Fine Art Departments. Location, appointments, and instruction unsurpassed in the West. E. F. BULLARD, A. M., Principal, Jacksonville, Ill.

WELLS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Full Collegiate Course. Music and Art. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 13, 1882. Send for catalogue. E. S. FRISBEE, D. D., President.

Peekskill (N. Y.) Military Academy.
Col. C. J. WRIGHT, A. M., Principal. The new circular, 60 pages illustrated, will be found of interest to parents having sons to educate.

Cayuga Lake MILITARY Academy,
Aurora, N. Y. W. A. FLINT, Principal. The new circular, 30 pages illustrated, will be found of interest to parents having sons to educate.

Morgan Park Military Academy.
A Christian Family School for Boys. Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. Send to Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, Principal, Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., for catalogue.

MRS. CUTHBERT'S SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies. Eighteenth year opens Sept. 13. Address Principal, St. Louis, Mo.

HOUGHTON SEMINARY for Young Ladies. Advantages unsurpassed. For Record or catalogue address A. G. BENEDICT, Clinton, N.Y.

THE GUNNERY.—A FAMILY AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Terms $400 a year. Address J. C. BRINSMADE, Washington, Conn.

IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD STEEL PEN Ask your Stationer or send 25 cents in stamps for a box containing two dozen of PERRY PENS Steel, NICKEL, AND GILT, Of Assorted Patterns, in a Nickel-plated Match Box. Sold by all Stationers. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago. Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO. 151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill. 2-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Winona & Minnesota	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	† 9:00 p m	* 6:20 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	† 9:00 p m	* 6:20 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 3:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:30 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:10 a m	b 7:10 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b12:05 p m	b 3:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:30 a m	b 1:40 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:05 p m	a 2:45 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	b12:05 p m	b 2:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b 8:55 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:35 p m	b 8:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex.	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr.	9:00 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:30 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	10:45 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	*12:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	*10:50 p m	* 7:25 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:40 and 10:50 p. m.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 9:05 a m	* 6:30 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:00 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	§ 8:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot, corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:35 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.) see head of the time-table.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Council Bluffs Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Theatre Train	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oconomowoc, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, St. P., Minneapolis & Ab.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gr'n Bay, Menasha & Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens' Point & Ashland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville and Mineral Point	[illegible]	[illegible]
Libertyville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockf'd, Dubuque, and Janesv's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuq'e, Sioux City & Yank'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin and Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Special Fast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Sunday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Itasca	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at [illegible] a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and [illegible] daily, Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Van Buren and Twelfth-sts. [illegible] Ticket Offices, 65 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Western Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria & Pekin Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis and reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Kansas City. No change of cars from Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City. Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight offices under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Fast Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

aSaturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. ‡Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express (except Saturday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Blue Island Acc'modation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Lawn Acc'odation (ex. Sun.)	[illegible]	[illegible]

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. †Daily. ‡Saturdays excepted. §Saturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., 73 State-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville & Florida Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR STATE CONTRACTS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, July 14, 1882.

In accordance with law, the Commissioners of State Contracts for the State of Illinois hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State on or before the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1882, for performing the work hereinafter specified, for the term of two years from the first day of October, A. D. 1882, until the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1884, both days inclusive, as follows:

Distribution of Laws, Journals, Reports, and other Public Documents.

The packing, etc., for distribution of the laws, journals, reports, and all documents and other printed matter required to be distributed, in accordance with law or joint resolution of the General Assembly, will be let in one contract as provided by law.

The law requires the contractor to furnish all necessary wrappings, boxes, and other conveniences for packing, and to deliver at his own cost for transportation all matter required to be distributed.

Each and every bid must be inclosed in a sealed envelope having indorsed thereon Bid of —— for Distribution of Laws, Journals, Reports, etc., which must be inclosed in another envelope and addressed to Henry D. Dement, Secretary of State, Springfield, Illinois.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract, as specified in this advertisement, and that he will execute a bond conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine.

Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The bids will be opened at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 5th, 1882, and the awards of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been fully considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids. Blanks for proposals and bonds, also any information desired, will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

HENRY D. DEMENT,
Secretary of State,
CHAS. P. SWIGERT,
Auditor P. A.,
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer,
JAMES McCARTNEY,
Attorney-General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

Proposals for Coal for Pumping-Works.

OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, July 13, 1882.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at their office until 11 a. m. Saturday, July 22, for furnishing and delivering in the bins of the North Side Pumping-Works 12,000 tons of best large egg Lackawanna coal; at the bins of the West Side Pumping-Works 2,000 tons of best Eastern nut or lump bituminous coal; and at the bins of the Fullerton-av. Pumping-Works 3,000 tons of same bituminous coal, said coal to be furnished and delivered according to specifications which will be furnished to parties wishing to bid by addressing

DE WITT C. CREGIER,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Sale.

The above VALUABLE PROPERTY, comprising the substantial brick building, 75x200 feet, 5 stories and basement, with all its water rights and advantages, built in 1865 in the most approved manner. It is fitted with modern machinery for milling entirely by the New Roller Process, lately added at a very large outlay.

The output of the mill is now 600 barrels per day, and its production is widely and favorably known. With slight extra expenses, to add additional rolls, it can be made to produce over 1,000 barrels of flour daily, the bolting machinery and power being sufficient.

The buildings and all its machinery, including a 600-horse power engine, are in excellent condition and perfect order.

The attention of capitalists is called to this very desirable investment, which, with its good-will, cannot fail to yield a very handsome return.

For further and full particulars apply at THE MILL, Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

CATARRH Throat. Lung.
Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. Office, 83 Madison-st. Hours, 9 to 4.

Goodrich Steamers.
TIME TABLE.
TWICE DAILY.
For Racine and Milwaukee [illegible]
The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.
For Ludington and Manistee daily at [illegible]
For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee [illegible]
For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at [illegible]
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at [illegible]
For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at [illegible]
*Sunday morning boat excepted. Sunday excepted.
Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION LINE STEAMERS
Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for Collingwood, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.
Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada. D. H. LINSTED, Agent. Office and Docks, No. 2 North Wells-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE.
PADDY RYAN'S TRUSS.
Mr. Ryan having failed in most of the leading cities to secure a Truss that would [illegible] sought Chicago for relief, but [illegible] totally failed and he became discouraged. He then [illegible] Dr. A. H. Parker [illegible] Common-Sense Truss Co. [illegible] Parker Retentive Common-Sense Truss. He has given it a fair trial and [illegible] a radical cure. His testimonial is as follows:

CHICAGO, June 23, 1882.
To the Afflicted: I take pleasure in stating that after many fruitless attempts to secure a proper support, I yielded to the appeals of Dr. A. H. Parker, and was fitted with one of his Retentive Common-Sense Trusses. [illegible] I now feel no inconvenience from the injury, and firmly believe that I am cured. PATRICK RYAN, Chicago.
COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO. [illegible]
The only Western Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, &c.

BEATTY'S Organs, 27 stops, $90; Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day & night. Catalogue free. Ad. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Dr. Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. Chicago, Ills.
[illegible] YOUNG MEN [illegible]
Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

NO CURE NO PAY. DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. [illegible] the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; [illegible]